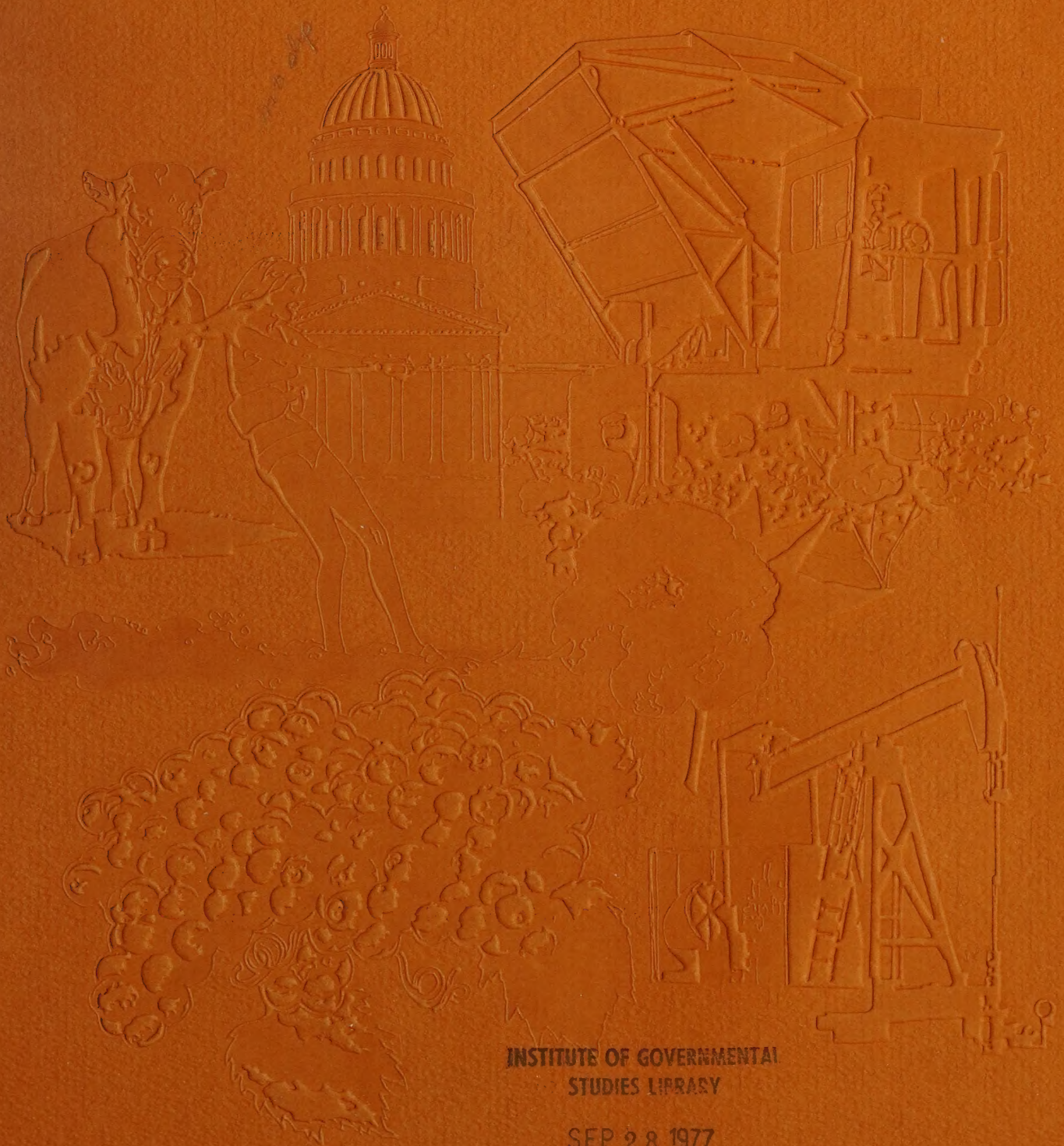


THE CENTRAL VALLEY REPORT

A STUDY OF THE GROWTH AND ECONOMIC STATURE OF
THE SAN JOAQUIN AND SACRAMENTO REGIONS

*Economic conditions } San Joaquin Valley
Emp. conditions } Sacramento
Industry } California*



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Introduction

Most discussions of California generally turn to the centers of population and trade within the state, i.e., to the Southern California and San Francisco Bay Regions. The Central Valley has tended either to be ignored or discussed almost entirely in agricultural terms. And yet, while agriculture is and will continue to be an important industry and synonymous with the Central Valley, there exists a stability, depth, and diversity to this regional economy which warrant closer attention.

The Central Valley Region varies from 20 to 60 miles in width and extends more than 400 miles in length from Shasta County on the north to Kern County on the south. This eighteen county region encompasses nearly thirty percent of the total land area of the State of California and includes within its boundaries two major and somewhat distinct economic areas — the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys. The San Joaquin Valley, located in the southern portion of the Central Valley, is the heartland of California's agriculture. Composed of eight counties — Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, and Tulare — this area contains 1.7 million people with an employment base in excess of 600,000 and total personal income amounting to \$7.5 billion. The Sacramento Valley, the governmental and technological center of this region, covers the northern third of the Central Valley. Included in this area are ten counties — Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Placer, Sacramento, Shasta, Sutter, Tehama, Yolo, and Yuba — with a total population of 1.2 million, employment of almost 400,000, and total personal income approaching \$5.0 billion.

Security Pacific National Bank is pleased to publish this, our first, Central Valley Report. The purpose of this study is to record and analyze the factors that have contributed to this region's growth and economic stature, and to provide a working tool and guide for businessmen, investors, and individuals who want to participate in the future of this growing region.

A "Monthly Summary of Business Conditions in the Central Valley," prepared by the Bank's Economic Research Division, is also available to anyone interested in following the progress of the Central Valley economy. The Division also publishes a "Monthly Summary of Business Conditions" for Southern California and for the Northern Coastal Counties of California. The businessman or private investor who has need of additional information, regarding other aspects of the regional economy not contained in this report, is invited to communicate directly with the Economic Research Division.

INDEX OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY OF CALIFORNIA 1967 = 100



This report has been divided into three parts. First is a text, grouped by such subjects as population, employment, personal income, banking and finance etc., accompanied by charts, maps, selected illustrations, and color photographs. The second part is a profile section of each of the eighteen counties with an individual county map, a highlight of the major trends and developments in each county, and major business and economic indicators. The third part contains an extensive statistical documentation of part one.

The sources for the information contained in the statistical section have been credited on each tabulation. The Bank wishes, however, to acknowledge its indebtedness to the many companies and agencies — both public and private — who assisted in supplying the data for inclusion in this report. Prominent among these are the following:

Agricultural Commissioners of the Central Valley Counties
Auditor—Controller's Office of the Central Valley Counties
California State Chamber of Commerce
City of Modesto
Public Works Department
Commonwealth Club of California
County Recorders Association of California
Executive Office of the President
Office of Economic Opportunity
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Federal Home Loan Bank Board
Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco
Fresno Municipal Airport
Kern County Airport Department
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Planning Departments of various cities and counties
Sacramento County Department of Airports
Sacramento—Yolo Port District
San Joaquin County Department of Aviation
State of California
Board of Equalization
Department of Finance
Department of Housing and Community Development
Department of Human Resources Development
Department of Motor Vehicles
Department of Public Health
Division of Mines and Geology
Public Utilities Commission
United States Department of Agriculture
United States Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Los Angeles Field Office
United States Department of Defense
United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Mines
United States Department of Labor
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CENTRAL VALLEY AND VICINITY



Chapter 1

Geography & Climate

Geography

The Central Valley region comprises the heartland of California and includes 18 counties covering 43,294 square miles of which 43,007 are land while inland water accounts for the remaining area. This region encompasses nearly 28 percent of the state's total land. Federal, state and local governments control approximately 35 percent of this area, or 14,832 square miles. Federal and state lands are primarily designated as national forests and parks. Elevations in this region range from below sea level on the valley floor to more than 14,000 feet along the crest of the Sierra Nevada Mountain Range.

The valley, primarily a great structural trough or syncline, varies from 20 to 60 miles in width and extends more than 400 miles from Redding in Shasta County on the north to the Tehachapi and San Emigdio mountains in Kern County on the south. This nearly flat alluvial plain is one of the most productive agricultural regions in the United States and is almost completely enclosed by mountain ranges. The northern boundary is formed by the merging of the Trinity Mountains, a small range of the Klamath Mountains, and the volcanic Cascade Range. The highest mountain range in California, the Sierra Nevada, forms the eastern boundary of this region and extends to the Mojave Desert on the south. The Coast Ranges border the valley on the west with just one major break at Suisun Bay and the Carquinez Strait which border Solano County.

The Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers provide drainage for the valley as they converge and flow through the Carquinez Strait into San Francisco Bay. The confluence of these rivers has formed more than 700 square miles of fertile delta lands and is the basis for the division of the Central Valley region into the Sacramento Valley and the San Joaquin Valley.

The Sacramento Valley has many rivers and streams which join the winding Sacramento River providing irrigation for agricultural production in the northern portion of the Central Valley region. This 15,793 square mile area accounts for 10 percent of the state's total area of which 4,482 square miles are government lands. The ten counties included in the Sacramento Valley are: Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Placer, Sacramento, Shasta, Sutter, Tehama, Yolo and Yuba.

Elevations in the Sacramento Valley range from 21 feet below sea level in Sacramento County to 10,457 feet at Lassen Peak in Shasta County, the northernmost county in the Central Valley region. Lassen Peak, located in Lassen Volcanic National Park, has the distinction of being the only volcano in the conterminous United States to have erupted in modern times.

A prominent feature of the smooth valley floor is the Sutter Buttes which rise abruptly to more than 2,100 feet. The Buttes cover approximately 80 square miles of northern Sutter County, and although the origin is undetermined, it is believed that they are volcanic in nature and that they were at one time twice their present height.

Oroville Dam, the center of the most extensive water development program in history, is located on the Feather River in Butte County. It is the world's largest earth filled embankment and is a key unit in the California State Water Project which transfers water from northern California to southern California through the California Aqueduct.

Sacramento County, the southernmost county in the Sacramento Valley, has within its boundaries the city of Sacramento, the state capital and center of government for the state. This capital city is located at the confluence of the Sacramento and American rivers and grew almost overnight from a Mother Lode supply center to the leading market area in the Sacramento Valley.

The San Joaquin Valley covers more than 27,000 square miles with approximately 92 square miles of inland water.

This region accounts for approximately 17 percent of the state's total area, and of this total, more than 10,000 square miles — nearly 38 percent of the San Joaquin Valley area — have been reserved primarily as national parks and forests. The eight counties comprising the San Joaquin Valley are: Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus and Tulare.

The valley edges consist of gently rolling plains which are the result of alluvium deposited by a network of rivers and streams flowing from the Sierra Nevada Mountains and the Coast Range. The slopes are longer on the eastern side of the valley, as compared to the western side, due to the heavier precipitation in the Sierra Nevada Range. The San Joaquin River, into which the mountain waters flow, parallels the western side of the valley providing drainage and irrigation for the southern and mid-portions of the Central Valley region.

Elevations in the San Joaquin Valley region range from 12 feet below sea level in the delta region of northwestern San Joaquin County to 14,495 feet at Mount Whitney, in northeastern Tulare County. Mount Whitney, located in Sequoia National Park, is the highest point in the conterminous United States. The geographic center of California lies in the western portion of Madera County.

Kern County, California's third largest county in size, is the southernmost county in the Central Valley region and has diverse landscapes which include arid desert basins and ranges, steep forested mountains and level agricultural land. The Mojave Desert extends into the county on the eastern side while the southern Sierra Nevada Range and the Tehachapi Range are located in the central portion of the county. The predominantly flat western half of the county is utilized extensively for agriculture with the exception of the Temblor Range which forms the western boundary of the county.

Climate

Long, hot, dry summers and mild, rainy winters describe the climate of the Central Valley lowlands. July and August temperatures occasionally exceed 100°F in the interior valleys but the constant air movement and the extremely low relative humidity levels reduce the discomfort that is usually associated with intense heat.

Mean temperatures throughout the valley are somewhat similar. Shasta, the northernmost county in the region has a mean temperature of 62.8°F. This compares to a mean temperature of 64.7°F in Kern County at the extreme southern end of the Central Valley. Afternoon sea breezes flowing through the Carquinez Strait produce cooler conditions for the delta area, consequently San Joaquin and Sacramento counties enjoy low mean temperatures of 59.7°F and 60.5°F, respectively.

Precipitation in the Central Valley region varies considerably depending upon the surrounding terrain. Rainfall on the valley floor ranges from 38 inches in Shasta County to 6 inches in Kern County. More than eighty percent of the Central Valley's precipitation occurs during the winter months, from November to April. Throughout much of the Central Valley region, December and January are frequented by fogs, which normally settle in during the night and burn off in the morning hours.

Cold, rainy weather and moderate to heavy snowfall are distinguishing signs of winter in the mountain areas of the Central Valley region. Parts of the central Sierra Nevada Mountain Range receive up to 40 inches of rainfall and more than 250 inches of snowfall annually. The resulting runoff from the western slopes feeds the underground water supplies, rivers, and irrigation systems, and has played an important role in supplying the needs of the Central Valley's multibillion dollar agricultural industry.

The beautiful, clear summers and an abundance of sunshine have produced a lengthy growing season of 250 to 300 days throughout much of the Central Valley region, the heartland of California.

Population Trends

In recent years, the population growth of the Central Valley has outpaced the modest rate of the state as a whole. This positive turnaround reflects the significant upturn in business activity in the Central Valley since 1970. The total population of the Central Valley is expected to reach 2,949,600 by mid-1973 representing a gain of 189,913 people since the official 1970 Census.

Patterns of Population Growth

The Central Valley played an important and vital role in the initial development of early California, for it was on the south fork at the American River in El Dorado County where James W. Marshall discovered gold in January, 1848. Out of this discovery, the state was born in 1850 and the first of California's population booms began attracting migrants from all over the world. In the short span of 20 years between 1850 and 1870, the population of the Central Valley grew by over 100,000 people. More than two-thirds of these new inhabitants migrated into the mineral rich Sacramento Valley counties in search of gold.

INTERCENSUS POPULATION GROWTH TRENDS in the CENTRAL VALLEY AREA 1850 - 1973

		San Joaquin Valley Area		Sacramento Valley Area		Central Valley Total
June 1850		3,647		27,357		31,004
1850 - 1870	+	40,503	+	61,938	+	102,441
1870 - 1900	+	99,019	+	58,475	+	157,494
1900 - 1940	+	592,215	+	221,567	+	813,782
1940 - 1950	+	400,197	+	188,469	+	588,666
1950 - 1960	+	278,902	+	331,059	+	609,961
1960 - 1970	+	215,846	+	240,493	+	456,339
April, 1970		1,630,329		1,129,358		2,759,687
1970 - 1973	+	101,371	+	88,542	+	189,913
July, 1973		1,731,700		1,217,900		2,949,600

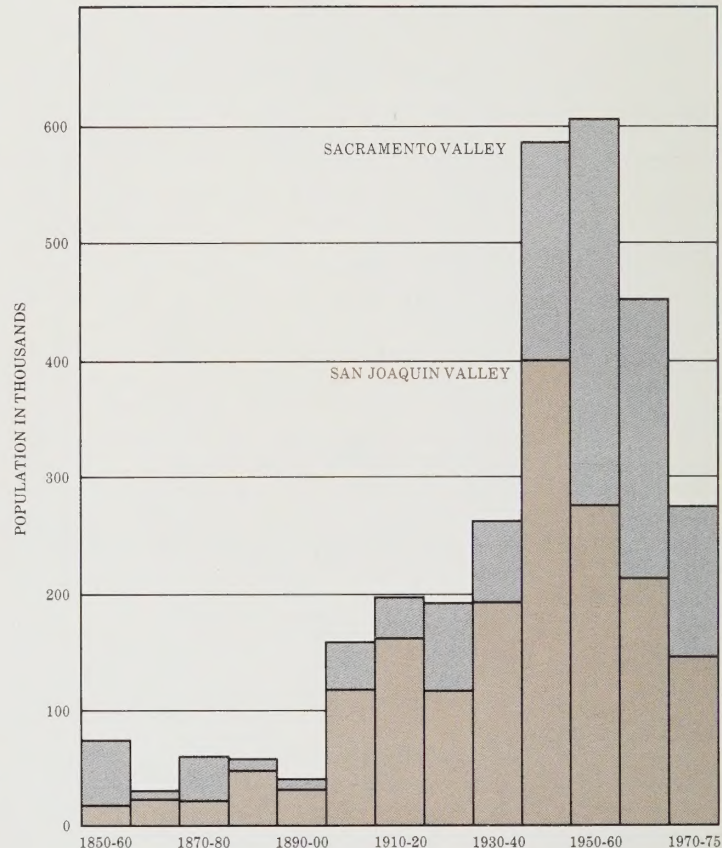
Just as the extraction of minerals began to decline and population growth appeared to be waning, the first transcontinental railroad was established in 1869. This important event linked San Francisco with the eastern markets and made cross-country travel more convenient and less costly. This was soon followed by the linking of San Francisco and Los Angeles by rail in 1876 and population growth was renewed in both the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys. Between 1870 and 1900, agriculture was also expanding and the population of the Central Valley more than doubled reaching 290,939 in 1900.

Although the amount of farm land remained relatively constant following 1900, the number of farms increased and production expanded. Between 1900 and 1940, the population of the Central Valley increased three-fold totalling 1,104,721 people in 1940. It was during this period of time that the larger and agriculturally fertile San Joaquin Valley area surpassed the Sacramento Valley in population, when a total of 592,215 people were added to the population of the San Joaquin Valley — more than two and one-half times the gain of the Sacramento Valley.

The Second World War sparked still another wave of population growth in the Central Valley as military installations grew overnight and important wartime industries expanded. Total population increased by over one-half million between 1940 and 1950 and Sacramento, Fresno, Kern, Stanislaus, and Tulare counties emerged as population centers in the Central Valley.

With the completion of the Central Valley Water project and the California Water Plan under study, the amount of

HISTORICAL POPULATION GAINS in the Central Valley, 1850-1975



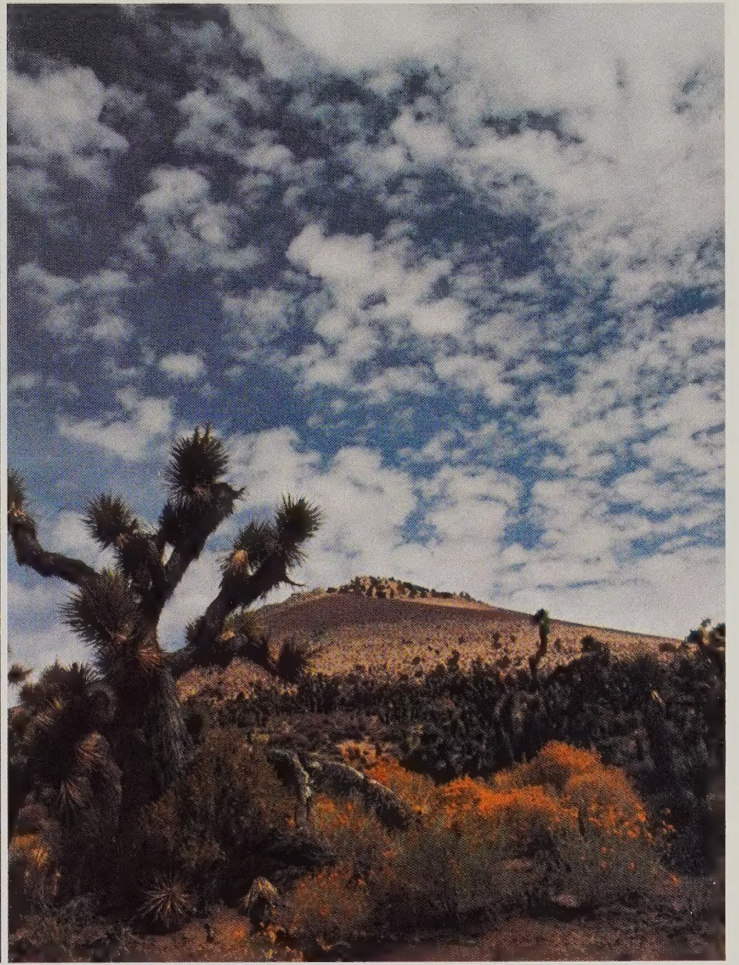
irrigated farm acreage was expanded in the Valley to help meet the rapidly increasing demands of California's and the Nation's burgeoning population. The Central Valley's population increased by over six hundred thousand during the 1950's to a total of 2,303,348 people. During this period, Sacramento County emerged as the leading growth area accounting for more than one-third of the entire Central Valley population growth.

The impetus of this growth carried through to the mid-1960's at which time population growth in the Central Valley began to taper off. Net migration into California dropped sharply and migration into the Central Valley declined from an annual average of 27,655 in the 1950's to only 12,129 during the 1960 to 1970 period. The drop in migration together with a declining birthrate caused population growth to fall from a high of 60,996 people per year in the 1950's to 45,634 during the decade of the 1960's. Despite this decline, the Sacramento Valley once again outgained the San Joaquin Valley accounting for 52.7 percent of the Central Valley's population growth. As of April 1, 1970, the population of the Central Valley totalled 2,759,687 representing a gain of 456,330 over 1960 in contrast to the 609,961 increase between 1950 and 1960.

Recent estimates by the California's Department of Finance have placed the population of the Central Valley at 2,888,800 on July 1, 1972. Since the 1970 Census, the population of the Central Valley area has been increasing at the rate of 2.05 percent compared to the California rate of 1.22 percent between 1970 and 1972. This renewed growth of the region's population is reflective of the employment gains and increased economic activity occurring throughout the Central Valley.

Growth Areas in the Central Valley Area

The balance of population growth between the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys shifted following the World War II build-up in California. Prior to 1950, the San Joaquin Valley accounted for more than two-thirds of the area's population. This growth pattern, that had prevailed since 1880, was re-



versed during the 1950's and 1960's due to the exceptional economic growth in the Sacramento Valley and the slowing of migration into the San Joaquin Valley. The proximity to the expanding economic center of the San Francisco Bay Area and the position as seat of California's government have aided the Sacramento Valley area during this period.

Within this twenty-year timespan, the Sacramento Valley's population more than doubled from 557,806 in 1950 to 1,219,358 in 1970. This represented a gain of 102.5 percent and accounted for 53.6 percent of the entire Central Valley population growth. Although lagging behind the growth rates of both the Sacramento Valley and California, the San Joaquin Valley added almost one-half million people during this period.

Although population growth in California has slowed perceptibly since the mid-1960's, the growth rates in both the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys have risen above that of California since the 1970 Census.

San Joaquin Valley Area

The primary concentrations of population in the San Joaquin Valley are Fresno, Kern and San Joaquin counties followed by Stanislaus, Tulare and Merced counties. The remaining two counties of Kings and Madera combined represent only 6.6 percent of the total San Joaquin Valley population.

Located almost equidistant between San Francisco and Los Angeles, Fresno County's advantageous geographical position has enabled it to develop as a major distribution center for goods and services between these two major markets. The region has showed indications of renewed growth since the 1970 Census. Fresno County population is estimated to reach 438,000 by mid-1973 representing a gain of 24,671 people, or 6.0 percent since 1970. Fresno County is the largest of the eight San Joaquin Valley counties with over one quarter of the area's total population.

POPULATION GROWTH IN THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY COUNTIES 1950 - 1973

County	Estimated July 1, 1973 Population	Numerical Census Increase		Estimated Change	Percent Change		
		1950-60	1960-70		1950-60	1960-70	1970-73
Fresno	438,000	89,430	47,384	24,671	32.3	12.9	6.0
Kern	346,200	63,675	38,250	15,966	27.9	13.1	4.8
Kings	69,300	3,186	16,763	2,583	6.8	33.6	3.9
Madera	44,700	3,504	1,051	3,181	9.5	2.6	7.7
Merced	114,000	20,666	14,183	9,371	29.6	15.7	9.0
San Joaquin	304,600	49,239	41,084	13,527	24.5	16.4	4.6
Stanislaus	213,100	30,063	37,212	18,594	23.6	23.7	9.6
Tulare	201,800	19,139	19,919	13,478	12.8	11.8	7.2
San Joaquin Valley	1,731,700	278,902	215,846	101,371	24.6	15.3	6.2
Central Valley Total	2,949,600	609,961	456,339	189,913	36.0	19.8	6.9

Kern County, the southernmost in the San Joaquin Valley is the region's second largest with an estimated 346,200 population in 1973. The county's 1970 to 1973 population growth of 4.8 percent ranks sixth among the San Joaquin Valley counties, but its location directly north of the large Southern California market will be an important factor in the future growth of the county.

The third largest county is San Joaquin, with an estimated 1973 population of 304,600 people. The inland deep-water port city of Stockton has developed into an important food processing and military material distribution center in the county which has added over 100,000 people to its population since 1950.

Stanislaus County and the city of Modesto are the fastest growing areas in the San Joaquin Valley. Total population of the county has advanced 9.6 percent since 1970 and now ranks fourth in the Valley with a population of 213,100 in 1973.

After registering declining rates of population gain in the 1960's, Merced County has also shown renewed growth, recording a gain of 9.0 percent since the 1970 Census. The population of this county is estimated to be 114,000 at mid-1973.

Tulare, and Madera counties recorded population gains of 7.2 percent and 7.7 percent since 1970 with populations of 201,800 and 44,700 respectively in 1973. Kings County, the smallest in area of the eight San Joaquin Valley counties, had an estimated population of 69,300, a gain of 4.8 percent for the 1970 to 1973 period.

Sacramento Valley Area

The most populous county in the Central Valley and the leading growth area of the Sacramento Valley is Sacramento County with an estimated July 1, 1973 population of 687,100 inhabitants. The county's total population has advanced by 8.3 percent since the 1970 Census as the area's population continues to push outward. The city of Sacramento, the State Capital and seventh largest city in California, registered a population of 257,105 in 1970. Sacramento County with a density of over 700 persons per square mile has continued to expand, resulting in increased urban pressures on the two adjacent counties of Placer and Yolo.

POPULATION GROWTH IN THE SACRAMENTO VALLEY COUNTIES 1950 - 1973

County	Estimated July 1, 1973 Population	Numerical Census Increase		Estimated Change	Percent Change		
		1950-60	1960-70		1950-60	1960-70	1970-73
Butte	109,300	17,100	19,939	7,331	26.3	24.3	7.2
Colusa	12,300	424	355	- 130	3.6	2.9	- 1.0
Glenn	17,800	1,797	276	279	11.6	1.6	1.6
Placer	85,700	15,529	20,634	8,068	36.9	36.2	10.4
Sacramento	687,100	225,638	131,412	52,910	81.4	26.1	8.3
Shasta	83,700	23,055	18,172	6,060	63.3	30.6	7.8
Sutter	45,300	7,141	8,555	3,365	27.2	25.6	8.0
Tehama	31,500	6,029	4,212	1,985	31.3	16.6	6.7
Yolo	98,500	25,087	26,061	6,712	61.7	39.7	7.3
Yuba	46,700	9,439	10,877	1,964	38.7	32.1	4.4
Sacramento Valley	1,217,900	331,059	240,493	88,542	59.4	27.1	7.8
Central Valley Total	2,949,600	609,961	456,339	189,913	36.0	19.8	6.9

Placer and Yolo counties together with Sacramento make up the Sacramento Standard Metropolitan Area. The 1973 population of these two counties is estimated to be 85,700 and 98,500 representing gains of 10.4 percent and 7.3 percent since 1970.

The second largest county in the Sacramento Valley is Butte with a population of 109,300 in 1973. Shasta, the northernmost county in the Sacramento Valley area, has experienced a gain of 7.8 percent from a population of 77,640 in 1970 to 83,700 in mid-1973. Sutter County population also advanced substantially, increasing 8.0 percent over 1970 to 45,300 in 1973. Tehama County's total population increased 6.8 percent over 1970 reaching an estimated 31,500 in 1973.

Colusa, with the Sacramento Valley's smallest population, registered a decline of 1.0 percent in population estimated at 12,300 in 1973. Glenn County's population totalled 17,800 for mid-1973, representing a modest gain of 1.6 percent since 1970.

Metropolitan Areas

The concentration of California's population is evidenced by the fact that 93 percent of the July 1, 1972 population resided within the boundaries of the state's seventeen Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs). There are five such designated areas in the Central Valley with a combined population of 2,126,300 in 1972. Although only seven of the Central Valley's eighteen counties are included within the five SMSAs, they represent over 73 percent of the Valley's total population.

The population growth for California's 17 SMSAs amounted to 28 percent during the 1960's, considerably below the 50.8 percent growth recorded during the 1950's. As the table below indicates, only Sacramento, among the Central Valley SMSAs, exceeded the state's population growth rate during the 1960 to 1970 period. This trend has reversed itself since the 1970 Census. All five of the Valley's SMSAs are now advancing at a rate greater than that of the state as a whole.

The largest concentration of population in the Central Valley is the three-county Sacramento SMSA. Placer, Sacramento, and Yolo Counties combined represent 71.3 percent of the Sacramento Valley's total population. The Sacramento SMSA ranks seventh among California's seventeen metropolitan areas and forty-second nationally, with a population of 847,700 people as of July 1, 1972.

CENTRAL VALLEY STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

Area	July 1, 1972 Population	Percent Increase 1960-70 1970-72	
Sacramento	847,700	28.5	5.5
Fresno	429,500	12.9	3.9
Bakersfield	341,900	13.1	3.5
Stockton	299,900	16.4	3.0
Modesto	207,300	23.7	6.6
Central Valley SMSA Population	2,126,300	20.2	4.6
Central Valley Total Population	2,888,800	19.8	4.7
California SMSA Population	19,123,000	28.0	2.6
California Total Population	20,524,000	27.2	2.8

The Fresno SMSA is the largest of the four SMSAs in the San Joaquin Valley, with a July 1, 1972 population of 429,500. The Bakersfield SMSA (Kern County) to the south is next, with a population of 341,900 people in 1972, followed by the Stockton SMSA (San Joaquin County) with a population of 299,900. The fourth metropolitan area is the Modesto SMSA (Stanislaus County) with a population of 207,300 people as of mid-1972.

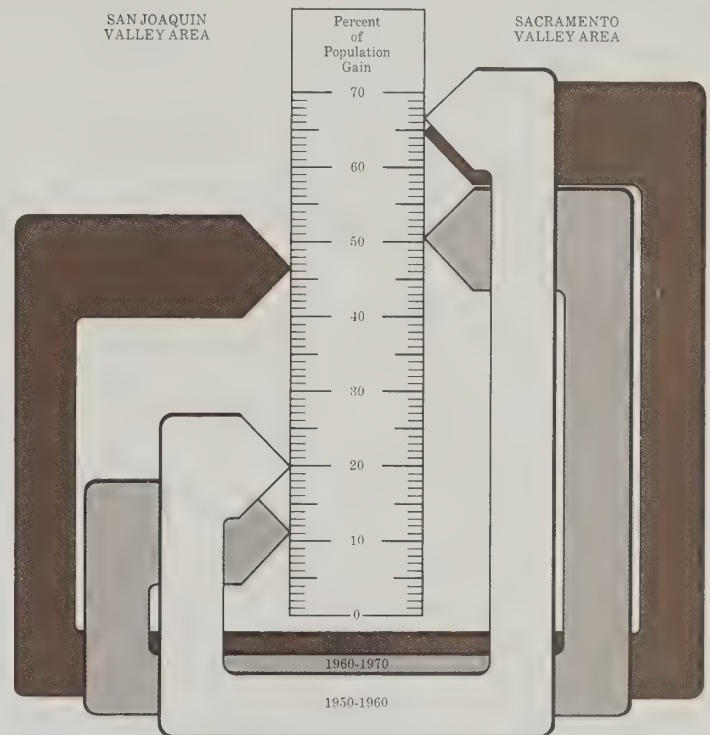
Population Migration

The population growth of the Central Valley like that of California, was greatly affected by the influx of migrants following World War II. In the 1950 to 1960 period, net migration accounted for 45 percent of the Central Valley population gain while averaging 27,655 people each year. The greatest impact was felt in the Sacramento Valley and in particular the rapidly growing Sacramento metropolitan area. The net migration into this area averaged 18,479 persons per year, representing more than two-thirds of the area's total growth in the 1950's. In contrast to the trends in the Sacramento Valley and in most of the state's major growth areas, net migration in the San Joaquin Valley was well below previous periods and represented less than 20 percent of the region's total population gain of 278,900 between 1950 and 1960.

During the 1960's, however, both the rate and composition of the Central Valley population growth changed significantly. Net migration into the Central Valley declined from 276,550 in the 1950's to 147,520 in the 1960's. This trend followed the population flow in the state as net migration to California declined rapidly during the last half of the 1960's.

The decline was most evident in the San Joaquin Valley where net migration dwindled to 2,623 per year compared to 5,548 in the 1950's. Five of the Valley's eight counties actually experienced a small net outmigration. The slowdown was noticeable even in the Sacramento Valley as net migration fell from 221,070 in the 1950's to 121,290 in the 1960's as the region continued to adjust to reduced aerospace activity in California. The drop in the number of migrants was accompanied by a general downward trend in the natural increase in the population (i.e. the excess births over deaths in the resident population). Between 1960 and 1970, the annual natural increase in the population of the Central Valley declined to 30,882 compared to 33,341 people per year during the 1950's.

INMIGRATION AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION GAINS in the Central Valley



Inspection of recently published information from the 1970 Census reveals that between 1965 and 1970 there was in fact a net outmigration of 7,271 from the Central Valley (16 counties only, excluding Placer and Shasta counties by definition). The majority of these people migrated to the San Francisco Bay and Central Coast counties where general business activity remained relatively strong and job opportunities more attractive. The fact that only 1,646 migrated to Southern California where aerospace was hardest hit bears out this assumption.

The current population estimates for the Central Valley would indicate a reversal of the 1965 to 1970 trend in most of the valley's counties. The improving economic climate of the Central Valley and the over-crowding conditions in the major growth areas elsewhere in California have attracted many people into this region. It is estimated that as much as 60 percent of the Valley population growth between July 1, 1970 and July 1, 1972 resulted from immigration. This improvement has been most noticeable in the San Joaquin Valley which accounted for 47.9 percent of the Central Valley's net immigration compared to only 17.8 percent during the 1960's.

This rapid turnaround can be expected to level off in 1974 and 1975. However, the population forecast for the Central Valley in 1975, indicates that immigration will have accounted for well over 50 percent of the Valley's total population gain during the first half of the 1970's.

Population Forecast

The Central Valley area growth prospects during the decade of the 1970's, like the rest of the state, will depend on meeting the challenges of orderly growth under conditions of steady economic expansion. Since the 1970 Census, the population of the valley has been increasing at almost twice the rate of the state, 2.05 percent compared to 1.22 percent per year. Future immigration can be expected to continue, but at a more subdued rate than that of the 1970 to 1972 period. In many of the Central Valley counties the movement away from the larger central cities will continue, however, it should have little effect on the present population distribution or urban growth patterns that now prevail.

The total population of the Central Valley is expected to reach 3,032,000 by mid-1975 representing a gain of 143,200 people since the July 1, 1972 estimate by the California Department of Finance. The trend in natural increase of the population should continue downward, averaging 24,236 people per year between 1972 and 1975. Net migration into the Central Valley will decline from the 35,775 annual average between 1970 and 1972 to 23,497 people per year during the 1972 to 1975 period. The overall annual growth rate of the Central Valley population should slow as it approaches that of the state. Between 1972 and 1975, the annual rate of growth of the valley is forecast at 1.63 percent compared to 1.31 percent for California.

San Joaquin Valley Area

During the 1972-1975 period major growth areas in the San Joaquin Valley, in terms of numerical gains and annual percent increase, are expected to be Fresno and Stanislaus Counties. Fresno County's population is forecast to increase at the annual rate of 1.65 percent reaching 451,100 by July, 1975. This level would represent a gain of 21,600 people from July, 1972 and equal more than 25 percent of the total San Joaquin Valley population forecast for this period. The population of Stanislaus County to the north is forecast at 219,400 in July, 1975, a gain of 1.91 percent per year ranking it ahead of Fresno as the fastest growing county in the San Joaquin Valley.

The population of Tulare County is forecast to grow at the rate of 1.33 percent per year with a projected population of 206,700 by mid-1975. A population of 312,200 is anticipated for San Joaquin County, representing a gain of 1.13 percent per year, which is below the State forecast of 1.31 percent annually between 1972 and 1975.

The population growth in both Kern County and Merced County will fall below that of the State during the 1972 to 1975 period. Kern County, the second largest county in the San Joaquin Valley in terms of population, should increase at the rate of 1.10 percent per year for a total population of 353,300 in 1975. Merced County's population is projected to reach 117,500 people by mid-1975 representing an annual gain of 1.19 percent. The populations of both Kings County and Madera County are expected to reach 71,200 and 45,600 people respectively by July, 1975.

Sacramento Valley Area

The major share of the population growth forecast for the Sacramento Valley should continue to occur in the Sacramento SMSA (Placer, Sacramento and Yolo counties). This metropolitan area's population is expected to increase 2.04 percent per year for a three year gain of 52,900 people between 1972 and 1975. The area's total population is expected to reach 900,600 by 1975, accounting for over 70 percent of the entire Sacramento Valley population.

The population growth rate in Shasta County is forecast to exceed that of the state, increasing the county's total population to 86,400 by mid-1975. The annual growth rates of the remaining six counties will be somewhat below that forecast for the state between 1972 and 1975. These will be led by Butte County's 1975 projected population of 111,400, followed by Yuba (47,800), Sutter (46,500), Tehama (31,800), Glenn (18,000) and Colusa (12,500).

Chapter 3

Employment

Projected gains in population for the five Central Valley metropolitan areas should provide the primary stimulus for higher than state average employment increases in the Central Valley during the next few years. Reflecting a more diversified industrial base and the general economic upsurge, the employment advances are expected to outstrip the population

gains in many areas. Service employment should continue to lead the employment categories as the economy urbanizes even further. Recent economic stimulation should also boost retail and wholesale trade and manufacturing employment. Durable goods manufacturing should show a considerable advance as the diversification of industry gains momentum.

Comparable current employment data are not available for all 18 Central Valley counties. However, data on nonagricultural employment are available for the five Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas which accounted for 75.3 percent of total employment in the 18-county area in the 1970 census. These five metropolitan areas represent the commercial, industrial, transportation, and financial centers for much of the Central Valley and tend to mirror employment trends in the outlying areas of the valley.

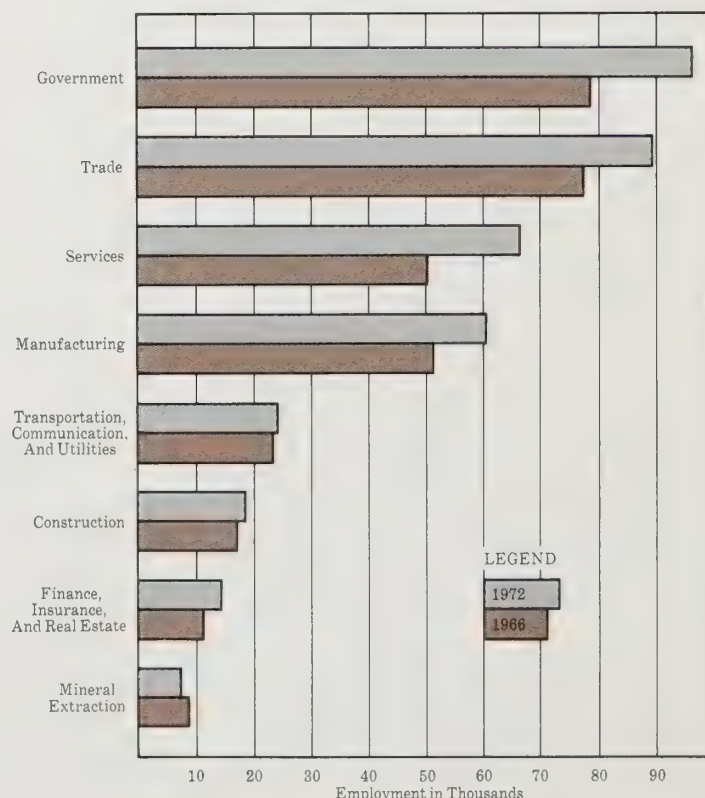
Recent Trends

Employment in nonagricultural industries in the five SMSAs reached a record level of 661,100 in 1972, an increase of 99,600 jobs or 17.7 percent, since 1966. Almost 6 out of every 10 new jobs occurred in the four San Joaquin Valley SMSAs of Fresno (Fresno County), Bakersfield (Kern County), Stockton (San Joaquin County), and Modesto (Stanislaus County), as their overall employment grew 18.7 percent. The Sacramento SMSA, consisting of Sacramento, Placer, and Yolo counties, gained 16.5 percent over this period. During this timespan, statewide nonagricultural employment increased 15.5 percent.

San Joaquin Valley Area

Over the 1966 to 1972 and the 1971 to 1972 periods, all sectors of nonagricultural employment, except mining, increased in the four San Joaquin Valley SMSAs. Services (32.5 percent), finance, insurance, and real estate (28.3 percent), and government (22.3 percent) posted the biggest gains since 1966. Manufacturing (18.0 percent) and trade (16.2 percent) were also up significantly during the 1966-1972 period.

**DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL
EMPLOYMENT
in the Metropolitan Areas
of the San Joaquin Valley, 1966 and 1972**





The Fresno SMSA is the largest in terms of employment in the San Joaquin Valley. Approximately 129,300 persons worked in the Fresno metropolitan area in 1972, 23.3 percent more than in 1966. Trade, with 33,900 workers, and government, with 32,000, are the largest nonagricultural employment categories in the county. These two categories added 14,200 jobs since 1966 to account for 58.2 percent of the increase in total nonagricultural employment over the period. Durable goods manufacturing employment has increased 41.4 percent since 1966, improving the diversification of employment in a heavily agricultural county.

The Bakersfield SMSA, the second largest in the San Joaquin Valley, has experienced the slowest growth — 11.7 percent since 1966 — of any of the Central Valley metropolitan areas. Government, trade, and services are the largest categories of employment and have accounted for most of the growth. Manufacturing employment is on the rise again and reached the 8,900 level in 1972, after dropping from 9,000 in 1966 to 7,800 in 1970.

The characteristics of the Stockton labor market are different from those of other Central Valley areas in several respects. First, Stockton is the center for the highly seasonal food processing industry for parts of both the San Joaquin Valley and the Sacramento Valley. The proximity of the county to large urban centers has attracted many of these industries. Secondly, the county, and particularly Stockton, is a center for road, rail, air, and especially, sea transportation. The presence of the Stockton deep water channel and port draws agricultural goods to the city for forwarding to foreign and domestic ports. The third factor that differentiates Stockton as a labor market is an outgrowth of the first two. The food processing industries and transportation networks draw and employ large numbers of unskilled and semiskilled workers. Since these industries are dependent upon the harvest season for much of their work, large numbers of workers are unemployed during the off-season months. In 1972, some 17,600 people were employed in manufacturing, equal to 18.9 percent of total nonagricultural employment. Government and trade are the largest employment categories, with 24,600 and 20,100 employees respectively.

With total nonagricultural employment of 60,700 in 1972 — 27.3 percent higher than in 1966 — the Modesto SMSA is the smallest but fastest growing metropolitan area in the Central Valley. Manufacturing, with 16,100 employees in 1972, is the largest category, followed by trade (13,700) and government (11,800). Nondurable goods manufacturing accounts for almost four out of five manufacturing jobs, primarily in the processing of food and kindred products.

Sacramento Valley Area

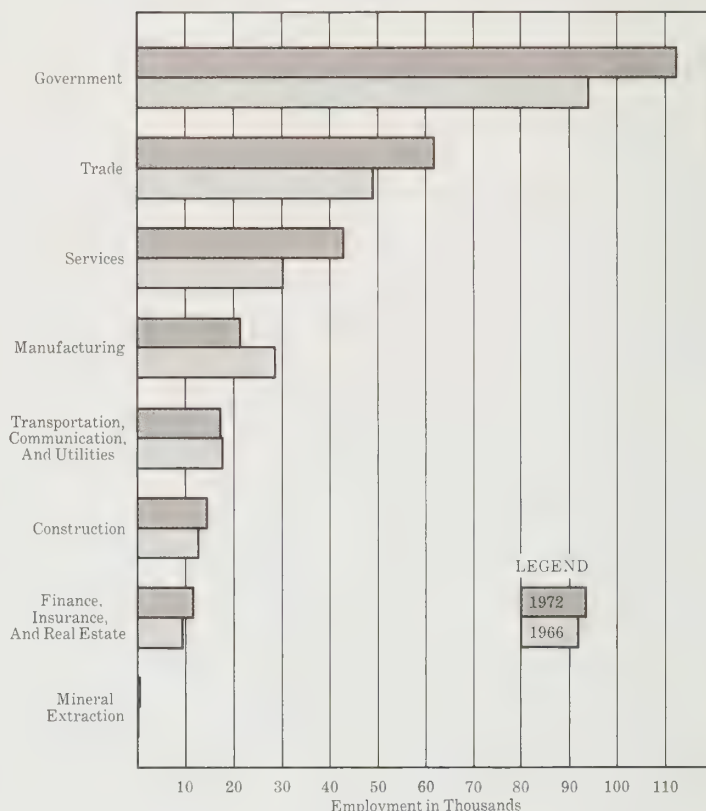
The Sacramento metropolitan area is the most stable labor market area in the Central Valley. As the center of government for the Nation's most populous state, it is not surprising that 39.7 percent of all nonagricultural employment is centered in the government sector. This high concentration of "white collar" employment, with few agricultural workers, produces steady employment growth, little seasonality, and low unemployment. Despite this broad based stability, one employment sector within the area has suffered a 25.3 percent decline since 1966. The manufacturing sector, pulled down by a 43.6 percent decline in durable goods manufacturing, has held back local employment growth. This continuing trend is caused by a decline in the relative importance of defense-related industries within the area. Total nonagricultural employment increased 16.5 percent since 1966 to reach 282,900 in 1972. If the decline in durable manufacturing is omitted, the Sacramento metropolitan area shows a 21.1 percent gain over the same period.

Mineral Extraction

A steady decline in employment in the Central Valley mineral extraction industries, primarily oil and gas production,

DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

**in the Metropolitan Areas
of the Sacramento Valley, 1966 and 1972**



has reduced this sector's share of total Central Valley employment to slightly less than one percent in the 1970 census. Preliminary 1972 data for the five Central Valley SMSAs shows that employment for this category averaged 7,300 for the year, a 20.6 percent decline from the 1966 level of 9,200 workers. More than one-fourth of the state's value of mineral production comes from Kern County. As a result, there is a concentration of the administrative headquarters of firms engaged in mineral production located in the Bakersfield area. This concentration is reflected in the fact that the Bakersfield SMSA accounts for more than 80 percent of the Central Valley's employment in the mineral extraction industry.

Contract Construction

Following four years of no growth from 1967 through 1970, contract construction employment in the five SMSAs of the Central Valley increased 12.5 percent in 1971 and another 9.8 percent in 1972. Employment in this sector reached 33,500 in 1972, 3,000 higher than in 1971. Record levels of building activity throughout the valley, particularly in new residential construction which has doubled since 1969, account for this upsurge.

The three-county Sacramento SMSA has enjoyed a faster rate of growth in construction employment than the four San Joaquin Valley SMSAs, and both areas grew substantially faster than the state. Relative rates of growth for 1971-1972 are 8.1 percent (four San Joaquin Valley SMSAs), and 1.6 percent (California). Due to its faster growth rate, the Sacramento SMSA increased its share of contract construction employment to 44 percent of total employment, or 14,800 workers of the 33,500 total in 1972.

Manufacturing

Total manufacturing employment in the Central Valley SMSAs grew from 80,500 in 1966 to 82,500 in 1972, an increase of only 2.5 percent. This small increase in the aggregate, however, obscures the dramatic change in the composi-

tion of the manufacturing base in the Sacramento area and buries the significant growth experienced in the San Joaquin Valley.

The Sacramento region has undergone a fundamental shift in the composition of its manufacturing base which is readily apparent in the employment data. Durable goods manufacturing employment, which totaled 17,200 in 1966 and comprised almost 60 percent of the region's manufacturing employment, amounted to 9,700 people or 45 percent of the total in 1972. The aerospace employment categories of transportation equipment and ordnance actually declined slightly more than the durable goods total indicates (from 11,900 in 1966 to 3,800 in 1972), but the decline in aerospace was partially offset by increases in the lumber and wood products and other durable goods categories. Throughout the 1966-1972 period, total non-durable manufacturing employment has remained steady. During the same period, a small decline in the food and kindred products categories has been balanced by increases in the printing and publishing and other nondurable goods sectors.

In contrast to the Sacramento SMSA, the four San Joaquin Valley SMSAs enjoyed comparable amounts of growth in both durable and nondurable manufacturing employment from 1966-1972. Manufacturing employment increased from 51,600 in 1966 to 60,900 in 1972, an 18.0 percent gain, and nondurable manufacturing employment accounted for just over 60 percent of the total throughout the period. From 1971-1972, nondurable manufacturing employment increased 4.4 percent to reach the 37,700 mark, and durable employment grew 5.0 percent to 23,300. Both employment sectors of manufacturing in the San Joaquin Valley SMSAs outpaced the growth in state during 1972 and over the 1966-1972 period. Processing of food and kindred products from this rich agricultural area accounts for almost 70 percent of nondurable manufacturing employment. Machinery, transportation equipment, fabricated metals, lumber and wood products, and stone, clay, and glass products are leading categories of durable goods employment.

Transportation, Communication and Utilities

Over the 1966 to 1972 period, this group of industries exhibited the least growth of any sector except mineral extraction which actually declined. The 1.5 percent increase equalled an addition of 600 jobs to reach a total employment of 41,800 people in 1972. The Sacramento SMSA has seen a decline in the number of transportation workers over this period, and employment in the communication subsector was at the same level in 1972 as in 1966. With the exception of the Modesto SMSA which remained at the same level, the San Joaquin Valley's SMSA's transportation, communication, and utilities employment increased modestly over the six year period. Sacramento's primary source of transportation employment is railroads, whereas the San Joaquin Valley SMSAs leading employers are trucking and warehousing firms.

Trade

Wholesale and retail trade constitute the second largest employment category in the metropolitan areas of the Central Valley behind the government category. During 1972, 151,500 people were employed in the trade industry, comprised of 32,500 wholesale workers and 119,000 persons engaged in retail trade. Employment in the trade category was up 19.7 percent from 1966 to 1972, slightly below the state's growth of 20.4 percent. Growth in retail trade employment outpaced the wholesale sector, 21.3 percent to 14.0 percent over the period.

The Sacramento SMSA has grown faster than the San Joaquin Valley SMSAs in both sectors of the trade category. The difference in growth was most marked in the wholesale trade sector, where Sacramento grew 24.2 percent compared to 8.6 percent for the San Joaquin Valley SMSAs from 1966 to 1972. Growth rates in retail trade over this period were 25.4 and 18.6 percent, respectively.

Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

Employment in the Central Valley's financial industry has increased at a rate second only to the growth in services over the 1966 to 1972 period. Registering a gain of 26.9 percent over this period, employment in the fields of finance, insurance, and real estate in the five SMSAs totaled 26,400 in 1972 —5,600 higher than in 1966. Growth has been slightly greater in the four San Joaquin Valley SMSAs than in the Sacramento SMSA, 28.3 percent compared to 25.3 percent. The Sacramento SMSA accounts for 45.1 percent of the Central Valley's employment in this category. The insurance and real estate subsector outpaced finance within the Central Valley over the 1966 to 1972 period. As a result, the insurance and real estate subsector increased its share of the sector's total from 52.9 percent in 1966 to 53.9 percent in 1972.

Services

The service industry is the fastest growing employment category in the Central Valley in percentage terms. This category, which grew 36.2 percent from 1966 to 1972, encompasses a broad range of personal and business services, including legal and health services; advertising; credit reporting; building maintenance and repair services; motion pictures; and hotels and motels, to list only a few. Rising income levels, technological advances, and increasing urbanization are the main factors behind the sharp rise in services employment. Growth in services employment since 1966 accounts for almost 30 percent of the growth in total nonagricultural employment, and the service category total of 109,400 in 1972 made it the third largest category in the Central Valley.

Government

Federal, state, and local government constitutes the largest employment category in the Central Valley, and from 1966 to 1972 government employment had the third highest growth rate. The 208,700 civilian employees of governmental units comprised 31.6 percent of total nonagricultural employment in the Valley. State and local governments employed more than three quarters of the total.

Naturally, the Sacramento SMSA, seat of state government, has a heavy concentration of government employment, and in 1972, 53.8 percent of all Central Valley government employees worked in the Sacramento area.

Government is also the largest employer in the Bakersfield and Stockton SMSAs, accounting for 29.4 and 26.5 percent, respectively, of all nonagricultural employment. Although only the second largest employment category within the Fresno SMSA, Fresno's government employment total of 32,000 in 1972 was the highest of the four San Joaquin Valley SMSAs. Government is the third largest employer in the Modesto SMSA.

Agriculture

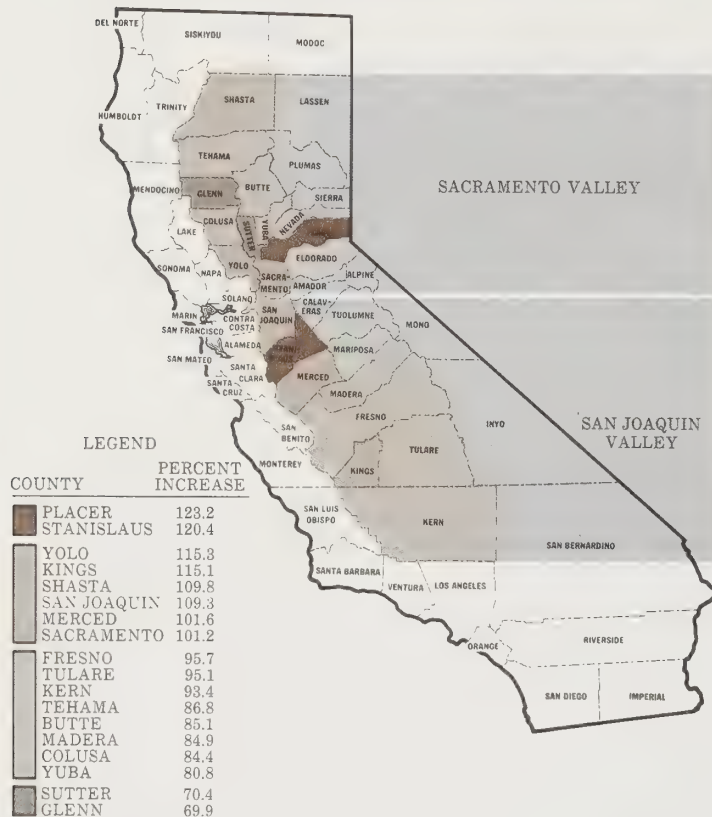
Gross value of agricultural production between 1960 and 1970 has increased in the Central Valley by 34.1 percent. During this period, agricultural employment declined from 117,275 to 97,407, or 17 percent. Increasing efficiency, mechanization, scientific advances and the consolidation of farms have been and will remain the reasons behind the long term decline in agricultural employment. Just over one-fourth of the decrease occurred in Fresno County, where agriculture employment fell from 21,878 in 1960 to 16,893 in 1970. The three counties of San Joaquin, Tulare, and Kern suffered a combined loss of 6,732 jobs — one-third of the Valley's total decline. Overall, the San Joaquin Valley experienced a larger decline than the Sacramento Valley, 17.5 percent to 14.7 percent, but 78.2 percent of the Central Valley's agricultural employment is still concentrated in the San Joaquin Valley.

Chapter 4

Personal Income

Today's consumer is perhaps the most closely watched in decades and every indicator with a bearing on the potential

PERSONAL INCOME GROWTH in the Central Valley, 1960-1971



of consumer spending is closely evaluated. One such indicator is personal income. Record levels of personal income have contributed to the expansion of consumer spending in 1972. Preliminary estimates now place the 1972 personal income of Californians at \$102.2 billion, 8.6 percent above the 1971 level. A fractionally slower rate of growth—8.4 percent—is expected in 1973; nevertheless, \$8.6 billion should be added to personal income in 1973.

The latest published personal income figures available on a county-by-county basis for the Central Valley of California cover 1971. These figures indicate that personal income gained \$1.0 billion in 1971 to reach \$11.3 billion representing a 10.1 percent gain over the year-earlier level. Total personal income in the 18-county area more than doubled between 1961 and 1971.

Sources of Personal Income

Personal income is generally broken down into five major sources — wages and salaries, other labor income, proprietors' income, and transfer payments. Wages and salaries represent by far the leading source of income. However, in the Central Valley, the distribution of personal income between the five basic sources differs from the state pattern. In 1971, wages and salaries accounted for 57.5 percent of all income accruing to individuals in the Central Valley, well below the 62.6 percent average for California as a whole. The major difference lies in the proprietors' income component derived from profits of unincorporated businesses, including farms and the income of many professional persons. The agricultural orientation of the Central Valley pushed this category to 13.3 percent of total personal income, compared with the state's 7.5 percent average.

Other labor income, primarily composed of employer paid fringe benefits such as health and life insurance and certain types of retirement and profit sharing plans, is the smallest source amounting to 2.7 percent in the Central Valley. Nevertheless, other labor income was the fastest growing category in this region, increasing 18.5 percent over 1970. Property in-

come, amounting to 11.9 percent in 1971, includes rents, interest and dividends as well as capital gains. Reflecting rent controls and lower interest rates, property income advanced only 0.4 percent from the 1970 level. Transfer payments, one of the fastest growing components, amounted to 14.6 percent in the Central Valley during 1971. This growth reflects the increases in Social Security, welfare and unemployment benefits.

Earnings and Hours

In 1972, the average hourly earnings for production workers in California was \$4.24, the average workweek 40.1 hours, average weekly earnings \$170.02. Each of these indicators recorded a gain over 1971. A look at the 1971-1972 change reveals that the average hours worked in the state rose by 5.5 percent for manufacturing production workers, and the workweek lengthened by 1.5 percent pushing the annual average weekly earnings up by \$11.23 or 7.1 percent.

Hours and earnings information is available for 16 of the state's 17 SMSAs (excluding Santa Cruz). The Central Valley's five SMSAs — Bakersfield, Fresno, Modesto, Sacramento and Stockton — all posted 1971-to-1972 gains in both average hourly earnings and average weekly earnings. Year-to-year gains in average hours per week were reported in Bakersfield, Fresno and Modesto while a decreasing workweek was registered in Sacramento and Stockton.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Production and Related Workers in Manufacturing

	1972 Annual Average		
	Weekly Earnings	Hourly Earnings	Hours Per Week
Bakersfield SMSA	\$174.10	\$4.32	40.3
Fresno SMSA	146.98	3.74	39.3
Modesto SMSA	149.34	3.93	38.0
Sacramento SMSA	174.34	4.54	38.4
Stockton SMSA	177.91	4.49	39.8
California	170.08	4.24	40.1

Median Family Income

On the basis of median family income — the income level exceeded by exactly one half of the families — California ranked ninth among the fifty states in 1969 with a median family income of \$10,732. This represents a gain of \$4,006 or 59.6 percent over 1959's fifth place national ranking of \$6,726. During the same time, median family income in the United States rose \$3,930 to reach \$9,590, up 69.4 percent from the decade earlier level of \$5,660.

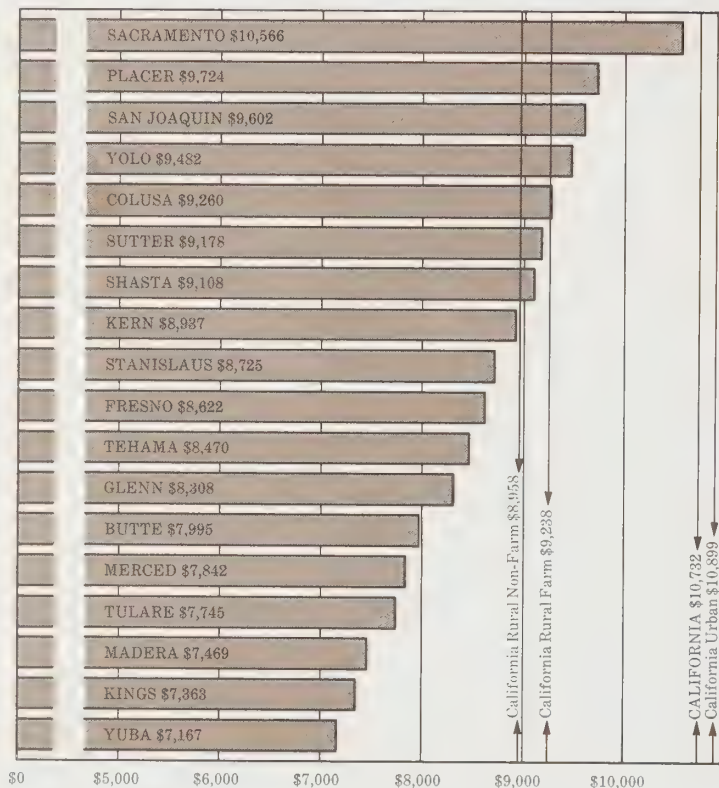
Alaska, the country's second youngest state, led the Nation for the second consecutive census year with \$12,443, followed by Connecticut with \$11,811, Hawaii with \$11,554 and New Jersey with \$11,407. Each of the Nation's top ten states easily surpassed the United States level. On the lower end of the scale were Arkansas and Mississippi with median family incomes of \$6,273 and \$6,071 respectively.

MEDIAN INCOME IN 1969 OF FAMILIES IN THE TEN LEADING STATES

1969 RANK	STATE	AMOUNT
1	Alaska	\$12,443
2	Connecticut	11,811
3	Hawaii	11,554
4	New Jersey	11,407
5	Maryland	11,063
6	Michigan	11,032
7	Illinois	10,959
8	Massachusetts	10,835
9	California	10,732
10	Nevada	10,692
	United States	9,590



MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME in the Central Valley – 1969



Turning to the Central Valley of California, Sacramento County's \$10,566 median family income easily outpaced second ranked Placer County (\$9,724) and third ranked San Joaquin County (\$9,602). These three counties were the only Central Valley counties to exceed the \$9,590 national level. Yolo, the third county of the Sacramento SMSA, (Sacramento, Placer and Yolo) placed fourth with 1969 median family income of \$9,482.

From statewide data widely available on a county-by-county basis, it is apparent that counties with large urban areas tend to have higher incomes than the predominantly agricultural areas. Two factors, in large part, account for this. The first is the lower participation of women in the labor force living in rural areas. Thus, the incidence of a working wife contributing additional earnings to the family income is lower in rural farm areas. Secondly, farm income generally is lower than that of nonagricultural occupations. Statewide, the median income of urban families in 1969 was \$10,899, compared to \$9,238 for rural farm, and \$8,958 for rural nonfarm. However, the Census data does not take into account the fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of goods produced and consumed on the farm. If imputed income were added to the median family income figure, California's farm families would no doubt show more comparable income levels.

Chapter 5

Banking and Finance

Vital to the growth and economic stature of any area is the support provided by its financial institutions. The development of California as a financial center dates back to 1848 and the famous Gold Rush. California has long been recognized as the financial center of the western United States, and the exceptional growth of the state's financial industry clearly reflects the remarkable level of economic expansion that has taken place.

Bank Deposits

California bank deposits totaled \$58.1 billion on June 30, 1972, representing the second largest deposit concentration in the Nation. New York ranked first with \$95.0 billion in bank deposits at mid-1972. Following California was third ranked Illinois with \$40.7 billion.

The financial sector in the Central Valley serves 2.9 million residents and thousands of businessmen. The 480 banking offices in the 18-county area had total bank deposits of \$6.7 billion on June 30, 1972, equal to 11.5 percent of the state's total. If ranked among the nation's 50 states in terms of total deposits, the 18-county Central Valley Area would exceed 29 states and the District of Columbia. Additionally, the Central Valley total bank deposit figures are greater than eight of the nine states (except California) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation San Francisco Region.

Sacramento County is the hub of the Central Valley financial community. Total bank deposits in the 103 banking offices in Sacramento County amounted to \$2.1 billion on June 30, 1972. Sacramento County was the only Central Valley county with total bank deposits exceeding one billion dollars. At that time it also accounted for 31.7 percent of the region's total bank deposits and 21.5 percent of the banking offices. The June 30, 1972 deposits registered by Sacramento County represented a two-year gain of 61.4 percent, or \$815 million.

TOTAL DEPOSITS IN ALL COMMERCIAL BANKS OF THE F.D.I.C. SAN FRANCISCO REGION AND THE CENTRAL VALLEY, JUNE 30, 1972

Area	Total Deposits (000)
California	\$58,140,574
Central Valley 18-County Area	6,748,819
Washington	6,480,463
Oregon	4,751,526
Arizona	4,563,560
San Joaquin Valley 8-County Area	3,440,095
Sacramento Valley 10-County Area	3,308,724
Utah	2,149,635
Sacramento County	2,142,195
Hawaii	1,997,544
Idaho	1,601,950
Nevada	1,461,864
Fresno County	854,915
Alaska	747,798

In terms of the dollar amount of deposits, Sacramento County's \$2.1 billion in 1972 is surpassed by only 6 of the 58 counties in the state – Los Angeles, \$20.8 billion; San Francisco, \$10.7 billion; Alameda, \$2.9 billion; Orange, \$2.7 billion; San Diego, \$2.6 billion; and Santa Clara, \$2.4 billion.

The second ranking Central Valley county in terms of total bank deposits is Fresno with \$855 million, or 12.7 percent of the region's total. San Joaquin County is in third place with \$741 million or 11.0 percent, followed by Kern County with \$635 million or 9.4 percent. The four largest Central Valley counties – Sacramento, Fresno, San Joaquin and Kern – account for nearly two-thirds of the total bank deposits in the 18-county area.

In order to meet the financial needs of the Central Valley residents, major banks have established and expanded their branch systems to improve the accessibility of full line banking services. The number of all banking offices in the area totaled 480 at mid-year 1972. Moreover, 18 of California's 155 banks were headquartered in the Central Valley as of June 30, 1972.

Bank Debits

Bank debits have long been employed as one barometer of measuring the volume of business activity. Bank debits represent the total dollar value of checks drawn against demand

deposit accounts of individuals, partnerships and corporations and of state and local governments. Debits to federal government and interbank accounts are excluded. Total debits include check payments for services, manufactured goods, raw materials, wages and salaries, dividends, rent, interest, real estate and securities transactions, and many other things. Consequently, debits are a good indicator of total spending by all segments of the economy, except the federal government.

In many regional and local areas, bank debits are the only indicator of business activity. Within the Central Valley other indicators are available and, thus, the dependence upon bank debits as an indicator is not nearly so important. Significant, too, is the fact that bank debits in the Central Valley are difficult to study because of the large monthly fluctuations in the figures based on the changing flow of state government expenditures, which are not necessarily reflections of local business activity, but are a direct result of Sacramento being the seat of state government.

In 1972, total bank debits in the Central Valley's 5 SMSAs and Hanford City amounted to \$140.4 billion versus \$40.1 billion in 1964 — a \$100.3 billion (249.9 percent) gain for the period. Between 1971 and 1972 alone, bank debits rose by nearly \$52.2 billion or 59.2 percent, far outdistancing the prior seven-year annual average gain of 17.1 percent.

Figures in the Sacramento SMSA, comprising Sacramento, Placer and Yolo counties, indicate that bank debits rose from \$24.7 billion in 1964 to \$59.3 billion in 1970, representing a gain of \$34.6 billion dollars or 140.0 percent. Sacramento SMSA bank debits jumped another \$45.7 billion or 77.1 percent between 1971 and 1972 alone. By 1972, Sacramento SMSA bank debits accounted for 74.8 percent of the Central Valley's 5 SMSAs and Hanford City total, versus 1964 and 1970 readings of 61.7 percent and 67.6 percent, respectively. At the same time Sacramento City bank deposits as a share of Sacramento SMSA figures rose from 85.7 percent in 1964 to 90.3 percent in 1970 and 93.6 percent in 1972.

Savings and Loan Associations

The California savings and loan business, which had its beginning in 1865, has grown to be a multibillion dollar industry today. Following World War II, savings and loan association assets in California recorded exceptional growth, from \$1.4 billion in 1950 to \$41.3 billion as of September 30, 1972. California is the number one savings and loan state in the Nation, with more than twice the total assets held by the second ranked state, Illinois.

As of September 30, 1972, there were 28 or 15.4 percent of California's 182 saving and loan associations headquartered in the 18-county Central Valley of California, with assets of \$2.1 billion. More than 12 percent of the State's 1,047 savings and loan offices are operating in the Central Valley with total savings deposits of more than \$2.3 billion, as of August 31, 1972.

Chapter 6

Retail Trade

One of the most improved areas of the Central Valley's economy in recent years has been the retail sector. In 1972, the total value of retail trade is estimated to have topped \$7.0 billion, a gain of 12.9 percent over 1971. Steady population growth, rising employment levels and higher incomes have all contributed to the impressive retail gains in the Central Valley. The retail sector is expected to remain strong this year with total retail trade sales approaching \$7.8 billion in 1973.

The estimate is based on taxable retail sales volume which normally accounts for approximately 70 percent of all retail transactions. The balance is comprised primarily of gasoline, prescription drugs and food for home consumption. All of the 1972 retail sales estimates have been adjusted downward to reflect the increased coverage of gasoline purchases and provide comparability with prior data.

Retail trade employment has also reflected the exceptional performance of the Central Valley's retail sector. There were an estimated 156,000 people employed and over \$800 million in payrolls generated by retail trade in the Central Valley in 1972.

CENTRAL VALLEY AREA RETAIL EMPLOYMENT

Metropolitan Area	Employment			Annual Rate of Change		
	1966	1970	1972	1966-70	1970-72	1971-72
Bakersfield . .	15,500	17,100	18,000	2.5%	2.6%	2.9%
Fresno	20,100	22,000	24,900	2.3	6.4	7.3
Modesto . . .	9,000	10,300	11,300	3.4	4.7	4.6
Stockton . . .	14,100	14,800	15,400	1.2	4.1	4.8
Sacramento .	39,400	43,800	49,400	2.6	6.3	8.8
SMSA Total .	98,100	108,000	119,000	2.4	4.5	5.7

The five metropolitan areas represent three-fourths of the valley's retail employment and payrolls led by the Sacramento SMSA with 49,400 retail workers in 1972. Both the Fresno and Sacramento metropolitan areas have recorded impressive retail employment gains since 1970. The Stockton area has also shown signs of improvement after levelling off in 1970 and 1971. All five of the Central Valley metropolitan areas have exceeded their 1966 to 1970 growth rates in retail trade employment.

Taxable Retail Sales

The taxable retail sales of the Central Valley rose by 13.0 percent in 1972 to a record high of \$4.9 billion. Although rising prices continue to be a major factor in the recorded gains, taxable retail sales in the valley increased by over \$1 billion between 1970 and 1972. The eighteen county area contributed 14.0 percent of all 1972 taxable sales in California, up from 13.4 percent in 1970. The \$563.0 million gain in 1972 surpassed the previous high of \$490.5 million set in 1971.

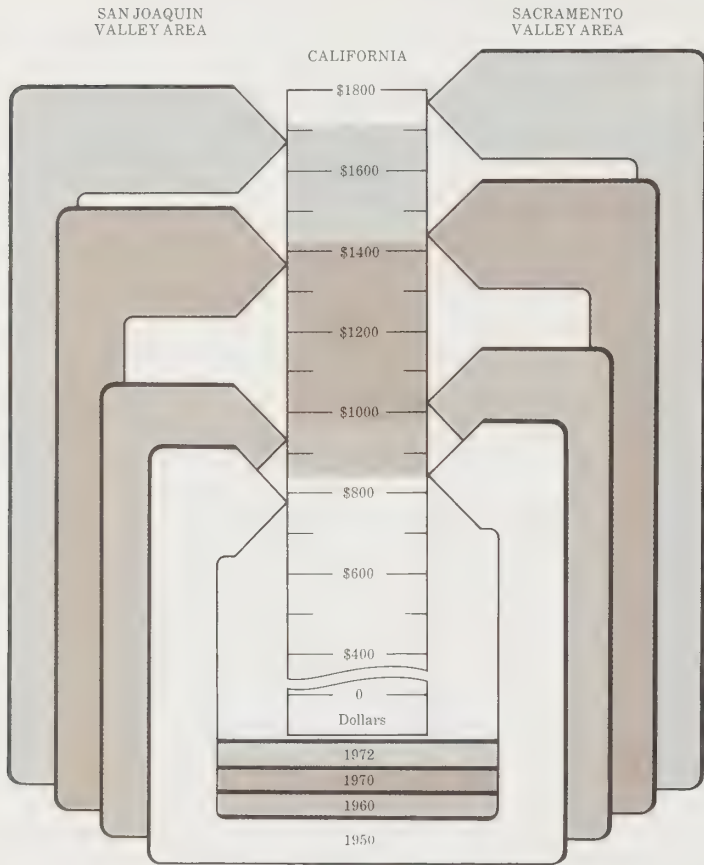
The San Joaquin Valley contributed 57.4 percent of the Central Valley's 1972 total taxable sales which rose 13.7 percent to \$2.8 billion a gain of \$316.5 million over 1971. Fresno County, the region's largest retail center, accounts for slightly less than one-third of the San Joaquin Valley's taxable retail sales. Kern County and San Joaquin County both registered well over one-half billion dollars in taxable sales and together with Fresno County they represent two-thirds of the region's \$2.8 billion sales in 1972. All but two of eight San Joaquin Valley counties, Kern and Madera, recorded percentage gains higher than that for California.

The Sacramento Valley area registered a fine 13.4 percent gain in taxable retail sales during 1972. Retail sales advanced \$246.5 million last year to a record \$2.1 billion. This advance was led by Sacramento County with sales of \$1.2 billion representing very nearly 60 percent of the region's total sales. Shasta County and the counties of Placer, Sacramento and Yolo that make up the Sacramento SMSA all posted impressive sales gains in 1972.

Per Capita Retail Sales

In 1972, per capita retail sales were estimated at \$1,712 in the Central Valley — only fractionally higher than the California average of \$1,710 per capita. Six of the eighteen Central Valley counties exceeded the state average in 1972 — Shasta (\$1,972), Butte (\$1,895), Sacramento and Fresno (\$1,840), Sutter (\$1,815), and Stanislaus (\$1,796). The Sacramento Valley averaged \$1,772 per capita retail sales last year representing a gain of 23.7 percent over 1970. The San Joaquin Valley registered a per capita retail sales figure of \$1,670 per year in 1972. Although this figure is slightly below the state average, the region recorded an overall gain of 22.6 percent in per capita sales between 1970 and 1972, compared to 21.2 percent gain for the state. Eleven of the eighteen Central Valley counties recorded higher percentage gains than the state during the 1970 to 1972 period.

PER CAPITA RETAIL STORE SALES in the Central Valley



Retail Store Categories

Among the major retail store categories, those showing the greatest gains in recent years have been the building materials and farm implement dealers, and the auto dealers and auto supply stores in the Central Valley. The rising personal income and improved employment picture strengthened the consumer confidence as evidenced by the gains in the automobile dealer and automobile supply stores, by far the largest retail sales category in the Valley. In 1972, sales in this store group totalled over \$1.2 billion representing an annual gain of 17.9 percent during the last two years, compared to the average annual gain of only 6.0 percent during the 1960's.

TAXABLE RETAIL SALES in the CENTRAL VALLEY AREA

Type of Store	1972 Taxable Sales (000)	Annual Rate of Change 1960-70 1970-72	
Apparel	\$ 246,058	4.3%	7.1%
General Merchandise	804,590	8.2	8.2
Drug	147,835	1.8	7.2
Food	483,619	7.1	9.1
Packaged Liquor	116,805	7.4	8.2
Eating & Drinking Places	507,324	6.2	12.9
Home Furn. & Appliances	248,311	3.3	11.1
Bldg. Matrl. & Farm Implmts.	611,695	2.5	21.7
Auto Dirs. & Auto Supplies	1,235,005	6.0	17.9
Service Stations	143,020	1.9	5.9
Other Retail Stores	360,647	7.1	12.1
Retail Stores	\$4,904,709	5.5	12.9

The high rates of building activity in recent years and the record farm income of 1972, stimulated impressive gains in the building materials and farm implements dealer group of

stores, particularly in the San Joaquin Valley. Taxable sales have increased from an average 2.5 percent per year between 1960 and 1970 to a phenomenal 21.7 percent the last two years. The total taxable sales from building material and farm implement dealers amounted to \$611.7 million in 1972.

There were also impressive gains registered in the Central Valley's eating and drinking places category and the "other retail" or specialty store group. The total taxable sales in these two store groups have been increasing by 12.9 percent and 12.1 percent per year since 1970 with sales of \$507.3 million and \$360.0 million, respectively in 1972. The general merchandise store category is the second largest store group in the valley with 16.4 percent of all taxable sales. In 1972, sales amounted to \$804.6 million and have maintained a relative steady annual growth rate of 8.2 percent since 1960.

Leading Cities

The city of Sacramento is the leading retail trade center in the Central Valley. Taxable sales in Sacramento for the first half of 1972 totalled \$242.6 million, up 14 percent from the same period in 1971. The leading commercial centers in the San Joaquin Valley during the first half of 1972 were the cities of Fresno (\$214.7 million), Bakersfield (\$140.6 million) and Stockton (\$129.9 million).

LEADING CITIES TAXABLE RETAIL SALES FIRST HALF 1972 (millions)

City	Sales	Percent Increase First Half 1971-1972
1. Sacramento	\$242.6	14.0%
2. Fresno	214.7	12.0
3. Bakersfield	140.6	11.2
4. Stockton	129.9	13.1
5. Modesto	91.8	10.8
6. Visalia	61.0	15.8
7. Redding	52.8	20.8
8. Merced	39.3	11.6
9. Lodi	32.0	19.5
10. Chico	28.5	7.2
11. Roseville	27.5	20.2
12. Hanford	25.7	18.1

Department Store Sales

The continuing development of regional shopping centers with major full-line department stores has had a significant impact of the volume of department store sales in the Central Valley. The Fresno SMSA led all other California metropolitan areas in terms of percentage increase in department store sales during 1972. Fresno department store sales increased 21.2 percent last year compared to 10.3 percent in California and 9.8 percent in the United States. Total sales were estimated at \$116.8 million last year, up from \$66.8 million the previous year.

The Sacramento metropolitan area ranked second among the nine metropolitan areas in California reported by the United States Department of Commerce. Department store sales totalled \$245.6 million in the Sacramento SMSA representing a gain of 14.7 percent in 1972. The metropolitan area of Bakersfield with sales of \$73.8 million registered a 10.5 percent gain in department store sales, slightly higher than the California gain of 10.3 percent last year. The Stockton metropolitan area's sales increased 8.9 percent totalling \$76.2 million in 1972.

Chapter 7

Services

The service industry establishments in the Central Valley offer a wide range of activities to meet the needs and requirements of the region's growing population and expanding business and industrial community. In addition to the personal



and business needs of the area's 2.9 million residents, the service industry must keep pace with the increasing number of tourists and convention delegates who visit the area each year. Total receipts from services in the Central Valley are expected to exceed \$700 million in 1973 reflecting the area's population growth, rising incomes and increased leisure time.

Services is the third largest employment category in the Central Valley and one of the fastest growing sectors of the region's economy. In 1972, the service industry's more than 14,000 establishments employed an estimated 136,000 people. The region's five metropolitan areas represent 80 percent of all service employment and receipts in the Central Valley.

SERVICE INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Metropolitan Area	Employment				Annual Rate of Increase	
	1966	1970	1971	1972	1966-71	1971-72
Bakersfield	12.6	14.7	14.8	15.3	3.3%	3.4%
Fresno	17.7	21.8	22.1	24.1	4.3	9.0
Modesto	8.0	10.1	10.2	10.6	5.0	3.9
Stockton	11.9	14.3	14.8	16.4	4.5	10.8
Sacramento	30.1	38.5	40.3	43.0	6.0	6.7
TOTAL	80.3	99.4	102.2	109.4	7.0	7.0

The Sacramento SMSA (Placer, Sacramento and Yolo counties) with its capital city has the largest and perhaps most diversified concentration of service establishments in the valley. Total service employment has increased from 30,100 in 1966 to 43,000 in 1972, a gain of 12,900 in six years. In 1972, employment increased 6.7 percent compared to the 6.0 percent annual rate between 1966 and 1971. Medical and health services represent about 20 percent of the area's service employment followed by miscellaneous business services, personal services and hotels and lodging places with approximately 10 percent each.

In the San Joaquin Valley, service employment in the four metropolitan areas increased by 7.3 percent last year totalling 66,400 in 1972. Fresno and Stockton (San Joaquin County) registered impressive employment gains of 9.0 and 10.8 percent respectively, nearly twice their 1966 to 1971 annual gains. The 1972 service employment in Bakersfield (Kern County) increased 3.4 percent. The Modesto (Stanislaus County) employment rose 3.9 percent, slightly below the average annual gain of 5.0 percent between 1966 and 1971. In the agriculturally oriented San Joaquin Valley the service employment pattern differs slightly from the Sacramento SMSA in the proportion of self-employed persons—one-third of the San Joaquin compared to one-quarter of the Sacramento SMSA service employment.

Chapter 8

Construction and Real Estate

The building and construction industry is an integral and important part of California's economy. In addition to the obvious direct benefits of the employment and payrolls of construction workers, architects, engineers, contractors, etc., there are also the indirect benefits which accrue to the numerous manufacturers and suppliers of industry-related durable and nondurable goods; financial institutions; the transportation industry; the mineral industry; wholesale and retail outlets carrying building materials and home improvement supplies, etc. Perhaps the most important aspect attributable to the building and construction industry is its role as the Nation's builder of cities. This chapter deals with some of the direct effects of the building industry on the California economy and in particular the economy of the Central Valley.

California's multibillion dollar building industry exhibited

unusual strength during 1972, a year in which most experts predicted a slowdown in building and construction. Stimulated primarily by a 19.4 percent gain in dollar volume registered in the residential building sector, the total valuation of all building permits in 1972 advanced to \$8.5 billion, an increase of \$1.0 billion or 12.7 percent over 1971.

Even though much of the Central Valley is basically rural and agriculturally oriented, the building industry is an important segment of the regional economy. The total volume of building in the Central Valley reached a high of \$1.0 billion in 1972. This represents a 1971-1972 gain of \$176.0 million or 21.8 percent. Following the state trend, the Central Valley's residential sector continued to demonstrate its strength by accounting for 67.4 percent of the total regional building value in 1972. This compares to 66.3 percent in 1971 and 58.3 percent in 1968.

While the percentage gain in total building volume between 1971 and 1972 was smaller than that posted between 1970 and 1971, the fourth quarter of 1972 recorded an unseasonably high rate. Again, a substantial portion of that strength was directly attributable to the residential sector, where fourth quarter valuation exceeded that of the comparable 1971 period by 27.9 percent

VALUATION OF TOTAL BUILDING IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY AREA (in millions of dollars)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	Percent Change	
					1969-72	1971-72
Residential Building						
New Units:						
Single Dwellings	\$177.8	\$226.6	\$328.8	\$423.8	+ 138.4	+ 28.9
Multiple Dwellings . . .	105.0	148.8	176.5	205.0	+ 95.2	+ 16.1
Total New Residential . .	\$282.8	\$375.4	\$505.3	\$628.8	+ 122.3	+ 24.4
Alterations and Additions .	25.1	26.3	29.9	32.9	+ 31.1	+ 10.0
Total Residential	\$307.9	\$401.7	\$535.2	\$661.7	+ 114.9	+ 23.6
Nonresidential Building:						
New Commercial	\$ 71.6	\$ 85.3	\$102.4	\$155.9	+ 117.7	+ 52.2
New Industrial	31.4	26.4	34.4	48.4	+ 54.1	+ 40.7
Other	81.3	73.6	107.0	81.1	- 0.2	- 24.2
Alterations and Additions .	39.5	37.1	27.8	35.3	- 10.6	+ 27.0
Total Nonresidential . . .	\$223.8	\$223.3	\$271.6	\$320.8	+ 43.3	+ 18.1
Total Building	\$531.8	\$624.0	\$806.8	\$982.5	+ 84.7	+ 21.8

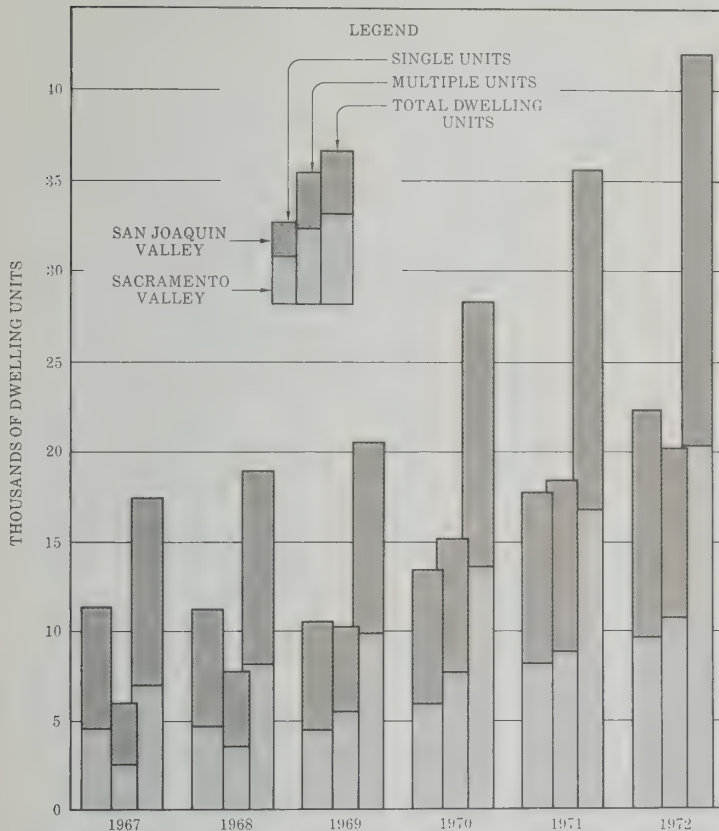
Residential Building

The Central Valley's residential building sector recorded a stronger performance during 1972 than that of the state. Residential construction is composed of two sectors—new residential, which annually accounts for ninety to ninety-five percent of the total residential value in the Central Valley, and alterations and additions to existing residential structures. The total residential valuation increased by 23.6 percent in the Central Valley between 1971 and 1972, compared to a 19.4 percent gain statewide, on dollar gains of \$127 million and \$880 million, respectively.

The Central Valley's share of the state's residential value has been increasing steadily over the past few years, from 9.6 percent in 1968 to 12.2 percent in 1972. This is indicative of the trend whereby this region's rate of growth in residential construction during this period has been greater than the state's, and at a time when the state as a whole has been in an expansionary phase of the building cycle. Overall, the value of total residential construction in the Central Valley increased by 142.2 percent between 1968-1972, while the state's value recorded a gain of 90.3 percent.

Building permits were issued for 42,596 dwelling units in 1972, establishing a new annual high for the Central Valley. More than one-fourth of the state's 1971-1972 gain in dwelling units occurred in the Central Valley, which accounted for only 15.2 percent of the 1972 state total. The number of units authorized in the 18-county area has increased dramatically over the past four years, with an overall 1968-1972 gain of 125.0 percent. Single family dwelling units accounted for more than half of the Central Valley's total units during three of the past five years. In 1972, permits were issued for 22,285 single family units, approximating 52.3 percent of the total.

**TOTAL NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS
AUTHORIZED FOR CONSTRUCTION
in the Central Valley, 1967-1972**



San Joaquin Valley Area

Residential construction activity in the San Joaquin Valley has more than doubled, both in dollar value and in number of dwelling units authorized since 1968. Residential valuation in 1972 totaled \$341 million, 26.1 percent higher than in 1971 and 126.4 percent higher than in 1968. The main stimulus to the growth was provided by the new residential category which accounted for 95.5 percent of the total value in 1972. The valuation of new residential construction has grown from \$138 million in 1968 to \$325 million in 1972, for a gain of \$187 million or 135.7 percent. It is noteworthy that during this period the value of single family construction accounted for more than two-thirds of the total new residential value.

Building permits were issued for 22,391 dwelling units in 1972, the highest historical annual total, and 17.1 percent above the next highest annual average of 19,125 dwelling units in 1971. The trend in dwelling units permitted during recent years in the San Joaquin Valley paralleled very closely those in the Central Valley as a whole, with the exception of 1969. In that year the San Joaquin Valley recorded a decline of 2.0 percent in dwelling units from the prior year compared to an 8.3 percent gain for the entire Central Valley.

Sacramento Valley Area

Amounting to \$321 million, the valuation of total residential construction in the Sacramento Valley in 1972 recorded an annual gain of \$26 million or 21.2 percent. This annual percentage gain compares with a 23.6 percent advance for the Central Valley and 19.4 percent for the state. During the past four years, however, the overall increase for the Sacramento Valley was 161.5 percent versus 142.2 percent for the Central Valley and 90.3 percent for the state. This region's share of the state's total value of residential construction has also shown a gain from 4.3 percent in 1968 to 5.9 percent in 1972.

The homebuilding industry of this ten-county Sacramento Valley region is dominated by the Sacramento SMSA (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area), comprising Placer, Sac-

ramento, and Yolo Counties. In 1967 this metropolitan area accounted for 81.3 percent of the total residential value of the Sacramento Valley and 81.8 percent of the new residential category.

There were 20,205 dwelling units authorized by permit in the Sacramento Valley during 1972, compared with 16,870 units in 1971 and 8,046 units in 1968. Percentage gains were 19.8 percent between 1971-1972, and 151.1 percent between 1968-1972. These gains were higher than those in either the Central Valley, or the state. Probably, the most significant fact concerning dwelling unit construction taking place in the Sacramento Valley is that it is occurring almost entirely in the Sacramento SMSA. Much of the rapid urbanization that is taking place is confined to these three counties, and more particularly to one county — Sacramento, and parts of two other counties — the Lake Tahoe region and western Placer County, and eastern Yolo County. In 1972, the Sacramento SMSA accounted for 82.5 percent of the total number of dwelling units for which permits were issued in the Sacramento Valley. Over the past five years this SMSA contributed an astounding 84.1 percent of all the Sacramento Valley's dwelling units. Sacramento County alone issued permits for 64.2 percent of the total number of dwelling units recorded in the 10-county area during the 1968-1972 period, and 73.8 percent of all multiples or apartments.

Cities

Twenty-seven cities in the Central Valley authorized 100 or more dwelling units in 1972. The number of units issued per city ranged in size from 111 units in Red Bluff, Tehama County, to 3,676 units in the city of Sacramento. The number of dwelling units issued by these twenty-seven cities accounted for 48.3 percent of the total number of dwelling units issued in the Central Valley during 1972.

Alterations and Additions

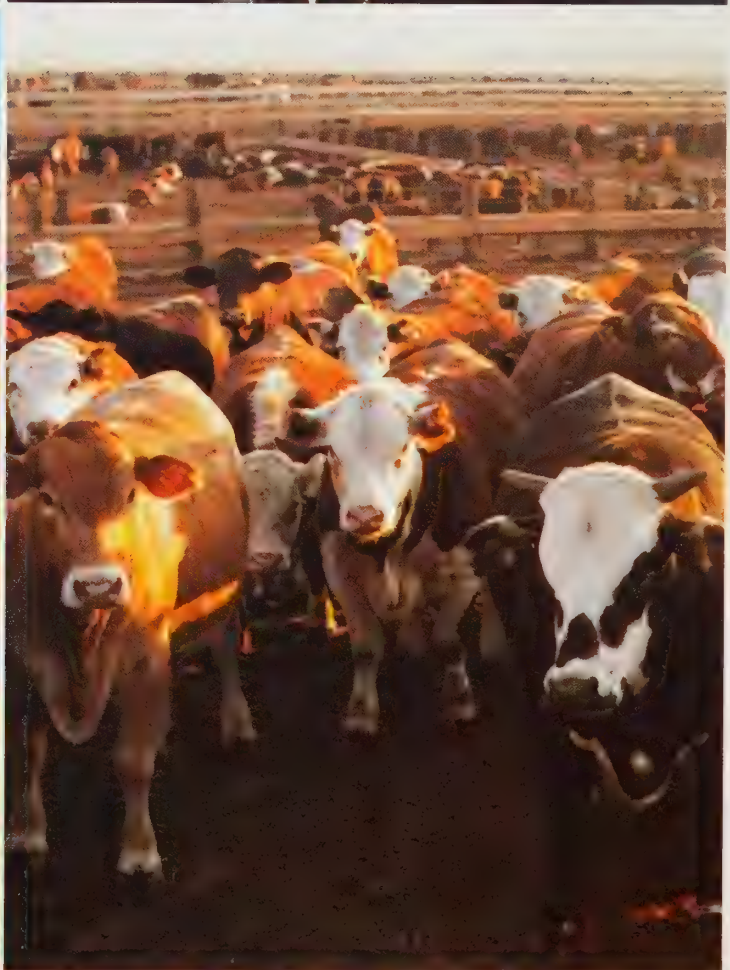
Expenditures for residential alterations and additions in 1972 accounted for just under 5 percent of the total dollar volume of residential building in the Central Valley. Residential alterations and additions amounted to \$32.9 million in 1972, a new high for this category, with the San Joaquin Valley contributing \$15.4 million and the Sacramento Valley \$17.5 million. A comparison of the dollar volume and number of permits issued reveals that the average value per permit for residential alteration and addition has been increasing in the Central Valley—from \$1,585 in 1968 to \$1,784 in 1971, and to \$1,904 in 1972.

Mobile Homes

The mobile home as an alternative to the conventional type of housing shelter has received widespread acceptance by both individuals and industry. Today's new parks are usually spacious, well kept and well landscaped, with recreational facilities, strict governing rules and regulations, and accommodations for the double wide mobile homes. Overall, this has been a significant change from the post-war trailer courts. While today's mobile home style of living has been most attractive to the young marrieds and retirees, all ages and professions are represented in this burgeoning life style.

An indication of the acceptance of mobile homes in the 1960's and early 1970's can be found in the ratio between new mobile homes produced and the total conventional housing starts in the United States. In 1960, this ratio was 1 mobile home to 14 conventional dwelling units. Comparing just single family homes, the ratio was 1 to 10. By mid-year 1972, this ratio had risen to 1 to 3 for total housing and 1 to 2 for single family.

Located within the 18-county Central Valley area are 23.1 percent of all mobile home parks and 16.1 percent of all mobile home park spaces in California. Since 1962, the number of parks in the Central Valley has increased 62.2 percent



while the number of spaces has recorded a gain of 83.9 percent. This compares to the statewide gains of 32.7 percent for parks and 72.2 percent for spaces during this time period. The mobile home park in the Central Valley averaged 37 spaces in 1972 compared to 33 spaces in 1962. The average size of Central Valley parks is considerably smaller than the statewide average which increased from 41 spaces in 1962 to 54 spaces in 1972.

MOBILE HOME PARKS IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY 1972

County	Number of Parks	Number of Spaces	Percent of State	
			Parks	Spaces
Fresno	95	4,962	1.7	1.7
Kern	214	6,061	3.8	2.0
Kings	27	715	0.5	0.2
Madera	20	835	0.4	0.3
Merced	36	1,571	0.6	0.5
San Joaquin	114	4,417	2.0	1.5
Stanislaus	111	3,023	2.0	1.0
Tulare	87	3,000	1.5	1.0
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area)	704	24,584	12.5	8.2
Butte	93	3,517	1.7	1.2
Colusa	19	446	0.3	0.1
Glenn	15	236	0.3	0.1
Placer	51	2,080	0.9	0.7
Sacramento	117	8,188	2.1	2.7
Shasta	128	3,083	2.3	1.0
Sutter	32	603	0.6	0.2
Tehama	39	1,745	0.7	0.6
Yolo	39	2,670	0.7	0.9
Yuba	62	1,243	1.1	0.4
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area)	595	23,811	10.6	7.9
Central Valley (18-County Area)	1,299	48,395	23.1	16.1
Southern California (10-County Area)	2,715	181,534	48.4	60.4
Northern Coastal (16-County Area)	1,142	59,068	20.3	19.6
Mountain (14-County Area)	459	11,748	8.2	3.9
California Total	5,615	300,745	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: Department of Housing and Community Development, State of California

Nonresidential Building

Nonresidential building activity in the Central Valley increased by 18.1 percent in 1972, compared to a 2.4 percent gain for the state. The total of \$321 million set a new high for the second consecutive year. Included in this sector are all commercial, industrial, and institutional buildings covered by permits. In addition, public schools, military facilities, and state, federal, and local governmental buildings that are not subject to the building permit system are also included. Nonresidential construction in the Central Valley accounted for 10.5 percent of California's total in 1972, and 32.7 percent of the total building valuation in the Central Valley for the same year.

San Joaquin Valley Area

During the past few years, the valuation of nonresidential building in the San Joaquin Valley has shown consecutive annual gains. Total nonresidential valuation in 1972 was slightly greater than \$177 million, representing 55.2 percent of the total nonresidential valuation for the Central Valley.

The 1972 volume represented an increase of 11.8 percent over 1972 and 51.0 percent over 1968.

Within the nonresidential sector, the valuation of new commercial construction rose by \$25 million, a gain of 46.9 percent over 1971. This category, which includes retail stores and shopping centers, restaurants, office and professional buildings, warehouses, etc., represents almost one-half of the total valuation of all nonresidential building in the San Joaquin Valley. New industrial buildings recorded a 1972 valuation of \$32 million. While this is a substantial 40.8 percent increase over 1971, it is still slightly lower than the 42.5 percent gain experienced by the state. Major industrial construction has been centered in Fresno, San Joaquin, and Stanislaus counties, particularly during the past few years. In 1972, these three counties accounted for 62.4 percent of the total industrial valuation for the San Joaquin Valley.

Sacramento Valley Area

Sacramento Valley's recent gains in the rate and absolute amount of growth of population and housing have influenced and stimulated the area's nonresidential building sector. The valuation of nonresidential construction amounted to \$144 million in 1972, \$31 million or 26.9 percent higher than in 1971, and \$63 million or 77.6 percent above comparable 1970 levels. The major center of activity is the Sacramento SMSA, which contributed 71.9 percent to the 10-county area's total nonresidential value during 1972.

Commercial construction is the largest category of nonresidential building. In 1972, \$78 million of commercial structures were permitted in the Sacramento Valley, accounting for 54.6 percent of all nonresidential activity. This level of commercial construction represents a gain of \$29 million or 58.0 percent since 1971, and an increase of 123.5 percent since 1968. The Sacramento SMSA is the focal point for commercial activity, where \$57 million in permits were issued during 1972—73.1 percent of the Sacramento Valley's total commercial valuation. The city of Sacramento recorded the highest 1972 value for commercial permits (\$31 million) among all the cities in the Central Valley, and ranked fifth in the state.

The valuation of new industrial construction reached \$17 million in 1972 for an increase of \$5 million or 40.5 percent over 1971. Sacramento Valley's industrial building value represented 34.6 percent of 1972's total industrial valuation for the Central Valley compared to 28.9 percent in 1968. The primary area for new industrial building is also the Sacramento SMSA. The importance of this SMSA's contribution to the total valuation of industrial construction in the Sacramento Valley is reflected in its rising share, which amounted to 58.3 percent of the Valley's total in 1968, 77.9 percent in 1971, and 83.1 percent in 1972.

Real Estate Activity

It is recognized that activity in real estate is affected by the trends in the local money and mortgage markets, which, in turn, reflect the national trends, and that a restricted or a free flow of credit on a national basis will be felt at the local level. It is also recognized that the real estate market in the Central Valley, as elsewhere, reacts to conditions that are not entirely local in nature but is also dependent upon a viable and healthy regional economy.

Sales Activity

There were 173,045 deeds recorded in the Central Valley in 1972, a gain of 19,193 or 12.5 percent over 1971. All eighteen counties of the Central Valley registered an increase in the number of real estate sales, including new and existing properties, during 1972. The largest regional gain occurred in the San Joaquin Valley which had an annual increase of 10,512 deeds or 11.9 percent.

Over a two-year period, the Sacramento Valley experienced a 36.2 percent increase in deeds recorded compared to 32.9

NUMBER OF DEEDS RECORDED IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY

Year	Region	Number
<i>San Joaquin Valley</i>		
1970	.	74,434
1971	.	88,434
1972	.	98,946
<i>Sacramento Valley</i>		
1970	.	54,421
1971	.	65,418
1972	.	74,099
<i>Total Central Valley</i>		
1970	.	128,855
1971	.	153,852
1972	.	173,045

percent for the San Joaquin Valley, and 34.3 percent for the Central Valley. Among the eighteen counties, Kern County had the largest numerical gain in deeds recorded between 1971-1972.

Foreclosures

Foreclosures increased by 172 or 7.1 percent in the Central Valley last year. In 1972, an estimated 2,595 foreclosures were filed in the 18-county area compared to 2,423 in 1971. However, between 1970 and 1972, foreclosures in the Central Valley decreased 8.4 percent.

NUMBER OF FORECLOSURES RECORDED IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY

Year	Region	Number
<i>San Joaquin Valley</i>		
1970	.	1,228
1971	.	1,168
1972	.	1,267
<i>Sacramento Valley</i>		
1970	.	1,416
1971	.	1,255
1972	.	1,328
<i>Total Central Valley</i>		
1970	.	2,644
1971	.	2,423
1972	.	2,595

Among the Central Valley counties, the largest numerical gain in foreclosures between 1971-1972 was in Kern County, where the total rose 107, or 25.7 percent. Within the same time period, four out of the eight San Joaquin Valley counties (Kern, Madera, San Joaquin, and Stanislaus) recorded increases in filings compared to one county (Kern) in 1970-1971 period. In the Sacramento Valley, six of the ten counties (Butte, Colusa, Placer, Sacramento, Tehama, and Yuba) reported increased foreclosures in 1971-1972 compared to two (Colusa and Shasta) in the prior year.

Chapter 9

Sources of Basic Income

The progress and economic development of any region is dependent on the goods and services which that region produces and channels into local and interregional markets. The Central Valley's economy is comprised of a wide range of industries that are sensitive to the changes in the supply and demand for locally produced goods and services which are consumed both in local markets as well as in markets outside the regional economy.

Generally, those industries primarily dependent upon the growth of local markets for the consumption of their products are classified as "nonbasic industries" while those industries

whose markets extend beyond the regional boundaries are considered primary or "basic industries." These basic industries are vital to the growth and well being of the region.

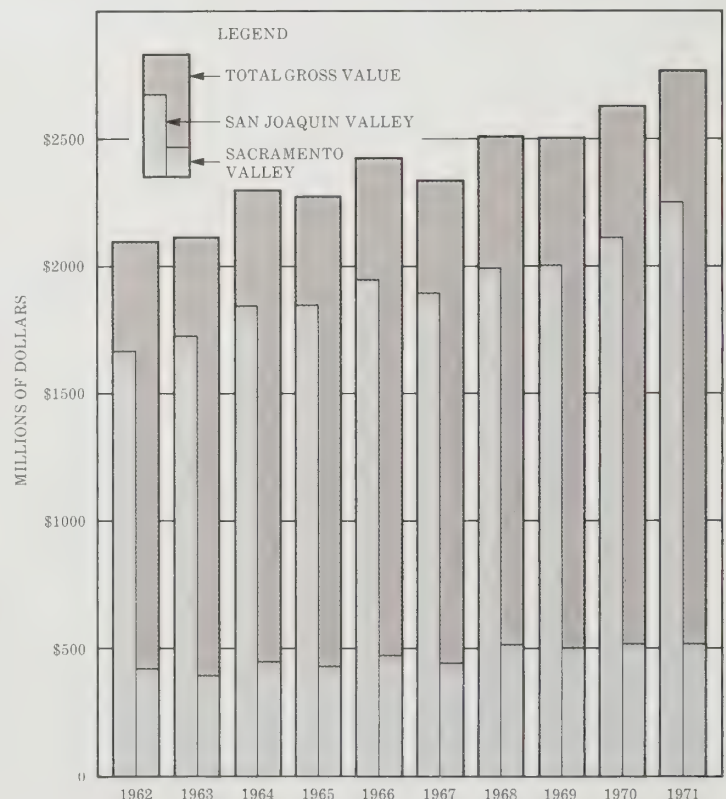
While agriculture tends to be the pervasive and dominant basic industry in the Central Valley, other major sources of basic income are derived from the resource industries of mineral extraction and forestry, as well as from the various manufacturing industries. In addition, tourism, wholesale trade, international trade, firms engaged in research and development, and the state and federal governments are all important contributors of "new dollars" to the region's economy.

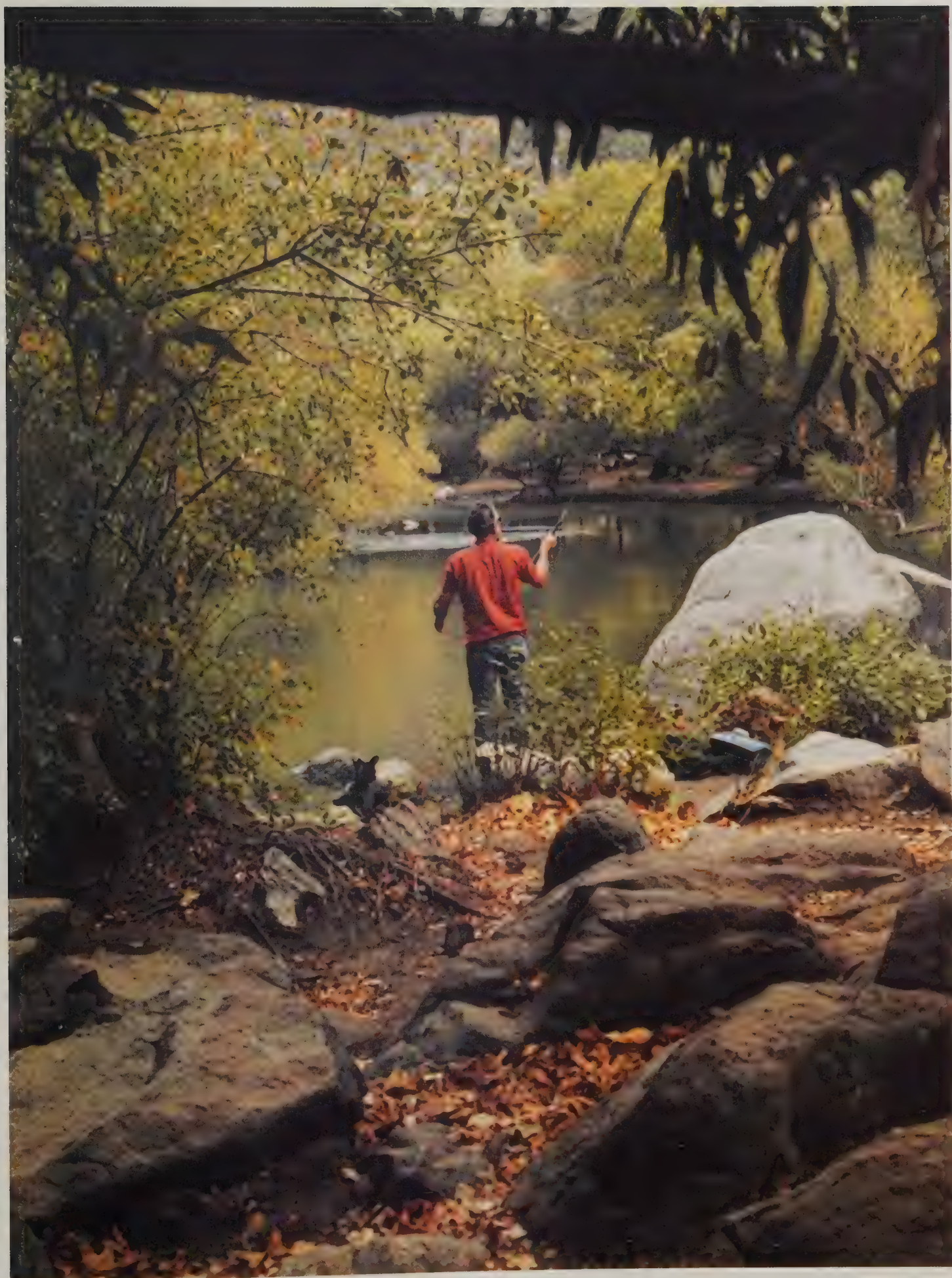
Agriculture

The expansion of California agriculture has been concurrent with, but independent of the state's rapid population growth. The ever increasing demand for select agricultural products now extends far beyond the borders of California resulting in large-scale specialization in agricultural production for which the Golden State has become famous. Not only has California agricultural output led other states for 25 consecutive years but it is also remarkably diverse in that no one crop or product dominates the state's farm economy. In fact, most of the 200 recognized crops individually account for less than 2 percent of the state's total gross farm income. The rich and fertile soil of California is also among the most intensely farmed land in the United States. With less than 2 percent of the Nation's farms, California's agricultural industry produced over 9 percent of the United States' total gross farm income in 1972.

Nowhere is the importance of California's \$5.4 billion agriculture industry more obvious than in the Central Valley. The fertile soils, warm climate and long growing seasons complement the continuing efforts of the farmers to increase their output and stay ahead of the rising land prices, higher taxes and increasing operating expenses. Advances in the water supply to the Central Valley have also played an important part in the success and achievements of the Central Val-

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION in the Central Valley, 1962-1971





ley farmers. Not only has this extended the area capable of sustained cultivation but also raised the yields of existing farm acreage.

Irrigation has been an important factor in California agriculture since the establishment of the missions. Even where rain is generally ample and dependable, irrigation enables water to be applied at critical times, more than repaying the effort and capital invested. The California Water Plan and Central Valley Project have both had enormous impact on the economic well being of the Central Valley area. In addition to supplying water, projects of this type provide multi-purpose services such as flood control, hydropower, navigational and recreational services.

The Central Valley of California accounts for well over half of the state's total farm income. The total value of farm production in the Central Valley is estimated to be \$2.96 billion in 1972 compared to \$2.77 billion in 1971. Despite losses due to the severe March frost, above normal temperatures throughout much of the summer, and the early fall rains, California's farm production in 1972 was the largest on record. Increased receipts from marketing of vegetables, field crops and all livestock products contributed heavily to the overall gain in the Central Valley and more than offset declines in fruit and nut crops and seed crops.

Both the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys registered gains in gross farm income over 1971 values. The total value of farm production in the San Joaquin Valley in 1972 was \$2.42 billion, up 7.5 percent from 1971. The Sacramento Valley totaled \$547 million representing a gain of 5.8 percent during 1972.

The San Joaquin Valley Area

The gross returns from San Joaquin Valley farm operations in 1972 are estimated at \$2.42 billion. This record farm revenue represents 45 percent of the state total and more than 80 percent of the Central Valley's gross farm receipts last year. Commodities showing improved gross revenues were cattle, milk, alfalfa hay and cotton. The severe freeze damaged the grape and deciduous fruits grown in the Valley lowering the volume of production. The favorable increases in the unit price of many commodities more than offset the lower output in 1972. Each of the eight San Joaquin Valley counties recorded farm income of over \$100 million in 1971, the latest county data available. Fresno County, located in the center of the San Joaquin Valley, has maintained her prominence as the Nation's most productive farm county since 1951, totalling \$507.9 million in 1971. Tulare, and Kern counties rank second and third in the state, and San Joaquin, Stanislaus and Merced ranked fifth, eighth and ninth respectively among California's 58 counties in 1971. King and Madera ranked thirteenth and sixteenth in the state.

Leading Crops in the San Joaquin Valley—1971
(millions of dollars)

	Crop	Value
1.	Grapes	\$331.6
2.	Cattle and Calves	265.4
3.	Milk	243.2
4.	Cotton	185.6
5.	Alfalfa Hay	147.7
6.	Oranges	84.9
7.	Tomatoes	80.0
8.	Peaches	59.7
9.	Eggs	55.6
10.	Almonds	50.9

The top ten crops listed above accounted for two-thirds of the San Joaquin Valley's gross farm income in 1971.

Fruit and Nut Crops

The fruit and nut crop in the San Joaquin Valley was valued at \$662.7 million in 1971 representing 27.9 percent of the

region's total agricultural value. Grapes were by far the leading product among the fruit and nut crops. Table, raisin, and wine grapes all do well in the San Joaquin Valley. Fresno, Tulare, Kern, San Joaquin and Madera counties accounted for 95 percent of the region's grape production income in 1971.

Oranges, peaches and almonds are also important fruit and nut crops in the region. Fresno, Tulare and Kern counties are leading orange producing counties, and Stanislaus and Fresno account for more than half of the region's peach production. Although almonds are found throughout the Valley, Merced and San Joaquin counties produce almost half the dollar income from this expanding crop.

Livestock and Livestock Products

The livestock and livestock products industry is the largest major component of agricultural income in the San Joaquin Valley. Total value of this important farming sector amounted to \$688.8 million in 1971. The prospects of available land, good hay and a compatible climate have prompted many dairymen to relocate in the San Joaquin Valley as rising land prices and taxes continue to force many out of the Los Angeles basin. Many of these dairies have relocated in Tulare County which has now surpassed Stanislaus as the leading milk producer in the San Joaquin Valley. Milk and milk products were the Valley's third leading farm product in 1971.

The region's cattle and calves producers registered a gross income of \$265.4 million and ranked second among the major agricultural products in 1971. Stanislaus, Tulare, Fresno and Merced are the leading counties with over half of the San Joaquin Valley's total income from livestock and livestock products. Poultry and poultry products, chiefly eggs, turkeys and broilers, are also important agricultural endeavors in the San Joaquin Valley.

Vegetable Crops

The gross value of the San Joaquin Valley's vegetable crops totalled \$241.8 million in 1971, up substantially from \$214.2 million in 1970. Kern, San Joaquin and Fresno counties dominate the region's output with 71.7 percent of the total production value. Tomatoes in San Joaquin and potatoes in Kern are the leading vegetable crops in the region. The rich soils of the San Joaquin Valley also yield abundant crops of fresh asparagus, carrots, peas, green beans, lettuce, cauliflower and melons to name just a few of the numerous specialty crops.

The eight counties of the San Joaquin Valley produced 27.9 percent of the state's total farm income from vegetable production. Although Kern, San Joaquin and Fresno counties dominate vegetable production in the region, all of the counties produce a wide variety of fresh and processing vegetables.

Field and Seed Crops

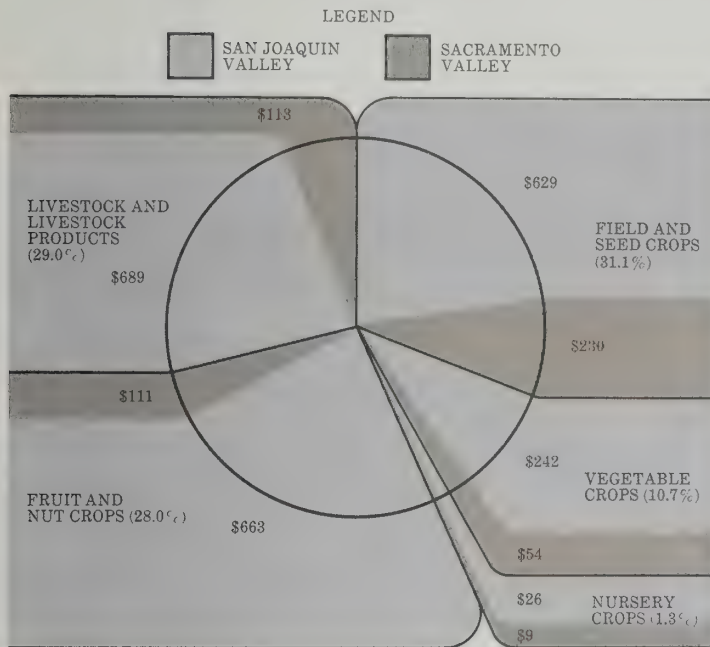
Field and seed crop production has fluctuated over the years in response to changes in national farm programs, competition from other regions, and the demand of California's livestock industry. The large contiguous blocks of flat tillable land in the San Joaquin Valley is ideally suited to the production of field crops. The warm climate and availability of irrigation water further enhance the yield of these crops that generated \$629.4 million in revenues in 1971.

Fresno and Kern counties are the largest producers of field and seed crops in California accounting for 27.9 percent of the state total and one-third of the Central Valley's 1971 crop value. Cotton, alfalfa and sugar beets are the leading field crops followed by barley and wheat. Since California is a grain deficient state, virtually all of the grain production goes to livestock feed. The important seed crops in the San Joaquin Valley are alfalfa, beans, cotton and grain in addition to specialty vegetables.

Nursery Crops

The Kern County nursery crop production totalled \$9.6 million in 1971 representing more than one-third of the San

**AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION
IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY**
Value and Percentage Distribution
by Region and Major Category-1971
(in millions of dollars)



Joaquin Valley's gross revenue from nursery crops. The spectacularly beautiful rose plantings found in the Wasco area of Kern County yielded \$6.1 million in revenue in 1971. The total for all nursery crop production in the San Joaquin Valley reached \$26.4 million in 1971. Most of the nurseryman's efforts are directed towards supplying young trees for orchard developments within the region, particularly oranges, almonds and grapes.

Sacramento Valley Area

The crop year 1972 is estimated to be the greatest on record for the Sacramento Valley with gross income of \$547 million. The estimated gross farm income in the Valley exceeded the 1971 agri-income of \$517 million by 5.8 percent. The Sacramento Valley's farm revenue for 1972 was reduced somewhat by the early spring freeze and the early fall rains, however, higher prices and strong demand more than made up for the reduced harvest.

The three leading counties in terms of gross farm revenue were Yolo, Sacramento, and Sutter with \$93.8 million, \$82.5 million and \$81.8 million respectively in 1971. The combined farm income of these three counties represented 50 percent of the Sacramento Valley total. Butte (\$62.1 million) Colusa (\$55.2 million) and Glenn (\$47.3 million) account for nearly

**Leading Crops
in the Sacramento Valley - 1971
(millions of dollars)**

	Crop	Value
1.	Rice	\$77.8
2.	Cattle and Calves	63.5
3.	Tomatoes	44.5
4.	Prunes	27.4
5.	Almonds	26.7
6.	Peaches	23.1
7.	Milk	23.0
8.	Alfalfa Hay	21.4
9.	Sugar Beets	20.4
10.	Walnuts	14.3

one-third of the agri-dollar in Sacramento County followed by Yuba (\$27.7 million), Tehama (\$27.3 million) and Placer (\$24.3 million).

The major agricultural crop in the Sacramento Valley is rice valued at \$77.8 million in 1971. This region is the state's leading rice producing area with over 90 percent of the state's total dollar value. In addition to rice, the area generated substantial farm income from cattle and calf production, tomato, prune, almond, peach, alfalfa, sugar beet, and walnut crops as well as milk and milk products.

Field and Seed Crops

The most significant crop category in the Sacramento Valley is field and seed crops due to the abundant rice production in the region. In 1971, this segment of the agri-production contributed \$230.2 million, nearly 45 percent of the region's total farm income. Other important field crops in addition to rice are barley, dry beans, alfalfa hay, grain sorghum, corn and sugar beets. Typical of the various seed crops produced in the region are ladino clover, rice and various melon seeds.

The leading county is Yolo with \$49.2 million in field and seed crops in 1971, followed by Colusa County the leading rice producing county in California with a total field and seed crop value of \$37.4 million. Sutter, Sacramento, Butte, and Glenn counties round out the top 90 percent.

Vegetable Crops

The processing tomato crop surpasses all other vegetable crops in terms of gross dollar value in the Sacramento Valley. In 1971, this important crop ranked third in terms of total value estimated to be \$44.5 million in 1971. Yolo, Sacramento, Sutter and Colusa counties account for nearly all the region's tomato production.

The majority of the other vegetable crops grown in the Sacramento Valley come from the rich delta soils of Sacramento and Yolo counties. Asparagus, cucumbers, lettuce, melons, and onions are all grown on a commercial scale. In 1971, vegetable crops produced in the Sacramento Valley were valued at \$53.9 million. Yolo, Sutter, Sacramento, Butte and Colusa counties account for over three-fourths of the Sacramento Valley farm income from vegetable crops.

Livestock and Livestock Products

The Sacramento Valley is important to the California cattle industry as a supplier of feeder and stocker cattle rather than a fattener of market cattle. The abundant rangeland and good grass conditions make grazing livestock a natural endeavor. In 1971, cattle and calves production totalled \$63.5 million and ranked second in terms of farm income in the Sacramento Valley. Sacramento, Butte, Tehama and Placer are among the leading counties in the raising of cattle and calves.

Milk, egg, turkey, and sheep production are also important to the Sacramento Valley agricultural output. Milk and milk products ranked seventh among the leading agriculture income products.

Sacramento is the number one livestock county in the area with 27.4 percent of the region's livestock income followed by Placer and Glenn counties with 13 percent each. The livestock and poultry industry generated \$113.1 million in gross farm income in 1971.

Fruit and Nut Crops

The numerous fruit and nut orchards account for more than 20 percent of the Sacramento Valley agri-income. Gross returns to the region's fruit and nut growers totalled \$111 million in 1971. The major orchard crops are prunes, almonds, peaches and walnuts in addition to the pears, olives and apples.

California produces virtually all of the commercially grown almonds in the United States and the Sacramento Valley's



share amounts to one-third. In addition to almonds, the Sacramento Valley accounts for nearly half of California's prune production. Peaches and pears also are prominent tree crops in the Sacramento Valley. Sutter (\$29.2 million), Butte (\$22.0 million), and Yuba (\$15.4 million) were the leading counties in terms of gross dollar income from fruit and nut crop production in 1971.

Nursery Crops

Sacramento and Shasta counties are the leading producers of nursery products and trees in the Sacramento Valley. Deciduous fruit and nut trees and some Christmas trees account for a large portion of the nursery business in the region. A large number of strawberry plants are produced in the Sacramento Valley for use in the Salinas Valley and Southern California strawberry production centers. The nursery crop category has been increasing steadily over the years reaching \$8.6 million in 1971.

Outlook for California Agriculture

Agriculture is a tremendously important industry in California underlying numerous other business activities and thus generating billions of more dollars in food processing, transportation, chemicals and finance to name just a few. California's agricultural economy is currently very strong and the outlook for 1973 would appear to be headed for another record year. Following the \$5.38 billion cash farm receipts in 1972, the state's agricultural industry is expected to reach \$5.91 billion in 1973.

The combination of factors, both national and international, should enable California's farmers to obtain record incomes in 1973. A strong consumer demand both domestic and foreign will provide ready markets for the wide variety of farm products and livestock produced in California, and particularly the Central Valley area. The changing American farm policies allowing greater freedom of selection and higher production, and the gradual reduction and elimination of trade restrictions will also open new markets abroad for California agricultural products. Furthermore, barring adverse climatic conditions, the efficient operations, increased productive capacity and technological expertise of the California agricultural industry are all favorable factors leading to higher farm income in 1973.

Modern farming also faces many problems and pressures — and in no state are they more magnified than in California. The farm as a way of life is rapidly changing to a highly complex corporate operation demanding large investments of machinery, supplies, labor, credit and other agricultural services needed to compete successfully on a commercial scale. As the number of farms have decreased, the average farm size, the investment requirements, and the farm income have all increased tremendously. As can be seen in the accompanying

table, the average size farm unit has increased 77 percent between 1959 and 1969. Expenses however increased 195.2 percent compared to 123.7 percent gain in gross income during the period. The narrowing profit margin of the farmer is illustrated in the net income per acre which has necessitated the increased farm size to enable him to meet the rising costs.

There is cost-price squeeze and farmers have been encouraged to increase investment for modernization and expansion to help raise productivity and offset the cost-price pressures. As a result total farm debt is expected to continue to rise faster than assets in the years ahead. It is certain that as farms become larger the need for capital will increase proportionately. It is estimated that by 1980, California farmers will need over \$4 billion each year to meet their cash operating expenses compared to only \$2.75 billion in 1970.

The trend towards larger commercial farms in California will continue and the need to attract capital to keep pace with the demand for greater mechanization and improved technology and greater outlays for management and purchased inputs. Inflation will very likely remain the biggest problem of the farmer due to the difficulty in passing on all the increases in production expenses. High taxes, rising wage rates and general production expenses in addition to urban encroachment, water and labor problems will all offer challenges for the California farmer.

Mineral Production

Surpassed only by Texas and Louisiana, California has for the fifteenth consecutive year ranked third in the Nation in the value of minerals produced. In 1972, California's mineral production amounted to an estimated \$1.90 billion, a slight decline of 1.5 percent from 1971's record high. The principal cause of this decline was the downward trend in oil and gas production which reported a decrease in value of 3.5 percent or \$42.8 million. The principal nonmetallic minerals, in terms of value of output, were cement, sand and gravel, boron minerals, and stone. Among the metals, higher output was reported for only the rare-earth metals and tungsten.

In 1971, the latest year in which detailed information is available, California was the sole U.S. producer of boron, and the principal producing state of asbestos, cement, diatomite, sand and gravel, and stone. The mineral fuels contributed 64 percent, nonmetals 33 percent, and metals 3 percent to the total value of mineral output which amounted to \$1.92 billion in 1971.

The Central Valley is an integral and stabilizing influence on the mineral industry of California, contributing a fairly constant 35 percent of the state's mineral value over the past decade. In 1971, the Central Valley produced a wide range of minerals with a value of \$634 million, adding considerably to the area's economy, while providing stability, income, and employment. Much of the Central Valley's mineral income is derived from petroleum, natural gas, and related products, which accounts for almost three-fourths of the value of minerals produced. Other important minerals, in order of value, include boron minerals, sand and gravel, cement, and stone.

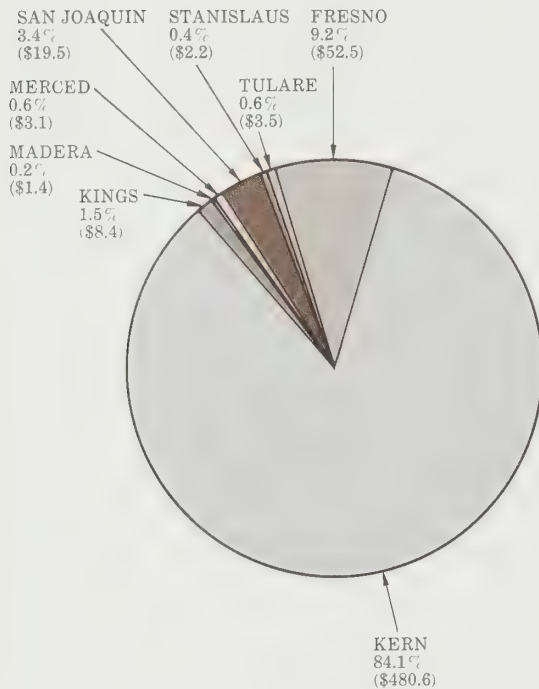
San Joaquin Valley Area

The San Joaquin Valley dominates the Central Valley in terms of value of mineral production. In 1971, the San Joaquin Valley produced a record \$571 million worth of minerals, 1.6 percent higher than in 1971, and more than one-fifth larger than in 1960. Contributing more than 90 percent to the Central Valley's total, mineral production in the San Joaquin Valley relies heavily on oil and gas production. Consistently the value of oil and gas produced in the San Joaquin Valley represents almost three-fourths of total mineral production. Kern County, the leading oil and gas producer in the Central Valley as well as the state's leading mineral producer, reported 1971's value of minerals produced at \$481 million. As a

CHANGES IN CALIFORNIA FARM SIZE, INVESTMENT, VALUE AND INCOME 1950 - 1959 - 1969

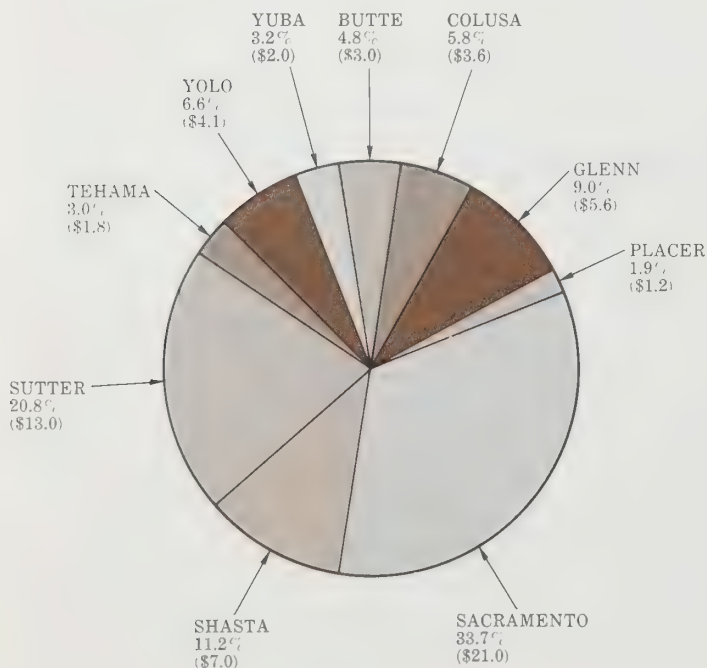
Year	Acres Per Farm	Land and Building Investment		Net Income Per Acre
		Per Farm	Per Acre	
1950	260	\$ 41,192		\$158
1959	348	131,212		377
1969	617	335,648		544
	Value Per Farm			Net Income Per Acre
	Gross Income	Expense	Net Income	
1950	\$16,965	\$11,088	\$ 5,877	\$23
1959	29,373	20,020	9,353	27
1969	77,822	60,367	17,455	28

**VALUATION OF MINERAL PRODUCTION
in the San Joaquin Valley – 1971
(in millions of dollars)**



consequence, Kern County's share of California's mineral production has increased from 24.9 percent in 1970 to 25.1 percent in 1971. Other counties with sizeable mineral production in 1971 include Fresno, \$52.5 million; San Joaquin, \$19.5 million; and Kings, \$8.4 million. All three counties are rich in natural gas while Fresno also possesses significant petroleum resources.

**VALUATION OF MINERAL PRODUCTION
in the Sacramento Valley – 1971
(in millions of dollars)**



Sacramento Valley Area

What petroleum is to the San Joaquin Valley, natural gas is to the Sacramento Valley. Natural gas is produced throughout most of the valley area and is located in dry gas zones. The value of natural gas represents more than two-thirds of the total mineral value of the Sacramento Valley. The valley's total mineral production amounted to \$62.3 million in 1971, a decline from 1970's value of \$64.7 million. The Sacramento Valley has recently entered the ranks as an oil producer. Since 1968, Sacramento County, the valley's leading mineral producer, has had marketable outputs of petroleum. The county's main strength, however, as with the rest of the valley, lies in natural gas which contributes substantially to total value. In 1971, Sacramento County produced minerals valued at \$21 million. Sutter County, the next largest, had an output valued at \$13 million, almost entirely from natural gas. Other important mineral producing counties in the Sacramento Valley include Shasta, \$7 million, and Glenn, \$6 million.

**LEADING MINERAL PRODUCING COUNTIES
IN CALIFORNIA – 1971
(In Thousands of Dollars)**

	Total Valuation	Leading Minerals
Kern	\$ 480,616	Petroleum, Boron, Natural Gas, Cement.
Los Angeles	369,019	Petroleum, Sand & Gravel, Natural Gas.
San Bernardino	146,932	Cement, Boron, Stone, Sand & Gravel.
Santa Barbara	130,343	Petroleum, Cement, Diatomite, Natural Gas.
Orange	110,720	Petroleum, Sand & Gravel, Natural Gas.
Ventura	89,318	Petroleum, Natural Gas, Natural Gas Liquids.
Riverside	61,024	Iron Ore, Cement, Sand & Gravel, Stone.
Fresno	52,525	Petroleum, Sand & Gravel, Natural Gas, Asbestos.
Monterey	52,122	Petroleum, Magnesium Compounds, Stone, Lime.
Solano	29,608	Natural Gas, Petroleum, Stone, Sand & Gravel.
Alameda	27,232	Sand & Gravel, Salt, Stone, Clays.
San Diego	26,901	Sand & Gravel, Stone, Salt, Magnesium Compounds.
Santa Clara	26,009	Stone, Cement, Sand & Gravel, Mercury.
Sacramento	20,990	Natural Gas, Sand & Gravel, Petroleum, Stone.
Inyo	20,399	Tungsten, Talc, Zinc, Molybdenum, Silver.
San Joaquin	19,453	Natural Gas, Sand & Gravel, Lime, Stone.
Total	\$1,663,211	
California Total	\$1,921,968	

Manufacturing

Although not as significant in the Central Valley as in Southern California or the Bay Area, manufacturing is still one of the major sources of basic income in the Central Valley. According to the 1970 Census, 66,339 people were employed in manufacturing in the San Joaquin Valley and 39,137 in the Sacramento Valley area, amounting to 12.2 percent of all San Joaquin Valley employment and 10.0 percent of the Sacramento Valley total.

Value added by manufacture is considered to be the best measure of relative economic importance of output among industries and geographic areas because it measures the contribution to the economy rather than gross sales. This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments and other receipts.

In 1967, the latest year for which data for all 18-Central Valley counties are available, manufacturers in the Central Valley accounted for \$1.8 billion of the \$23.4 billion value added by manufacture in the state, amounting to 7.6 percent of the state total and representing an increase of 30.8 percent over the 1963 level.

Data for value added by manufacture during 1969 are available for the more industrialized counties. Sacramento County was still the area's leading manufacturer with a total of \$440.0 million value added in 1969, down 9.7 percent from the 1967 level of \$487.1 million.



**VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE
AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURES
Major Central Valley Counties—1969**

Rank	County	Value Added (Millions)	Capital Expendi- tures (Millions)	Leading Industries
1	Sacramento	\$440.0	\$13.2	Food, Transportation Equipment
2	San Joaquin	370.4	31.8	Food, Nonelectrical Machinery
3	Fresno	307.4	16.0	Food, Nonelectrical Machinery
4	Stanislaus	259.4	22.9	Food
5	Kern	113.9	7.0	Food, Stone, Clay & Glass
6	Tulare	84.4	6.5	Food, Printing and Publishing

Estimates for value added by manufacture for 1972 show the San Joaquin Valley with \$1.6 billion, a 30.6 percent increase over 1969. This increase compares to a 9.9 percent gain for the Sacramento Valley during the same period and a 12.6 percent increase for the state as a whole. The main thrust for Sacramento Valley's growth in value added by manufacture came from outside of the Sacramento SMSA. The smaller firms outside the metropolitan area have tended to increase in size and production, especially in the manufacture of lumber and wood products.

The recent trends in the San Joaquin Valley reflect the continued expansionary phase that many of the existing firms are experiencing. Major growth in value added by manufacture has come from a variety of industries. One is the food and kindred products sector, whose growth is expected due to the agricultural nature of the region. Others include expansion in the stone, clay, and glass; textile mill products; transportation equipment; lumber and wood; and the printing and publishing industries.

Comprised of \$1.77 billion for the San Joaquin Valley and \$893 million for the Sacramento Valley, the value added by manufacture for 1973 is projected to reach nearly \$2.7 billion in the Central Valley, a gain of 7.2 percent over 1972. Both the San Joaquin Valley and the Central Valley as a whole should record higher rates of 1972-1973 growth in value added than for the state.

Expenditures for new plants, permanent additions, major alterations, and new machinery and equipment totalled \$133.9 million in 1967 in the 18-county area—8.8 percent of the state's total new capital investment. More recent data for selected counties shows San Joaquin County with \$31.8 million in new investment in 1969. Stanislaus County received the second largest infusion of new capital in the area in 1969 — \$22.9 million. Fresno County totalled \$16.0 million, Sacramento County received \$13.2 million, Kern County showed \$7.0 million, and Tulare County added \$6.5 million. Together, these six counties accounted for 5.7 percent of the state's new investment in 1969.

Reflecting the importance of agriculture to the entire region, manufacturing employment is concentrated in food processing. Almost 29 percent of all manufacturing employment is in the food and kindred products categories. Food processing is especially important in the San Joaquin Valley where it accounts for 34.1 percent of all manufacturing employment, according to 1970 census data. Although less important in the Sacramento Valley, food processing is still the leading source of employment, with almost one-fifth of the Sacramento Valley's total manufacturing employment. Stanislaus, San Joaquin, Sacramento, and Fresno Counties are the most important food processing centers.

Manufacture of lumber and wood products is also a major activity in the Central Valley and, within the Sacramento Valley, employs almost as many people as food processing.

Shasta County is the region's leader in this category and ranks second in the state. Over 60 percent of Shasta County's and almost 55 percent of Tehama County's manufacturing employment is dependent on this industry. Fresno, Sacramento, Butte, and San Joaquin Counties also manufacture significant amounts of lumber and wood products.

Printing and publishing, metal industries, transportation equipment, and nonelectrical machinery are the remaining large sectors of manufacturing activity. Sacramento County is by far the leader in both printing and publishing and the manufacture of transportation equipment, accounting for almost one-third of the Central Valley's employment in printing and publishing and about one-half of transportation equipment. Sacramento, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, and Fresno Counties have the majority of the metal industries' employment in this area. Fresno and San Joaquin Counties are also the leaders in the manufacture of nonelectrical machinery.

Wholesale Trade

Wholesale trade in the Central Valley is heavily concentrated in the grocery and related products firms that are tied to the valley's agricultural output. Motor vehicles and automotive equipment, machinery and equipment, and lumber and construction firms are also important to the valley wholesale trade business. The total volume of wholesale trade sales is expected to exceed \$4.7 billion in 1973, representing a gain of 23 percent over the total reported in the 1967 Census of Business.

There are an estimated 3,100 wholesale trade outlets in the Central Valley concentrated primarily in Sacramento, Fresno, Kern, San Joaquin, Stanislaus and Tulare counties. In 1972, the five counties accounted for close to 85 percent of the estimated 39,975 employees and the \$300 million in payrolls generated by the valley's wholesale trade industry.

Nearly every type of wholesale trade activity is found in Sacramento County which accounts for one-quarter of the valley's wholesale trade sales and employment. Fresno County, located almost half way between San Francisco and Los Angeles is ideally situated to serve the needs of the enormous agricultural production of the San Joaquin Valley. There are approximately 9,000 people employed in wholesale trade in Fresno County which annually accounts for well over 20 percent of all sales by wholesale trade firms. San Joaquin County with the deepwater port at Stockton and a heavy concentration of food processing firms, employs an estimated 4,700 people in wholesale trade and ranks third among the eighteen valley counties in terms of sales volume. Kern, Tulare and Stanislaus counties are also important wholesale distribution centers in the Central Valley.

Aerospace and Defense Spending

A significant "basic" industry to California, and a substantial source of "new dollars" to the state's economy is that group of industries which has evolved into the aerospace or defense-oriented industry. This industry's importance and relationship to the state's economy, and the regional economies within the state, have been the subject of major discussion over the years. Recently, the extensive interrelationships of the aerospace industry within our economy have made themselves felt through the cutbacks in defense spending which caused the loss of almost 200,000 jobs within a period slightly over three years. The economies of the Southern California and the San Francisco Bay Area regions with 78 percent and 19 percent, respectively, of the state's aerospace employment in 1968 were acutely disrupted by the cutbacks in defense spending. The economy of the Central Valley region, however, with less than 2 percent of California's defense-oriented employment—accounting for 10 percent of the region's manufacturing employment—was less affected by this structural disruption.

The cyclical effect on California's economy through too great a dependence on defense and related spending by the federal government, has long been recognized by students of the economy. In light of the unstable national and international priorities and direction, a lessening of this dependence, through greater diversification would be beneficial not only to those industries involved in aerospace but to the economy as a whole.

Prime Contract Awards

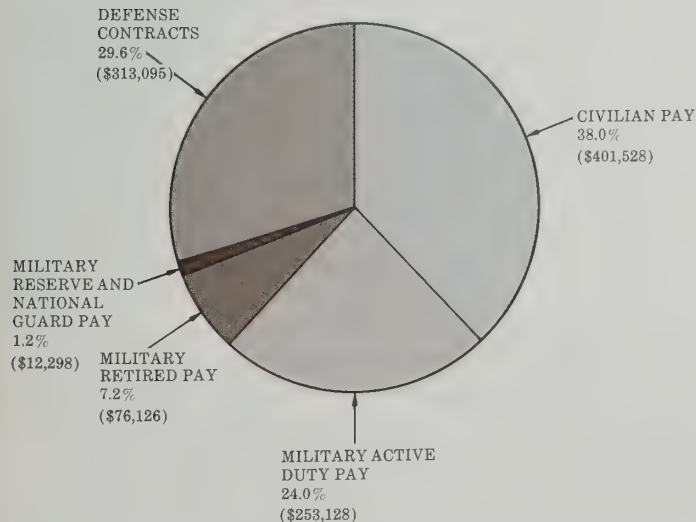
California's combined Department of Defense and National Aeronautics and Space Administration prime contract awards totalled \$6.5 billion in fiscal 1972. While this represents an increase of 12.4 percent over fiscal 1971, it is still 20.8 percent lower than the record high of \$8.3 billion awarded in 1967. The state's share of all prime contracts awarded has also recorded a gain from 18.8 percent in 1971 to 19.0 percent in 1972. This compares to the high of 25.7 percent of all contracts in 1965.

Information on the dollar value of awards is not available for areas within the state. However, some value to the Central Valley is indicated through NASA's direct awards to business firms. In 1971, two major Sacramento corporations received contracts totalling \$56.5 million. In 1972, \$27 million in contracts were awarded by NASA to two Central Valley companies—one in Sacramento and the other in Edwards.

Federal Defense Outlays

Federal outlays for defense differs somewhat from prime contract awards, in that outlays are actual dollars spent recorded at the time of spending, while prime contract awards record a dollar value whose payment may be extended over varying periods of time, from one to several years. Additionally, outlays represent an actual or estimated figure for subcontract work which is not included in prime contracts.

DISTRIBUTION OF DEFENSE EXPENDITURES, BY CATEGORY in the Central Valley-fiscal year 1971 (in thousands of dollars)



The Central Valley was the direct recipient of prime military (DOD) and NASA outlays amounting to \$270 million in fiscal 1971. While this amounts to only 4.5 percent of the state's \$6.0 billion total, it is important to remember that at the same time, the Central Valley accounts for less than 2 percent of the state's aerospace employment. The Sacramento Valley received the largest share, 58.9 percent of the Central Valley's total, or \$159 million while the San Joaquin Valley received \$111 million. Department of Defense outlays were for the major share—76.4 percent of the total, or \$206 million. The largest category in DOD—military prime supply contracts—provided \$127 million, while service contracts amounted to

\$35 million. Military prime construction contracts and research demonstration testing and evaluation contracts comprised the remaining \$44 million.

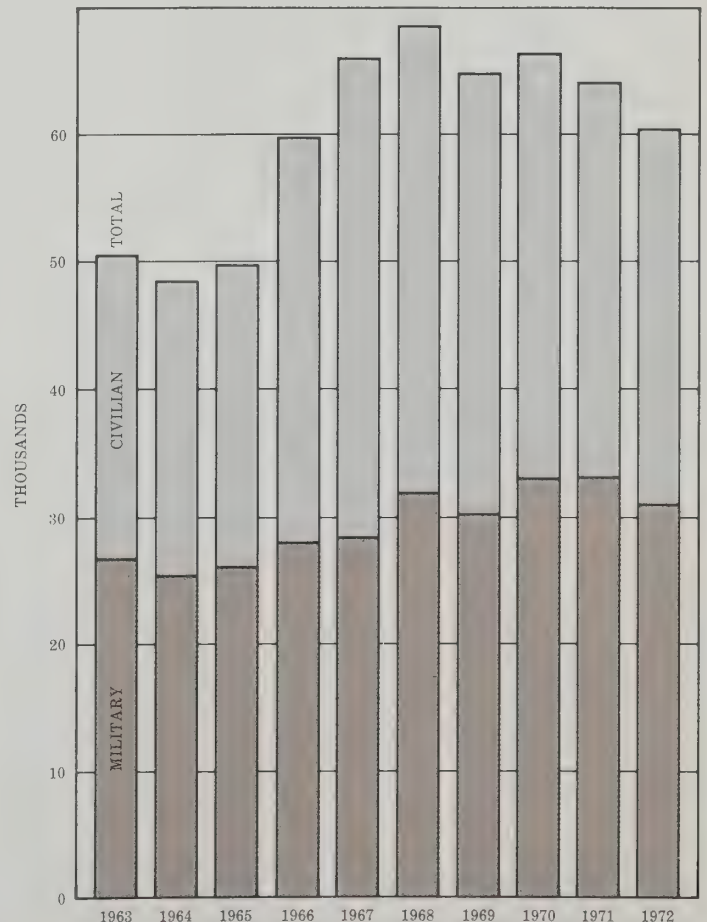
Military

The military complex in the Central Valley is rarely looked upon as an industry, especially a billion dollar industry. But its contribution to the region's economy cannot be overstated. The Air Force has the largest representation, accounting for nearly eight out of every ten persons assigned to the various military installations in the Central Valley. The Army, Navy, and Defense Supply Agency also maintain facilities in the area. Total personnel assigned to the 18-county region exceeded 60,000 in 1972, a slight decline from the 64,000 recorded in 1971. Much of the fluctuation in total personnel during the past few years has been the result of the war in Vietnam. With an ending of the war, it is anticipated that further reductions in both civilian and military personnel are in the offing.

The military complex in the Central Valley contributes important payroll dollars to the region's economy and provides thousands of jobs for civilian workers. Total defense spending exceeded \$1 billion in fiscal 1971, with \$655 million of this total disbursed for military and civilian payrolls. Defense contracts, including prime contracts, amounted to \$313 million, and the remainder is composed of military retired pay and military reserve and national guard pay.

Sacramento County, the location of Mather and McClellan Air Force bases, contains the largest concentration of military and civilian personnel in the Central Valley. As a result, the Sacramento area is also the beneficiary of the major portion of the "new dollars" being pumped into the region's economy. This amounted to more than one-half billion dollars

TOTAL PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO MILITARY INSTALLATIONS in the Central Valley, 1963-1972





in fiscal 1971, or 52.6 percent of the total military spending in the Central Valley. Civilian and military pay comprised 62.6 percent of the total or \$348 million, while defense contracts contributed 28.4 percent. Kern County, while it ranks fourth among the counties of the Central Valley in terms of number of personnel, ranks second with respect to military expenditures by the Department of Defense. The reason for the variance is due to the location within Kern County of the research and testing facility of Edwards Air Force base. The highly skilled civilian personnel component of this installation receive much higher salaries, due to the nature of their work, than do civilian personnel attached to other military facilities in the Central Valley. The civilian and military payroll for 1971 in Kern County, amounting to almost \$60 million, was distributed among 3,758 military and 2,241 civilian employees.

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL PERSONNEL
ASSIGNED TO MILITARY INSTALLATIONS
IN CALIFORNIA, 1960 AND 1971**

Region	1960		1971	
	Military	Civilian	Military	Civilian
San Joaquin Valley	4.3%	3.9%	5.6%	5.2%
Sacramento Valley	6.6	12.7	8.1	14.8
Central Valley (18-County Area)	10.9	16.6	13.7	20.0
Southern California (10-County Area)	54.2	42.2	53.2	43.1
Northern Coastal (16-County Area)	30.8	37.2	30.9	32.8
Mountain (14-County Area)	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.7
Unallocated	4.0	3.4	2.1	3.4
California Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Between 1960 and 1971, there was a slight shift in the concentration of the combined military and civilian total. The Central Valley region increased its share from 13.8 percent to 16.9 percent while the Southern California region maintained its 48.2 percent share, and the Northern Coastal region recorded a decline from 34.0 percent in 1960 to 31.9 percent in 1971.

Research and Development

Expenditures for research and development in the United States total more than \$30 billion annually. Approximately 60 percent of this total is funded by the Federal Government while the remainder comes from industry, universities and colleges, and other nonprofit institutions. California has been a pioneer in this field and has accumulated the facilities and expertise to maintain a strong position of leadership in this vital area. This leadership role is evidenced by the fact that California accounts for more than one-fourth of the Nation's total expenditures for research and development by government, industry, educational institutions and other nonprofit agencies. While much of the R & D is generated by the defense-oriented industries, an ever increasing amount is being devoted to research functions that have civilian applications as found in the growing fields of space technology and exploration, oceanography, ecology, and other natural science disciplines.

Due to its complexity, it is extremely difficult to determine the exact size of the R & D complex in California. Many firms have R & D functions in-house which are subsidiary to the main product of the firm and as such are not readily made known. However, the Department of Commerce's 1971 "County Business Patterns" reports that there were 498 research and development and commercial testing laboratories in California during 1971. These firms employed over 11,000 scientists and technicians with an annual payroll in excess of \$135 million.

Useful data on the Central Valley's R & D industry, that is comparable to state and national data, is almost nonexistent, especially since available sources indicate that the state's R & D is located predominantly in the Bay Area and Southern California Regions. However, an indication of volume and location of R & D in the Central Valley can be obtained

through federal outlays, or spending, by NASA and the Department of Defense.

In fiscal 1971, spending by these two agencies, just on research and development alone, in the Central Valley amounted to \$64 million. This total, composed of \$53 million by NASA and \$11 million by DOD, represents 2.8 percent of their spending in California for pure R & D. It also does not contain sums spent by these agencies for R & D that are included or part of other categories such as supply contracts, which combine research, development, fabrication and delivery of components or systems. The total for military prime supply contracts in the Central Valley amounted to \$126 million in 1971.

Based just on the distribution of dollars spent by these two agencies for pure R & D, it would appear that the Central Valley's R & D strength lies in the Sacramento Valley. Of the \$64 million received, the Sacramento metropolitan area received over \$56 million or 87.9 percent of the total. Kern County tends to be the R & D headquarters in the San Joaquin Valley.

Another important indicator of existing research and development or of research and development capabilities is the number of professional and technical people that live within an area. The 1970 Census of Population reveals that there were 136,655 professional and technical people living in the Central Valley. This category, comprising engineers, medical professionals, teachers, technicians, and other professionals, such as computer programmers, mathematicians, atmospheric and space scientists, chemists, geologists, physicists, astronomers, etc. accounted for 14.7 percent of the total employed in the Central Valley, and 10.5 percent of all professional and technical people in the state. It would appear, that if these people are not all employed in R & D then the Central Valley would have the manpower to supply this growing industry.

To complement and support the Central Valley's research and development community are the staffs, facilities, and graduate students of the area's 26 institutions of higher learning. The University of California, Davis, has been a focal point for research and development in the agricultural field both for public and private industry. Many of the state universities also have ongoing R & D programs with funds supplied through federal, public, or private sources.

**Chapter 10
Transportation**

The Central Valley, and in particular Sacramento, has a long history as a transportation center. Early in its history Sacramento was the western terminal of the Pony Express. Four Sacramento merchants, Leland Stanford, Charles Crocker, Collis Huntington, and Mark Hopkins, were responsible for completion of the first transcontinental railroad, which ended at Sacramento. Today, a modern network of rail, air, water, and highway transportation continues to play a vital role in the economic strength and growth of the Central Valley.

Rail Transportation

Rail transportation in the Central Valley is provided by the transcontinental and north-south main lines of the Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, and Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroads. In addition to their importance as major transporters of agricultural, commercial, and industrial commodities, the three railroads employed more than 9,000 people in the five Central Valley metropolitan areas in 1972. About 6,000 were employed in the Sacramento area, where Southern Pacific operates the largest switching and marshalling yard west of Chicago at Roseville in Placer County.

Air Transportation

Reflecting the general increase in business activity, air passenger volume at the five major Central Valley airports expanded 14.4 percent during 1972. Total passenger volume

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY AREA



LEGEND

AIRPORTS

- ① Sacramento Metropolitan
- ② Stockton Metropolitan
- ③ Modesto Metropolitan
- ④ Fresno Air Terminal
- ⑤ Kern County

RAILROADS

HIGHWAYS

of 2,433,121 was a new high for the region and surpassed 1971 by 306,254. Total air cargo handled by the five major airports in 1972 increased to 30,605,754 pounds, but fell below the 1970 record of 32,179,455 pounds.

More than two-thirds of the Central Valley's air travelers pass through Sacramento Metropolitan Airport. Increasing 13.1 percent over 1971, passenger volume totalled 1,641,831 by year end 1972. A record 18.2 million pounds of air cargo were handled in 1972 up 2.1 million pounds from 1971. Mail and freight, which comprised more than 96 percent of air cargo in 1972, registered increases of 11.7 and 18.4 percent, respectively, while air express shipments declined moderately.

Each of the four San Joaquin Valley metropolitan areas boasts a commercial airport. During 1972, air cargo volume decreased in all four, while passenger volume trends were mixed due to changing patterns of scheduled flights by intra-state air carriers.

Water Transportation

The inland deep water ports of Stockton and Sacramento provide the agriculture, commerce, and industry of the Central Valley with direct access to worldwide suppliers and markets. Both ports are within eight hours sailing time of the Golden Gate entrance to San Francisco Bay, and both ports are served by a rail and highway network that expedites transportation.

The Port of Stockton, a major deepwater seaport since 1933, has played a vital role in the area's economy since Gold Rush days, when Stockton was a thriving trading and supply center. Today, the Port of Stockton ranks with the top ports on the West Coast. Some 600 vessels call annually at the port to load or discharge more than two million tons of varied cargo. This total includes bulk materials, such as ores, molasses, fishmeal, wine, phosphate rock, grains, and fertilizers; containerized cargo; and general cargo. Key facilities at the Port of Stockton include more than two million square feet of modern warehousing, a new Container (LASH) terminal, turn gantry cranes, twin bulk handling facilities, and 500,000 square feet of transit sheds.

The Port of Sacramento, opened in 1963, handled more than 1.1 million tons of general and bulk cargo in 1972 when 120 vessels called. Dock strikes on the west coast in January and February, and in Japan, reduced 1972 shipping activity somewhat from the 1971 level. Most of the cargo handled by the port is outbound, but inbound cargo is steadily increasing. Rice and wood chips account for about 70 percent of the outbound tonnage. Other leading outbound commodities are logs, alfalfa pellets, and copra meal, while autos and fertilizers head the inbound list. The Port of Sacramento currently operates bulk rice and grain loading facilities, 23 acres of paved cargo area, and a 15,000 ton bulk storage warehouse. Sale of \$6,000,000 of revenue bonds in 1972 will finance a new covered bulk warehousing complex, with necessary conveyors and bagging facilities, which will nearly double current capacity. A handling facility for container shipping is now master planned.

Highway Transportation

Two interstate highways pass through the Central Valley. Interstate 80 is virtually complete between San Francisco and Reno, Nevada, and Interstate 5, with the exception of 45 miles between Stockton and Sacramento, runs from the Oregon border to Mexico. U.S. 99, a four or more lane freeway, passes through each of the five metropolitan areas on its north-south route. Dependent on these major highways, as well as the many state and local routes, are the 1,416,368 automobiles that were registered in the eighteen Central Valley counties in 1972, an increase of 4.7 percent from 1971. Convenient bus transportation is provided by major intercity bus lines.

Most trucks are owned and operated by manufacturing, distributing, or service organizations to move their own cargo. These "private" carriers do not operate trucks as their prin-

cipal business activity. Only about 5 percent of all private and commercially owned trucks registered in California in 1971 were "for hire," and it is the for hire carriers that are generally regarded as the trucking industry.

During 1971, a total of 5,413 trucking firms were registered in the eighteen county area, amounting to almost 30 percent of the state total. These firms operated an average of 3.6 power vehicles and 4.8 trailing vehicles, compared to an average of 5.9 power vehicles and 7.6 trailing vehicles for the remainder of the state. Revenues of \$247.1 million were reported by these firms in 1971 — 18.3 percent of the state total.

Chapter 11

Higher Education

There are four distinct types of higher education facilities in California — the locally controlled Junior Colleges or Community Colleges, the California State Colleges and Universities, the University of California, and the independent private colleges and universities. In the 1971-1972 academic year, there was a total of 156,600 students enrolled at 26 institutions of higher learning in the Central Valley.

In terms of total enrollment, the Junior or Community Colleges educate the largest number of students, with over half (57.7 percent) of all college students enrolled at the seventeen campuses. The junior colleges grant an Associate of Arts degree after two years of study. The seventeen community colleges, with a combined enrollment of over 90,000, are distributed with seven in the Sacramento Valley and ten in the more populous San Joaquin Valley. There are three community colleges in Sacramento County, and one each in Butte, Placer, Shasta and Yuba counties for a combined enrollment of 37,700. Kern, Fresno, San Joaquin, and Tulare counties each have two of these colleges, while Merced and Modesto counties each have one. Total enrollment in the San Joaquin Valley is nearly 52,700.

The California State College and University System, with nineteen campuses throughout the state and an estimated 262,000 students enrolled for the 1971-1972 year, constitutes the largest and fastest growing system of public higher education in the western world. It was founded more than one hundred years ago with the establishment of the first state college at San Jose. The colleges were linked together as a statewide system in 1960.

There are five State College and University campuses in the Central Valley—two in the Sacramento Valley and three in the San Joaquin Valley. Combined enrollment at these five campuses was slightly higher than 47,400 students in 1971-1972, and more than 9,600 of this total were pursuing advanced or graduate degrees.

Chico, established in 1887, is the second oldest State University in the system. Located on the outskirts of the city of Chico, this University offers its 11,000 students a variety of disciplines. Although the campus is in a predominantly rural area, 70 percent of the students come from outside of the school's service area, with the majority from the San Francisco Bay Area, Los Angeles, and San Diego.

Founded in 1947, Sacramento State University currently enrolls nearly 18,800 students. Located along the banks of the American River in the city of Sacramento, this campus offers programs in business; the natural, behavioral, and social sciences; languages; journalism; music; art; and police science. More than 4,000 students are currently in the graduate programs.

California State College, Bakersfield, in Kern County was founded in 1965. It is the newest campus in the state system and occupies a 370-acre site in the Stockdale area, west of Bakersfield. Currently enrolling about 1,800 students, the campus is master planned for an ultimate enrollment of 12,000.

Fresno State University, established in 1911, is located in the heart of the agricultural San Joaquin Valley in the city of Fresno. It serves the higher education needs of more than



14,800 students on its 1,410 acre-campus located within 60 miles of Yosemite and Sequoia National Parks. Because of its particular geographical location amidst the major grape producing region in the U.S., Fresno State University is one of the few institutions offering a viticulture and enology major.

Founded in 1957, Stanislaus State College is located in the city of Turlock within the San Joaquin Valley. The campus is within one hundred miles of San Francisco, Sacramento, the coast, and the High Sierras. Educational programs are offered in art, drama, business, biological science, natural science, mathematics, the humanities, speech, social science and languages. Current enrollment is approaching 3,000.

One of the nine campuses of the University of California is located in the Central Valley, more specifically, in the Sacramento Valley. The University of California, Davis, was begun in 1905 as the University Farm. This institution has attained international recognition as a locus of research and teaching in the agricultural disciplines. Its Agricultural Experiment Station has contributed many basic and economically important advances to the farming, food processing, and marketing industries of California and other states. This University campus includes Colleges of Agriculture, Engineering (including Applied Science), and Letters and Science. It also supports Schools of Law and Veterinary Medicine. The Davis campus currently enrolls nearly 14,000 students.

There are also three private institutions of higher education within the Central Valley. The University of the Pacific, California's first chartered institution of higher learning, and Humphreys College are located in San Joaquin County, and Pacific College is located in Fresno County. Combined enrollment is almost 5,000 with 540 students in two institutions studying for graduate or professional degrees.

Chapter 12

Environmental Resources

The United States is the richest country in the world today. Its inhabitants have the highest standard of living of any people, and this rise from relative obscurity to prominence was accomplished in somewhat less than two hundred years.

The dramatic gains and benefits derived from this rapid urbanization and economic growth have unfortunately been accompanied by a number of man-made problems. The people of this state and Nation have recently become more aware of these problems, which include air, water, and land pollution; urban sprawl; water and energy shortages; waste disposal and noise pollution to name just a few. The Central Valley is in a somewhat less critical position, because it has not yet experienced the intensity or magnitude of growth in urban development that has occurred in other California regions. A living blackboard has been established whereby Central Valley leaders, businessmen and residents can learn the problems—and hopefully their eventual solutions—that have accompanied the rapid urbanization in the neighboring areas of Southern California and the Bay Area.

Water, to supply the growing needs of the population and industry in the Central Valley, is supplied by two great water systems, the Central Valley Project and the State Water Project. The system of lakes, canals, and dams that accompany these water projects regulate the valley's rivers, providing flood protection, recreational and sport facilities, and year-round water supplies to valley users. Much of the valley's economic development has been due to the availability of the right amount of water, at the right place, and at the right time. Industrialization has been facilitated, while the threat of flooding has been practically removed from most areas. Future water needs and supplies for the Central Valley will depend to a large extent on the demands for the available water from outside of the Valley. Foremost are demands made by the major growth and population centers in the state, and by environmental groups and citizens concerned with severe changes in local environments due to the diversion and trans-

portation of large amounts of fresh water from the natural systems.

A number of factors — high encircling mountains, regional climatic conditions, and major highway transportation arterials — have combined to lower the ambient air quality in the Central Valley. Strict regulations have resulted in a steady decline of our pollution from stationary sources since 1948. However, the degree of existing air pollution can, for the most part, be traced directly to automobile emissions, whose effect can readily be seen along Highway 99, the major arterial connecting the northern and southern portions of the state. Federal, state, and regional regulations of motor vehicle emissions are having, and will continue to have, a pronounced effect on the controlling and eventual elimination of this condition.

The Central Valley facilities that handle the treatment and disposition of liquid and solid wastes, appear to be sufficient to serve the existing and short term need with one exception — agriculture. The proper disposal of agricultural waste water has reached prominence lately, especially in the San Joaquin Valley. The rising salinity of the soil through irrigation is affecting both the quantity and quality of crops harvested. One solution to this problem that has been suggested is for the construction of a San Joaquin Valley Master Drain, in which the agricultural waste water could be pumped out through the delta region. A point of controversy has arisen, due to the fact that this waste water would contain a very high salt content which would tend to further degrade the quality of existing water in the delta and San Francisco Bay Region. Obviously, the detrimental effects on the environment caused by agriculture must be weighed against the increased costs associated with the development of our agricultural resources.

Few people would argue that growth for growth's sake is necessarily good or desirable. Instead, what is needed is a planned growth, one that takes into consideration the overall effect of that growth on people and the environment. The protection of our environment and natural resources is of vital concern to the business community as well as to the millions of Central Valley residents. The future challenge should not be a negative one, aimed at bringing economic growth to a halt, but rather, a positive attempt to promote the proper type of growth that will aid in the region's efforts to improve and ensure the safeguard of the unique blend of environmental resources in the Central Valley. Without continued economic growth, the battle for environmental improvements will be made that much more difficult and costly.

Although still in the initial stage, a partial solution to many of the environmental problems is being implemented, through the requiring of environmental impact reports (EIRs) on all private projects requiring public approval. The California Environmental Quality Act of 1970 requiring EIRs on all public projects was amended in 1972 by AB 889 to cover private activities as well as public. The EIR is a comprehensive informational document, geared to a specific project, and including an impartial professional analysis that basically covers the physical conditions which exist in the area which will be affected by a proposed project, including the land, air, water, minerals, flora, fauna, ambient noise, and objects of historic or aesthetic significance. The EIR also investigates the project's affect on the human social surroundings, and on the economic conditions in the area.

An environmental impact report must be prepared and evaluated by the appropriate public agency before the granting of approval for a project. In effect, this requirement will cause a greater degree of awareness to be focused on a proposed project's impact by the developer, the citizen, and the public agency (whether city, county, state, or special district). By more fully understanding the effects of a development on the environment, positive steps can be implemented to insure minimal degradation to the environment.

Summary

The growth and economic stature of the Central Valley of California has changed significantly in the past and the outlook is for continued change in almost every sector of the economy in the years ahead. As with most growth areas, the relative economic stature of the region depends chiefly upon its productive capacity, its indigenous resources, and the manner in which they are utilized. During the past several years, the Central Valley area has made substantial progress in broadening its economic base. While maintaining its position as the nation's leading agricultural area, there have been considerable advances towards expanding and diversifying the manufacturing sector in addition to notable gains in retail trade, services, and home building.

The agricultural industry is, and promises to be for many years to come, the dominant source of basic income in the Central Valley. It underlies numerous other business activities and generates billions of dollars in food processing, transportation, chemicals, and finance to name just a few. This region accounts for well over half of California's gross farm income, which totalled \$5.38 billion last year. The Central Valley's farm production in 1972 was estimated at \$2.96 billion, the highest total on record. In that year both the San Joaquin Valley and the Sacramento Valley registered gains in the value of agricultural production over 1971, despite adverse climatic conditions. The estimated total value of farm production in the San Joaquin Valley was \$2.42 billion, up 7.5 percent from 1971, while the Sacramento Valley farm income increased 5.8 percent, totalling \$547 million in 1972.

The population growth of the Central Valley has exceeded California's modest rate of increase in recent years. The total population of the 18-county region is expected to reach 3,032,000 by July, 1975, representing a gain of 272,300 people since the 1970 census.

In many of the Central Valley counties the movement away from the larger central cities will continue; however, it should have little effect on the present population distribution or urban growth patterns that now prevail. The primary concentrations of population will be centered in the five standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSAs) in the Central Valley. Although only seven of the eighteen counties are included within these five SMSAs, they represent three-quarters of the Valley's total population.

In 1972, nonagricultural employment reached a new level of 661,000 in the five SMSAs, an increase of nearly 100,000 jobs since 1966. Employment increased by 18.7 percent in the four San Joaquin Valley metropolitan areas and by 16.5 percent in the Sacramento SMSA, compared to the statewide gain of 15.5 percent during this period. Future employment gains for the five Central Valley metropolitan areas are expected to be centered in the service, retail and wholesale trade, and manufacturing employment categories.

Personal income in the 18-county area more than doubled between 1961 and 1971, totalling \$11.3 billion in 1971. Total personal income in the Central Valley is expected to exceed \$13.5 billion in 1973, reflecting the substantial gains in employment and higher farm income.

Retail trade represents one of the major growth sectors of the Central Valley economy. The total dollar value of retail trade in 1972 was estimated at \$7.0 billion, a gain of 12.9 percent over 1971. Steady population growth, rising employment levels and higher incomes should provide for continued growth in 1973 when total retail trade receipts are expected to reach \$7.8 billion.

Total bank deposits in the Central Valley amounted to \$6.8 billion on June 30, 1972. The number of all banking offices servicing the 2.9 million residents and thousands of businesses in the Valley totalled 480 at mid-year 1972.

Behind government and trade, the service industries are the third largest employment category in the Central Valley and one of the fastest growing sectors of the region's econ-

omy. In 1972, the more than 14,000 service establishments employed an estimated 136,000 people in the Valley. Total receipts from all services are expected to exceed \$700 million in 1973 reflecting the rising income and increased leisure time.

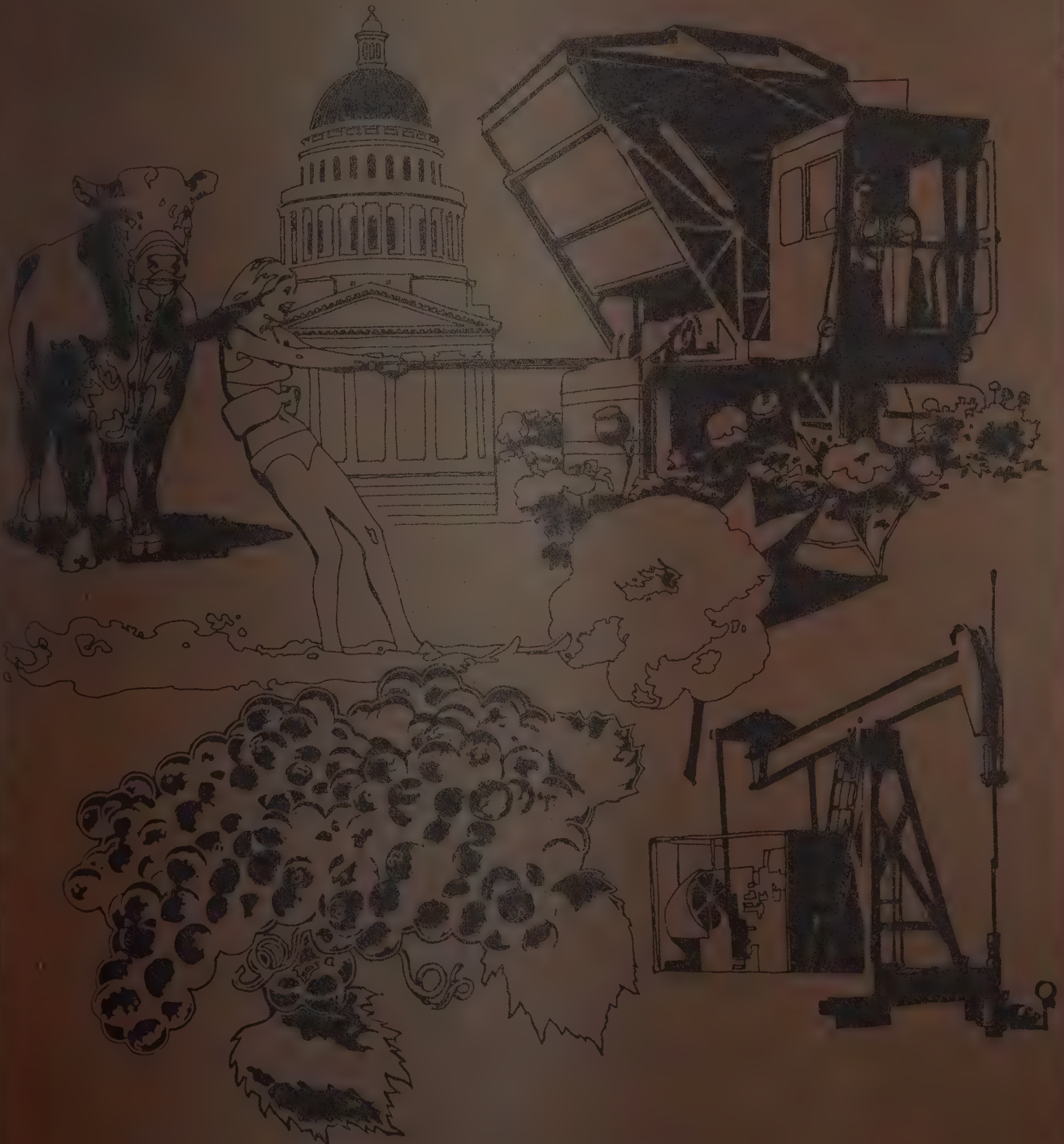
Tourism and recreation constitute a growing source of basic income with considerable potential for expansion. The numerous and varied natural attractions, with careful and prudent development, could attract larger numbers of vacationers and tourists from the San Francisco and Los Angeles urban centers and yield worthwhile economic gains for the Central Valley.

The future potential of the region will undoubtedly provide many new and challenging opportunities for the imaginative businessmen and citizens in the Central Valley. The prospects for continued growth will depend to a large extent on the success of business and governmental leaders in meeting the challenges of orderly growth while preserving the area's vital natural resources under conditions of steady economic expansion.

The Bank wishes to express its gratitude for photographic assistance to the following:

Simpson Lee Paper Co.—Photo 1, Page 31

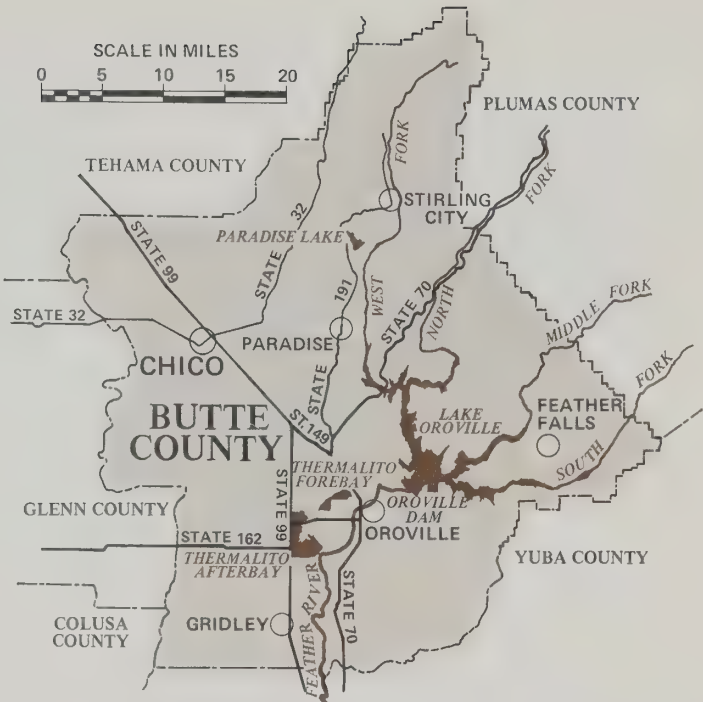
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PROFILE OF BUTTE COUNTY



HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

Butte County, named for the Sutter Buttes, was founded on February 18, 1850 as one of California's original 27 counties. The county's early history is dominated by General John A. Bidwell. Gold was discovered on his property in the late 1840's and the gold rush ensued.

From an elevation of about 60 feet along the Sacramento River, Butte County extends across a portion of the Sacramento Valley to an elevation of 7,081 in the Sierra Nevada foothills. The mountainous region of the county contains spectacular falls and canyons.

MAJOR POPULATION CENTERS

Chico	19,580 (1970)
Oroville (County Seat)	7,536 (1970)

MAJOR INDUSTRIES

Agriculture ; Food Processing ;
 Lumber and Wood Products

RECREATION

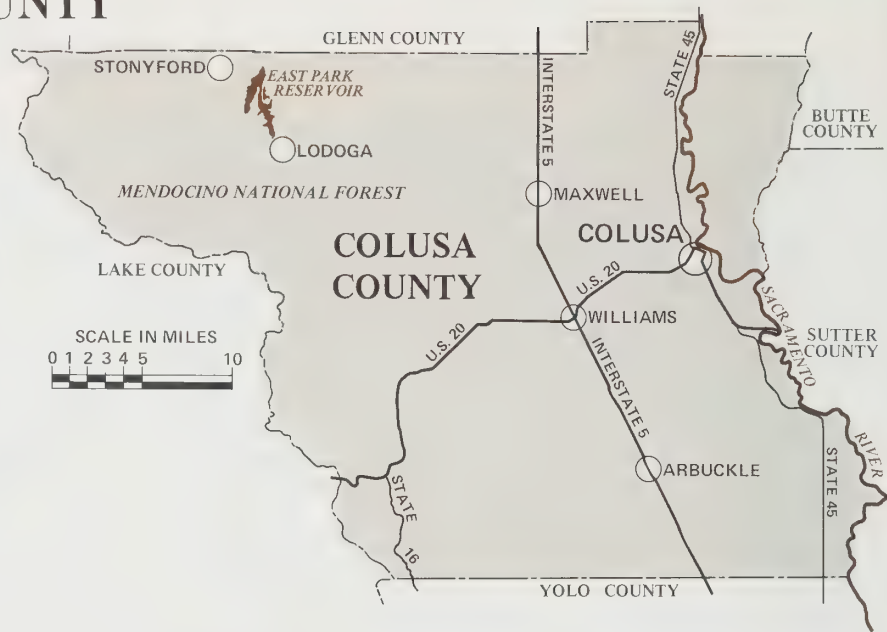
The Feather River Canyon and Feather Falls area are among the most publicized scenic attractions in the state. The Oroville Dam and Reservoir, including Oroville Reservoir State Recreation Area, and other lakes provide fishing and boating.

STATISTICAL PROFILE OF BUTTE COUNTY

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	Percent Change	
						1968-72	1971-72
Population (Mid-year)	101,400	101,600	102,000	105,300	107,400	5.9	2.0
Taxable Sales in Retail Stores*	\$137,369	\$150,230	\$153,480	\$182,900	\$203,527	48.2	11.3
Personal Income*	\$287,243	\$306,326	\$320,443	\$361,273	\$404,625e	40.9	12.0
Construction							
Total Building Valuation*	\$ 16,788	\$ 14,485	\$ 18,768	\$ 21,430	\$ 31,127	85.4	45.2
Residential Valuation*	\$ 7,725	\$ 9,328	\$ 13,583	\$ 16,656	\$ 20,932	170.9	25.7
Nonresidential Valuation*	\$ 9,063	\$ 5,157	\$ 5,185	\$ 4,774	\$ 10,195	12.5	113.6
Number of Dwelling Units included in Building Permits	402	544	924	982	1,253	211.7	27.6
Employment							
Labor Force	32,475	32,850	33,750	33,900	35,500e	9.3	4.7
Total Civilian Employment	28,725	29,275	29,650	29,900	31,900e	12.8	6.6
Unemployment	3,750	3,575	4,100	4,000	3,500e	-4.0	-10.0
Percent Unemployment	11.5	10.9	12.1	11.8	10.1e	xx	xx
Mining	0	0	0	0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Construction	950	850	775	875	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Manufacturing	2,550	2,700	2,775	2,800	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Transportation, Communications and Utilities	1,950	1,900	1,950	2,000	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Trade	5,725	5,900	6,050	6,150	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	825	850	875	875	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Services	3,300	3,375	3,500	3,575	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Government	4,550	4,725	4,775	4,800	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Other Non-Agricultural Employment	4,600	4,600	4,600	4,600	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Agriculture	4,275	4,375	4,100	4,225	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

*Figures in thousands of dollars xx = Percent change not meaningful N.A. = Not Available e = Estimate

PROFILE OF COLUSA COUNTY



HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

Another of California's original 27 counties, Colusa County was named after the Colus Indians. The city of Colusa was founded on the site of the Indian Settlement of Koru on a portion of a land grant held by General John A. Bidwell, the first white man to explore the area. Agricultural development was spurred by the gold rush when the area was used to raise food for the miners.

The county stretches from the Coast Ranges in the West across the fertile Sacramento Valley. The productive capacity of the land yielded \$55.2 million in agricultural products in 1971. The county is California's leading rice producer. The climate is mild with the annual average precipitation amounting to over 15 inches.

MAJOR POPULATION CENTERS

Colusa (County Seat)	3,842 (1970)
Williams Town	1,571 (1970)
Arbuckle	1,037 (1970)

MAJOR INDUSTRIES

Agriculture; Food Processing; Metal Fabricating

RECREATION

Recreation activities in the county center around two areas. One is the Sacramento River, including the Colusa-Sacramento State Recreational Area, where camping, fishing and swimming are popular. The other is the northwestern section where Forest Service camp grounds and two lakes offer boating and fishing.

STATISTICAL PROFILE OF COLUSA COUNTY

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	Percent Change 1968-72 1971-72	
Population (Mid-year)	\$12,000	12,400	12,400	12,300	12,300	2.5	N.C.
Taxable Sales in Retail Stores*	\$19,718	\$19,254	\$18,141	20,199	\$18,185e	- 7.8	-10.0
Personal Income*	\$64,660	\$63,867	\$63,190	\$69,423	\$74,976e	15.9	8.0
Construction							
Total Building Valuation*	\$ 1,134	\$ 2,236	\$ 3,045	\$ 1,553	\$ 1,213	7.0	-21.9
Residential Valuation*	\$ 1,134	\$ 1,118	\$ 526	\$ 1,004	\$ 764	-32.6	-23.9
Nonresidential Valuation*	\$ 0	\$ 1,118	\$ 2,519	\$ 549	\$ 449	xx	-18.2
Number of Dwelling Units included in Building Permits	73	44	10	57	31	-57.5	-45.6
Employment							
Labor Force	5,050	4,950	5,050	5,150	2,250e	4.0	1.9
Total Civilian Employment	4,950	4,825	4,925	5,025	5,150e	4.0	2.4
Unemployment	100	125	125	125	100e	N.C.	-20.0
Percent Unemployment	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.0e	xx	xx
Mining	0	0	0	0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Construction	125	50	150	200	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Manufacturing	250	250	275	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Transportation, Communications and Utilities	200	175	200	200	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Trade	775	775	750	700	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	125	150	100	100	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Services	250	250	250	250	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Government	400	775	775	975	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Other Non-Agricultural Employment	700	700	700	700	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Agriculture	2,125	1,700	1,725	1,625	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

*Figures in thousands of dollars

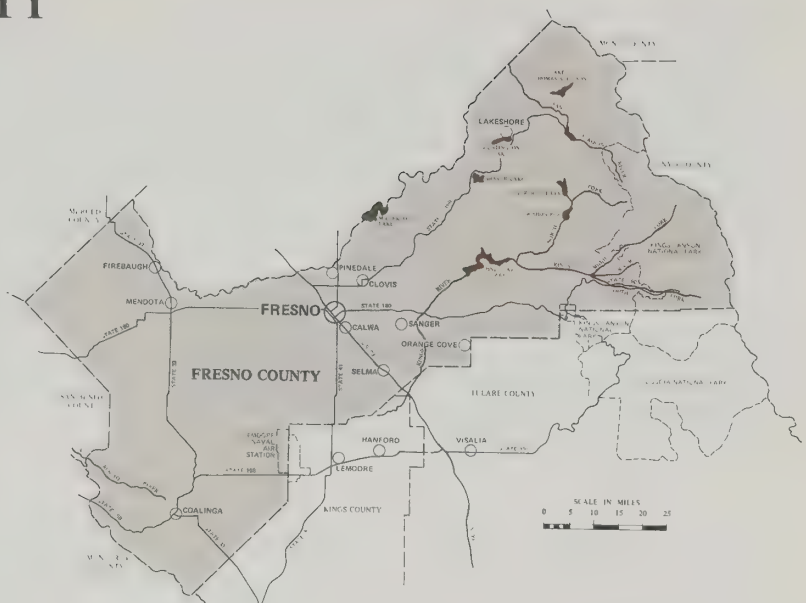
N.C. = No Change

xx = Percent change not meaningful

N.A. = Not Available

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PROFILE OF FRESNO COUNTY



HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

The word “fresno” means ash tree in Spanish. The county was created April 19, 1856 from parts of Mariposa, Merced and Tulare counties. Later adjustments reduced the original size. Explored in the 1800’s by the Spaniards, and visited by fur trappers in the 1840’s, the area was not settled until the gold miners came in the 1850’s.

Stretching over 3,819,456 acres, Fresno County is one of the largest in the state. The county boasts the most productive land in the United States. Gross agricultural production in 1971 was \$507.9 million, placing Fresno County first among counties in the country.

MAJOR POPULATION CENTERS

Fresno (County Seat)	165,972 (1970)
Clovis	13,856 (1970)
Sanger	10,088 (1970)

MAJOR INDUSTRIES

- Agriculture; Food Processing;
- Machinery Manufacturing;
- Transportation Equipment

RECREATION

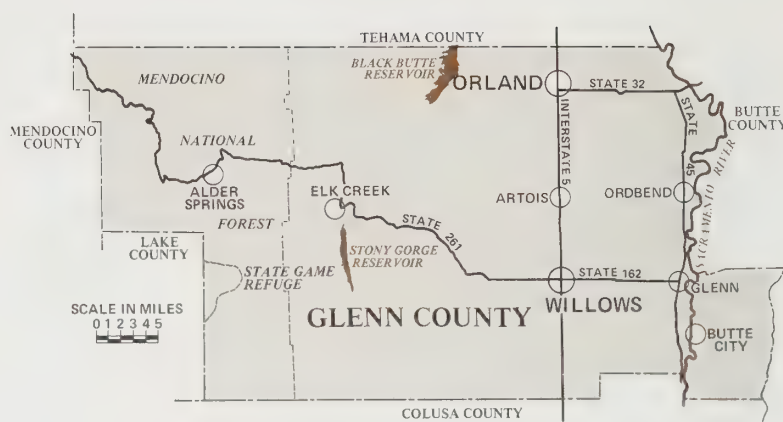
The eastern portion of the county lies in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Kings River Canyon, giant sequoias and Huntington-Shaver Lakes draw many tourists for the scenic beauty. A section of the John Muir Wilderness Area also lies in the county.

STATISTICAL PROFILE OF FRESNO COUNTY

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	Percent Change 1968-72	1971-72
Population (Mid-year)	410,400	410,500	414,200	421,000	429,500	4.7	2.0
Taxable Sales in Retail Stores*	\$ 549.8	\$ 579.1	\$ 601.4	\$ 687.3	\$ 790.2e	43.7	15.0
Personal Income*	\$1,357.6	\$1,426.9	\$1,524.6	\$1,680.1	\$1,915.3e	41.0	14.0
Construction							
Total Building Valuation*	\$ 64.4	\$ 78.0	\$ 100.6	\$ 117.6	\$ 138.7	115.4	17.9
Residential Valuation*	\$ 35.7	\$ 35.2	\$ 55.3	\$ 72.2	\$ 94.1	163.6	30.3
Nonresidential Valuation*	\$ 28.7	\$ 42.8	\$ 45.3	\$ 45.4	\$ 44.6	55.4	- 1.8
Number of Dwelling Units included in Building Permits	2,842	2,464	4,715	6,290	6,987	145.8	11.1
Employment							
Labor Force	178,400	179,500	184,300	190,600	197,700	10.8	3.7
Total Civilian Employment	166,800	169,100	172,300	177,400	185,100	11.0	4.3
Unemployment	11,600	10,400	12,000	13,200	12,600	8.6	- 4.5
Percent Unemployment	6.5	5.8	6.5	6.9	6.4	xx	xx
Mining	700	700	800	700	600	-14.3	-14.3
Construction	5,000	4,900	5,000	5,700	6,400	28.0	12.3
Manufacturing	17,300	18,000	17,600	17,900	18,300	5.8	2.2
Transportation, Communications and Utilities	7,900	8,000	7,900	8,300	8,200	3.8	- 1.2
Trade	29,600	30,400	31,300	32,400	33,900	14.5	4.6
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	5,200	5,200	5,400	5,600	5,800	11.5	3.6
Services	19,700	20,900	21,800	22,100	24,100	22.3	9.0
Government	25,600	27,200	28,100	28,900	32,000	25.0	10.7
Other Non-Agricultural Employment	18,200	18,200	18,200	18,200	18,200	N.C.	N.C.
Agriculture	37,600	35,600	36,200	37,600	37,600	N.C.	N.C.

*Figures in millions of dollars xx = Percent change not meaningful N.C. = No Change e = Estimate

PROFILE OF GLENN COUNTY



HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

Glenn County was named for Dr. Hugh J. Glenn. He settled in what is now the county in 1883 and started to grow wheat, becoming known as the "Wheat King." The county was created on March 11, 1891, from the northern portion of Colusa County. Little remains of Monroeville, once a county seat of Colusa County and other "boom towns" of the 1850's. Dr. Glenn's vast ranch, Rancho Jacinto, has since been divided into smaller farms and ranches.

Glenn County runs from the Sacramento River across the Sacramento Valley to elevations of 7,000 ft. in the North Coast Ranges. The valley part of the county averages almost 18 inches of rain annually, falling mostly in the winter months.

MAJOR POPULATION CENTERS

Willows (County Seat) 4,085 (1970)
Orland 2,884 (1970)

MAJOR INDUSTRIES

Agriculture; Food Processing;
Natural Gas; Government

RECREATION

Willows is the headquarters of the Mendocino National Forest, which covers much of the western part of the county. Wildlife is abundant here. Fishing is particularly popular along the Sacramento River and at Black Butte Reservoir. The latter provides campsites and boat launching facilities. Hunters find duck and pheasant in the lowlands. The Sacramento Wildlife Refuge is located at the southern border of the county.

STATISTICAL PROFILE OF GLENN COUNTY

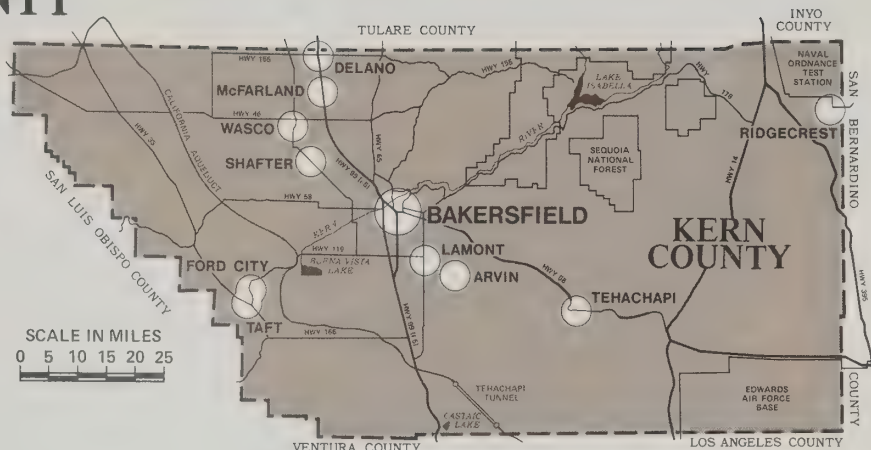
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	Percent Change	
						1968-72	1971-72
Population (Mid-year)	17,600	17,300	17,600	17,600	17,700	0.6	0.6
Taxable Sales in Retail Stores*	\$19,876	\$20,520	\$20,583	\$22,426	\$24,359e	22.6	8.6
Personal Income*	\$65,354	\$67,983	\$68,334	\$75,787	\$83,441e	27.7	10.1
Construction							
Total Building Valuation*	\$ 1,678	\$ 1,467	\$ 1,487	\$ 2,442	\$ 4,123	145.7	68.9
Residential Valuation*	\$ 773	\$ 599	\$ 935	\$ 1,439	\$ 2,483	221.2	72.6
Nonresidential Valuation*	\$ 905	\$ 868	\$ 552	\$ 1,003	\$ 1,640	81.2	63.5
Number of Dwelling Units included in Building Permits	32	28	44	81	143	346.9	76.5
Employment							
Labor Force	8,200	8,100	8,225	8,250	8,300e	2.4	1.9
Total Civilian Employment	7,600	7,550	7,525	7,500	7,700e	1.3	2.7
Unemployment	600	550	700	750	600e	N.C.	-20.0
Percent Unemployment	7.3	6.8	8.5	9.1	7.2e	xx	xx
Mining	25	25	25	25	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Construction	100	125	125	125	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Manufacturing	525	525	575	550	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Transportation, Communications and Utilities	250	225	225	225	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Trade	1,075	1,175	1,200	1,200	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	100	100	100	100	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Services	400	400	425	425	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Government	1,125	1,100	1,050	1,050	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Other Non-Agricultural Employment	1,225	1,200	1,175	1,175	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Agriculture	2,775	2,675	2,625	2,625	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

*Figures in thousands of dollars

xx = Percent change not meaningful

N.C. = No Change

e = Estimate



One of the latest of California's counties to be organized, Kern County was formed from portions of Tulare and Los Angeles Counties in 1866. The county was named for Edward Kern, a topographer on John C. Fremont's third expedition to California in 1845. Real settlement of the county took place in 1851 when placer gold was discovered. Diversion of the Kern River waters in 1888 and the discovery of oil in 1889 spurred the growth of the county.

With over 5.7 million acres in the area, Kern County is the third largest in California. Portions lie in the San Joaquin Valley, the Sierra Nevada mountains and the Mojave Desert, giving Kern County a varied climate. A long growing season makes it a rich agricultural area producing over \$360 million in crop valuation in 1971.

Bakersfield (County Seat)	69,515 (1970)
Delano	14,559 (1970)
Wasco	8,269 (1970)

Agriculture; Food Processing; Mineral Extraction;
Machinery Manufacturing

Lake Isabella and the Kern River Valley are well known fishing and water recreation areas. Six mountain ranges and the valleys in between provide good hunting for quail, dove and deer. The Kern National Wildlife Refuge is located west of Delano. The Mojave Desert area is famous for its old gold mining towns which are very popular with tourists. This county also lies within a short driving distance of Los Angeles and its added cultural and recreational activities.

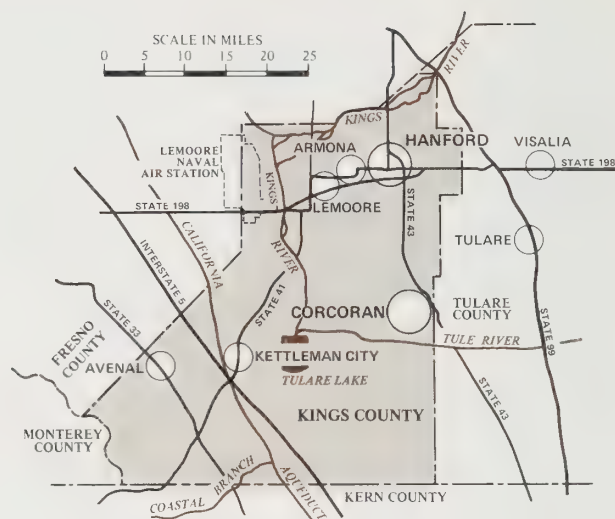
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	Percent Change 1968-72	Percent Change 1971-72
Population (Mid-year)	323,700	327,300	331,000	337,400	341,900	5.6	1.3
Taxable Sales in Retail Stores*	\$ 425.0	\$ 453.5	\$ 462.9	\$ 501.9	\$ 553.6e	30.8	10.8
Personal Income*	\$1,117.5	\$1,164.8	\$1,246.3	\$1,362.2	\$1,512.0e	35.3	11.0
Construction							
Total Building Valuation*	\$ 48.5	\$ 53.8	\$ 64.2	\$ 64.4	\$ 79.5	63.9	23.4
Residential Valuation*	\$ 31.4	\$ 31.7	\$ 41.7	\$ 40.8	\$ 57.7	83.8	41.4
Nonresidential Valuation*	\$ 17.1	\$ 22.1	\$ 22.5	\$ 23.7	\$ 21.8	27.5	-8.0
Number of Dwelling Units included in Building Permits	2,000	1,959	2,753	2,384	3,644	82.2	52.9
Employment							
Labor Force	129,300	131,100	132,600	135,400	138,100	6.8	2.0
Total Civilian Employment	122,500	124,400	124,600	126,800	130,200	6.3	2.7
Unemployment	6,800	6,700	8,000	8,600	7,900	16.2	-8.1
Percent Unemployment	5.3	5.1	6.0	6.3	5.7	xx	xx
Mining	7,100	7,100	6,500	6,600	6,400	- 9.9	-3.0
Construction	5,400	5,100	4,000	3,800	4,000	-25.9	5.3
Manufacturing	8,200	8,000	7,800	8,200	8,900	8.5	8.5
Transportation, Communications and Utilities	6,000	6,500	6,300	6,400	6,500	8.3	1.6
Trade	19,800	20,300	21,100	21,400	22,100	11.6	3.3
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2,900	3,400	3,500	3,700	4,100	41.4	10.8
Services	13,700	14,100	14,700	14,800	15,300	11.7	3.4
Government	25,300	25,500	26,100	26,900	28,000	6.7	4.1
Other Non-Agricultural Employment	13,200	13,200	13,300	13,300	13,400	1.5	0.7
Agriculture	20,900	21,200	21,300	21,400	21,500	2.9	0.5

*Figures in millions of dollars

xx = Percent change not meaningful

e = Estimate

PROFILE OF KINGS COUNTY



HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

Kings County derives its name from the early Spaniards. They gave the name "Rio De Los Santos Reyes," river of the Holy Kings to the present Kings River, and the county derived its name from this river. The county was incorporated on March 22, 1893 from portions of Tulare County and later increased by a portion of Fresno County.

Kings County lies mostly on the nearly level floor of the fertile San Joaquin Valley, making it ideal for agriculture (1971 gross agricultural production amounted to \$141.6 million). The western boundary is near the Diablo Range with elevations of about 3,500 feet. Rainfall averages about 8 inches annually occurring November through March.

MAJOR POPULATION CENTERS

Hanford (County Seat)	15,179 (1970)
Corcoran	5,249 (1970)
Lemoore City	4,249 (1970)

MAJOR INDUSTRIES

Agriculture ; Food Processing ;
Rubber Products ; Petroleum

RECREATION

Recreation in Kings County centers around the Kings River, which offers excellent boating and fishing. The proximity of the county to the major recreational areas of mountain and seashore provides residents a wide variety of activities within a short driving distance.

STATISTICAL PROFILE OF KINGS COUNTY

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	Percent Change	
						1968-72	1971-72
Population (Mid-year)	67,100	66,000	66,800	67,000	68,200	1.6	1.8
Taxable Sales in Retail Stores*	\$ 69.6	\$ 68.2	\$ 69.7	\$ 79.0	\$ 92.8e	33.3	17.5
Personal Income*	\$224.1	\$288.7	\$224.3	\$259.0	\$287.5e	28.3	11.0
Construction							
Total Building Valuation*	\$ 8.1	\$ 7.8	\$ 12.3	\$ 8.7	\$ 12.2	50.6	40.2
Residential Valuation*	\$ 5.5	\$ 5.0	\$ 8.1	\$ 6.4	\$ 8.4	52.7	31.3
Nonresidential Valuation*	\$ 2.6	\$ 2.8	\$ 4.2	\$ 2.3	\$ 3.8	46.2	65.2
Number of Dwelling Units included in Building Permits	451	338	517	397	515	14.2	29.7
Employment							
Labor Force	22,650	22,025	22,300	22,700	23,200e	2.4	2.2
Total Civilian Employment	21,525	20,850	20,925	21,200	21,900e	1.7	3.3
Unemployment	1,125	1,125	1,375	1,500	1,300e	15.6	-13.3
Percent Unemployment	4.9	5.1	6.2	6.6	5.6e	xx	xx
Mining	275	250	175	125	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Construction	400	300	275	300	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Manufacturing	1,825	1,825	1,850	2,125	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Transportation, Communications and Utilities	875	875	875	850	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Trade	2,825	2,875	2,825	2,925	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	350	350	350	375	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Services	1,500	1,500	1,675	2,000	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Government	4,100	4,200	4,200	3,950	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Other Non-Agricultural Employment	2,225	2,200	2,200	1,800	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Agriculture	7,150	6,475	6,500	6,750	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

*Figures in millions of dollars

xx = Percent change not meaningful

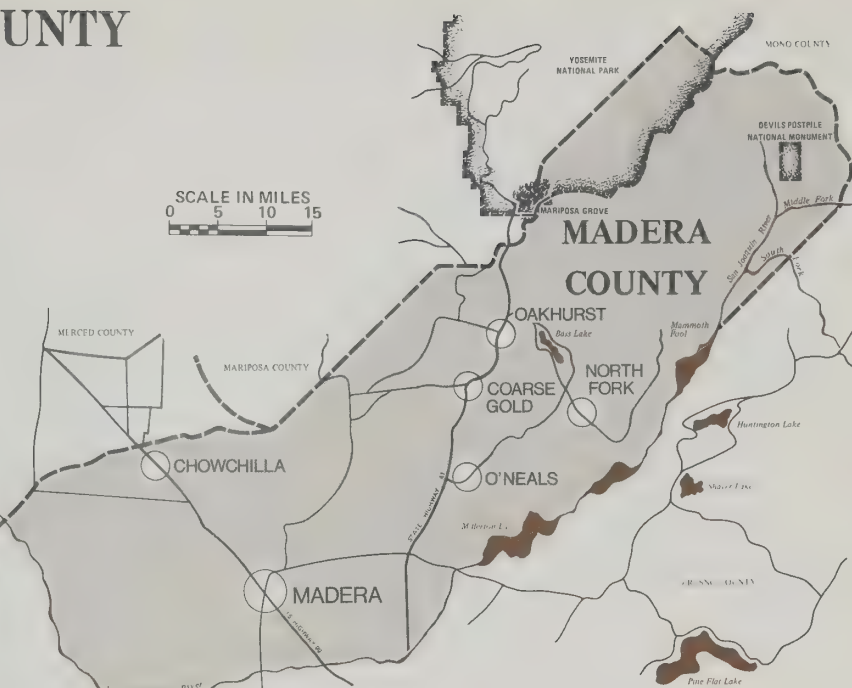
N.A. = Not Available

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PROFILE OF MADERA COUNTY



SCALE IN MILES
0 5 10 15



HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

Madera County was formed from that region of Fresno County north of the San Joaquin River in 1893. The county derives its name from the Spanish word meaning wood or lumber. Lumbering began in 1874. The settlement at the point of lumber shipment was called Madera and the county took its name from this settlement.

Madera County is the geographical center of the state. It extends from the center of the San Joaquin Valley to the summit of the Sierra Nevadas.

MAJOR POPULATION CENTERS

Madera (County Seat) 16,044 (1970)
Chowchilla 4,349 (1970)

MAJOR INDUSTRIES

Agriculture ; Food Processing

RECREATION

The wilderness of the Sierra Nevadas provides unequalled recreational opportunities. A portion of the back country of Yosemite National Park and Devils Postpile National Monument lie in the county. Millerton Lake State Recreation Area and Bass Lake have complete facilities for all types of water sports.

STATISTICAL PROFILE OF MADERA COUNTY

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	Percent Change	
						1968-72	1971-72
Population (Mid-year)	41,400	41,300	41,600	42,800	43,900	6.0	2.6
Taxable Sales in Retail Stores*	\$ 45.6	\$ 47.9	\$ 49.1	\$ 57.2	\$ 63.2e	38.6	10.6
Personal Income*	\$119.6	\$127.0	\$133.5	\$152.3	\$169.8e	42.0	11.5
Construction							
Total Building Valuation*	\$ 4.0	\$ 4.4	\$ 9.9	\$ 10.9	\$ 12.3	207.5	12.8
Residential Valuation*	\$ 3.0	\$ 2.3	\$ 2.8	\$ 5.9	\$ 6.2	106.7	5.1
Nonresidential Valuation*	\$ 1.0	\$ 2.1	\$ 7.1	\$ 5.0	\$ 6.1	510.0	22.0
Number of Dwelling Units included in Building Permits	207	177	197	503	394	903	-21.7
Employment							
Labor Force	16,125	15,725	16,025	17,300	17,600e	9.1	1.9
Total Civilian Employment	14,800	14,400	14,525	15,575	15,800e	6.7	1.4
Unemployment	1,325	1,325	1,500	1,725	1,800e	35.8	4.3
Percent Unemployment	8.2	8.4	9.4	11.3	10.2e	xx	xx
Mining	75	50	50	100	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Construction	150	150	175	200	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Manufacturing	1,175	1,350	1,350	1,550	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Transportation, Communications and Utilities	350	300	325	350	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Trade	1,900	1,925	1,950	2,075	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	200	200	200	200	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Services	1,200	1,150	1,250	1,250	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Government	2,050	2,125	2,100	2,500	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Other Non-Agricultural Employment	1,525	1,525	1,550	1,550	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Agriculture	6,175	5,625	5,575	5,800	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

*Figures in millions of dollars

xx = Percent change not meaningful

e = Estimate

N.A. = Not Available

PROFILE OF MERCED COUNTY



HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

Merced County was incorporated on April 19, 1855 from a part of Mariposa County. It was named for the Merced River or El Rio De Nuestra Senora De La Merced, "River of Our Lady of Mercy." Lying in the fertile lowlands of the San Joaquin Valley, the county's history has been dominated by agriculture. Gross agricultural production amounted to \$216.4 million in 1971.

Merced County lies near the geographical center of California. It extends from the coast ranges to the foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Precipitation averages approximately 12 inches a year, with dryer conditions prevailing on the west side.

MAJOR POPULATION CENTERS

Merced (County Seat) 22,670 (1970)
Atwater 11,640 (1970)

MAJOR INDUSTRIES

Agriculture ; Food Processing

RECREATION

San Luis Reservoir, a major unit of the Central Valley Project, offers recreational facilities for water sports. Other fishing and boating spots are available along the San Joaquin and Merced rivers. The lowlands and the foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains offer good game opportunities for the hunter.

STATISTICAL PROFILE OF MERCED COUNTY

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	Percent Change	
						1968-72	1971-72
Population (Mid-year)	103,300	101,800	105,500	107,800	111,100	7.6	3.1
Taxable Sales in Retail Stores*	\$108.1	\$116.8	\$125.6	\$139.3	\$158.5	46.9	14.0
Personal Income*	\$304.7	\$317.3	\$347.8	\$385.9	\$439.9e	44.4	14.0
Construction							
Total Building Valuation*	\$ 14.9	\$ 17.4	\$ 17.0	\$ 29.6	\$ 35.7	139.6	20.6
Residential Valuation*	\$ 6.8	\$ 8.0	\$ 11.0	\$ 22.0	\$ 24.7	263.2	12.3
Nonresidential Valuation*	\$ 8.1	\$ 9.4	\$ 6.0	\$ 7.6	\$ 11.0	35.8	44.7
Number of Dwelling Units included in Building Permits	363	485	755	1,379	1,380	280.2	0.1
Employment							
Labor Force	35,975	39,550	38,175	38,560	40,400p	12.3	4.9
Total Civilian Employment	32,975	36,250	34,375	34,775	37,300p	13.1	7.3
Unemployment	2,975	3,300	3,800	3,725	3,100p	4.2	16.8
Percent Unemployment	8.3	8.3	10.0	9.7	7.7	xx	xx
Mining	50	25	50	50	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Construction	650	700	875	815	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Manufacturing	2,100	2,250	2,275	2,300	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Transportation, Communications and Utilities	1,375	1,250	1,275	1,275	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Trade	4,950	5,325	5,725	6,000	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1,025	1,025	1,025	1,025	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Services	2,400	2,375	2,400	2,400	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Government	6,100	6,475	6,350	6,400	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Other Non-Agricultural Employment	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Agriculture	11,025	13,525	11,100	11,350	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

*Figures in millions of dollars

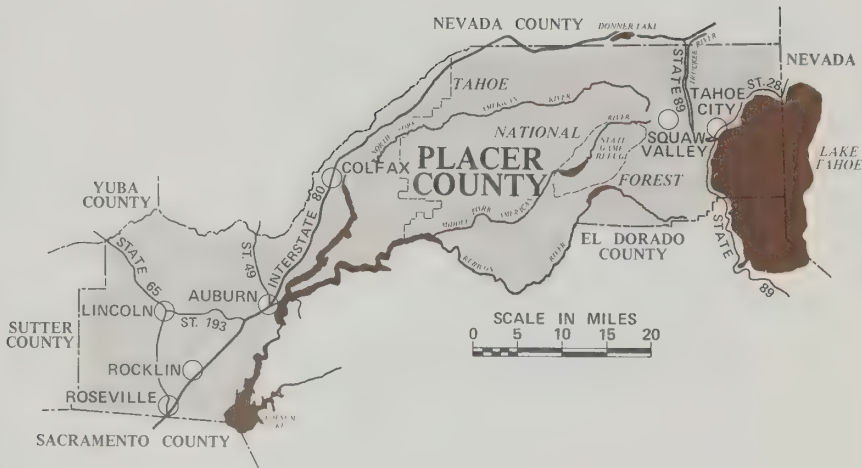
xx = Percent change not meaningful

p = Preliminary

N.A. = Not Available

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PROFILE OF PLACER COUNTY



HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

Settled in 1844 by the Frenchman Theodore Sicard, the discovery of gold led to a “boom” in 1849. The county was incorporated on April 25, 1851 and derived its name from the term “placer” designating surface mining. Encompassing 916,992 acres in area, the county extends from the Sacramento Valley across the Sierra Nevadas to Lake Tahoe. Elevations range from 40 feet to about 9,000 feet. Precipitation varies from about 25 inches in the southwest corner to more than 60 inches in the Sierra Nevadas.

MAJOR POPULATION CENTERS

Roseville	17,895 (1970)
Auburn (County Seat)	6,570 (1970)
Tahoe City	6,239 (1970)

MAJOR INDUSTRIES

Lumber and Wood Products ; Government ; Agriculture

RECREATION

The mountainous regions are a setting for a wide variety of outdoor sports. Skiing is very popular, with the largest concentration of ski lifts and tows in the state. The county also encompasses a section of Lake Tahoe. The primitive areas of the county provide excellent hiking, fishing and hunting. Reservoirs in the lower areas offer excellent water-oriented sports.

STATISTICAL PROFILE OF PLACER COUNTY

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	Percent Change 1968-72	1971-72
Population (Mid-year)	74,600	76,100	77,900	81,100	83,500	11.9	3.0
Taxable Sales in Retail Stores*	\$ 90,174	\$ 97,441	\$102,604	\$118,158	\$137,729	52.7	16.6
Personal Income*	\$222,180	\$240,671	\$251,905	\$274,465	\$312,890	40.8	14.0
Construction							
Total Building Valuation*	\$ 20,826	\$ 27,272	\$ 34,076	\$ 48,449	\$ 58,732	182.0	21.2
Residential Valuation*	\$ 15,368	\$ 20,156	\$ 27,601	\$ 30,204	\$ 45,851	98.4	51.8
Nonresidential Valuation*	\$ 5,458	\$ 7,116	\$ 6,475	\$ 18,245	\$ 12,881	136.0	-29.4
Number of Dwelling Units included in Building Permits	727	950	1,407	1,433	2,201	202.7	53.6
Employment							
Labor Force	24,100	24,900	25,100	25,900p	27,150e	12.6	4.8
Total Civilian Employment	22,700	23,600	23,500	24,200p	25,500e	12.3	5.4
Unemployment	1,400	1,300	1,600	1,700p	1,650e	17.8	- 2.9
Percent Unemployment	5.8	5.2	6.4	6.6p	6.1e	xx	xx
Mining	100	100	100	100p	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Construction	1,100	1,100	1,200	1,300p	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Manufacturing	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,300p	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Transportation, Communications and Utilities	3,400	3,600	3,600	3,600p	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Trade	4,500	4,800	4,900	5,100p	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	900	900	900	900p	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Services	4,900	5,200	4,800	4,900p	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Government	4,400	4,500	4,600	4,800p	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Other Non-Agricultural Employment	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Agriculture	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200p	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

*Figures in thousands of dollars xx = Percent change not meaningful p = Preliminary N.A. = Not Available e = Estimate

PROFILE OF SACRAMENTO COUNTY



HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

Sacramento County, as one of California's original 27 counties, is rich in history. John A. Sutter, one of the first settlers in the area, became famous when one of his employees found gold on his 50,000 acre land grant. The peaceful community of what is now Sacramento changed overnight and in 1850 had 9,000 inhabitants. By 1860, the county had a population of over 24,000, making it an important western terminus of the Pony Express.

Sacramento County extends from the low Delta Areas between the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers to about 10 miles north of the state capital. Summers are rainless with between 14 and 18 inches of precipitation falling during the winter months.

MAJOR POPULATION CENTERS

Sacramento City
(State Capital and County Seat) 254,413 (1970)
Unincorporated area of Carmichael . . . 37,625 (1970)

MAJOR INDUSTRIES

Government; Transportation Equipment;
Food Processing; Chemicals and Allied Products

RECREATION

The capital city of the state offers many attractions to the tourists including the State Capitol and Sutter's Fort. The banks of the Sacramento River and its Delta invite the fisherman and water sports enthusiast. Folsom Lake is also a popular fishing and boating spot.

STATISTICAL PROFILE OF SACRAMENTO COUNTY

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	Percent Change 1968-72	1971-72
Population (Mid-year)	614,800	622,000	637,500	650,200	668,100	8.7	2.7
Taxable Sales in Retail Stores*	\$ 840.1	\$ 904.9	\$ 947.8	\$1,063.5	\$1,229.2e	46.3	15.6
Personal Income*	\$2,241.8	\$2,367.9	\$2,551.9	\$2,805.4	\$3,184.1e	42.0	13.5
Construction							
Total Building Valuation*	\$ 105.2	\$ 133.4	\$ 164.8	\$ 230.1	\$ 259.5	146.7	12.8
Residential Valuation*	\$ 66.8	\$ 83.7	\$ 122.9	\$ 162.1	\$ 181.8	172.1	12.1
Nonresidential Valuation*	\$ 38.4	\$ 49.7	\$ 41.9	\$ 68.0	\$ 77.7	102.3	14.3
Number of Dwelling Units included in Building Permits	4,861	6,555	8,942	10,967	12,648	160.2	15.3
Employment							
Labor Force	250,200	253,700	258,100	262,300	271,625	8.6	3.6
Total Civilian Employment	237,800	241,200	243,500	247,100	256,700	7.9	3.9
Unemployment	12,400	12,500	14,600	15,200	14,925	20.4	- 1.8
Percent Unemployment	4.9	4.9	5.6	5.8	5.5	xx	xx
Mining	600	700	600	600	600	N.C.	N.C.
Construction	10,800	11,200	11,400	12,900	14,500	34.2	12.4
Manufacturing	21,300	19,900	17,800	16,700	16,400	-23.0	- 1.8
Transportation, Communications and Utilities	13,300	13,100	13,000	13,000	13,100	- 1.5	0.8
Trade	47,900	49,000	50,600	52,100	56,700	18.4	8.8
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	9,700	10,000	10,000	10,500	11,100	14.4	5.7
Services	39,900	41,500	44,100	45,200	46,900	17.5	3.8
Government	90,000	92,000	93,100	94,200	95,400	6.0	1.3
Other Non-Agricultural Employment	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Agriculture	4,200	3,700	2,900	2,500	2,000	-52.4	-20.0

*Figures in millions of dollars

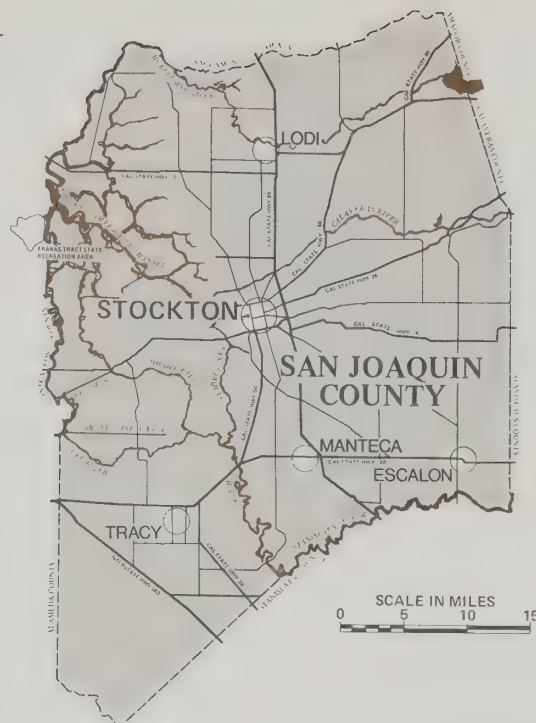
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PROFILE OF SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY



HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

In 1805, the river from which the county derives its name was renamed by Gabriel Moraga in honor of Saint Joachim. The first building in what is now Stockton was erected in about 1844. Three years later, Captain Weber laid out the town of Tuleberg on what is now the south side of the Stockton channel. In 1849, the town was given its present name to honor Commodore Stockton.

San Joaquin County extends from the Diablo Range on the west to the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Most of the county lies in the agriculturally rich Sacramento Delta. The county produced \$272 million in agricultural products in 1971.

MAJOR POPULATION CENTERS

Stockton (County Seat)	107,644 (1970)
Lodi	28,691 (1970)

MAJOR INDUSTRIES

Agriculture; Food Processing; Stone, Clay and Glass Products; Machinery Manufacturing

RECREATION

The Sacramento River Delta provides over 1,000 miles of navigable fresh waterways and is the recreation center for the surrounding region. Houseboating has increased in popularity in recent years, attracting visitors from all over the state.

STATISTICAL PROFILE OF SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	Percent Change 1968-72	1971-72
Population (Mid-year)	283,600	286,300	290,700	295,200	299,900	5.7	1.6
Taxable Sales in Retail Stores*	\$ 373.4	\$ 396.0	\$ 396.2	\$ 447.1	\$ 509.6e	36.2	13.9
Personal Income*	\$1,021.5	\$1,082.8	\$1,161.5	\$1,265.1	\$1,391.6e	36.2	10.0
Construction							
Total Building Valuation*	\$ 55.0	\$ 62.4	\$ 56.3	\$ 70.0	\$ 91.3	66.0	30.4
Residential Valuation*	\$ 31.2	\$ 41.2	\$ 35.3	\$ 47.1	\$ 55.9	79.2	18.7
Nonresidential Valuation*	\$ 13.8	\$ 21.2	\$ 21.0	\$ 22.9	\$ 35.4	156.5	54.6
Number of Dwelling Units included in Building Permits	2,072	2,588	2,570	3,178	3,548	71.2	11.6
Employment							
Labor Force	121,000	123,000	123,600	124,600	128,300	6.0	3.0
Total Civilian Employment	112,400	114,600	113,300	115,100	119,300	6.2	3.6
Unemployment	8,600	8,400	10,300	9,500	9,000	4.6	-5.3
Percent Unemployment	7.1	6.8	8.3	7.6	7.0	xx	xx
Mining	100	100	100	100	100	N.C.	N.C.
Construction	3,300	3,200	3,300	4,100	4,200	27.3	2.4
Manufacturing	16,500	17,100	16,500	17,200	17,600	6.7	2.3
Transportation, Communications and Utilities	6,800	6,900	6,800	6,500	6,800	N.C.	4.6
Trade	18,700	19,600	19,300	19,300	20,100	7.5	4.1
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2,900	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,100	6.9	3.3
Services	13,100	13,800	14,300	14,800	16,400	25.2	10.8
Government	23,800	24,300	24,200	23,700	24,600	3.4	3.8
Other Non-Agricultural Employment	11,300	11,300	11,300	11,400	11,400	0.9	N.C.
Agriculture	15,900	15,300	14,500	15,000	15,000	-5.7	N.C.

*Figures in millions of dollars

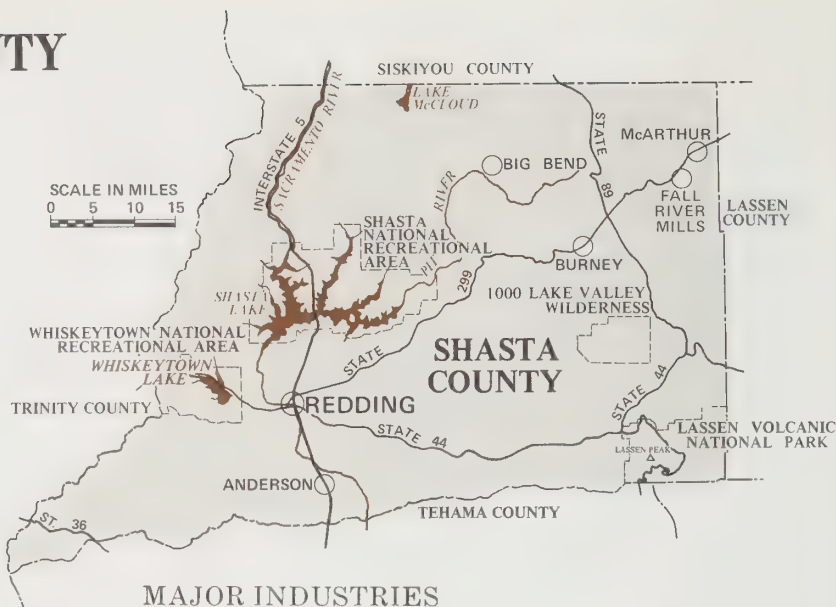
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PROFILE OF SHASTA COUNTY



HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

Another of California's original 27 counties, Shasta's name comes from the area's Indian inhabitants. Pierson B. Reading secured a grant of 26,663 acres from the Mexican Government in 1843. Several years later, the gold rush poured into the area after Reading discovered gold at Reading's Bar.

The county encompasses 2,427,648 acres in the extreme northern end of the Sacramento Valley. A mountainous region, elevations range up to 10,437 feet at Lassen Peak. The climate ranges from hot, dry summers and mild winters in the valley regions to cool summers and cold, snowy winters in the mountains. The area is an important watershed area for all of the Central Valley.

MAJOR POPULATION CENTERS

Redding (County Seat) 16,659 (1970)
Unincorporated Area of Enterprise 11,486 (1970)
Anderson 5,492 (1970)

MAJOR INDUSTRIES

Lumber and Wood Products;
Public Utilities; Agriculture

RECREATION

Shasta Lake is the county's most important recreational facility and is extensively developed for boating, fishing and camping. Shasta Lake stores over 4,550,000 acre feet of water and provides miles of waterway. The Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area includes Whiskeytown Lake and draws thousands of tourists annually. The greater part of Lassen Volcanic National Park lies within the county.

STATISTICAL PROFILE OF SHASTA COUNTY

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	Percent Change	
						1968-72	1971-72
Population (Mid-year)	75,300	76,700	77,900	79,600	81,800	8.6	2.8
Taxable Sales in Retail Stores*	\$108,250	\$119,815	\$120,723	\$138,226	\$161,300e	49.0	16.7
Personal Income*	\$235,873	\$258,985	\$267,707	\$296,738	\$335,313e	42.1	13.0
Construction							
Total Building Valuation*	\$ 19,549	\$ 14,235	\$ 10,519	\$ 19,058	\$ 32,772	67.6	71.9
Residential Valuation*	\$ 8,498	\$ 6,638	\$ 7,174	\$ 13,133	\$ 16,893	98.8	28.6
Nonresidential Valuation*	\$ 11,051	\$ 7,597	\$ 3,345	\$ 5,925	\$ 15,879	43.7	168.0
Number of Dwelling Units included in							
Building Permits	460	318	346	759	912	98.3	20.1
Employment							
Labor Force	27,750	28,175	29,150	30,125	30,975	11.6	2.8
Total Civilian Employment	24,975	25,675	26,100	27,150	28,175	12.8	3.8
Unemployment	2,600	2,500	3,050	2,975	2,800	7.7	-5.9
Percent Unemployment	9.4	8.9	10.5	9.9	9.0	xx	xx
Mining	150	150	125	125	125	-16.7	N.C.
Construction	1,300	1,475	950	1,000	1,000	-23.1	N.C.
Manufacturing	3,875	3,875	3,975	4,225	4,325	11.6	2.4
Transportation, Communications							
and Utilities	1,625	1,725	1,775	1,775	1,800	10.8	1.4
Trade	4,225	4,350	4,400	4,625	5,075	20.1	9.7
Finance, Insurance and							
Real Estate	625	650	650	725	725	16.0	N.C.
Services	2,625	2,700	3,900	4,125	4,400	67.5	6.7
Government	5,300	5,450	5,725	6,100	6,200	17.0	1.6
Other Non-Agricultural							
Employment	3,525	3,575	3,300	3,300	3,300	- 6.4	N.C.
Agriculture	1,675	1,725	1,300	1,100	1,175	-29.8	6.8

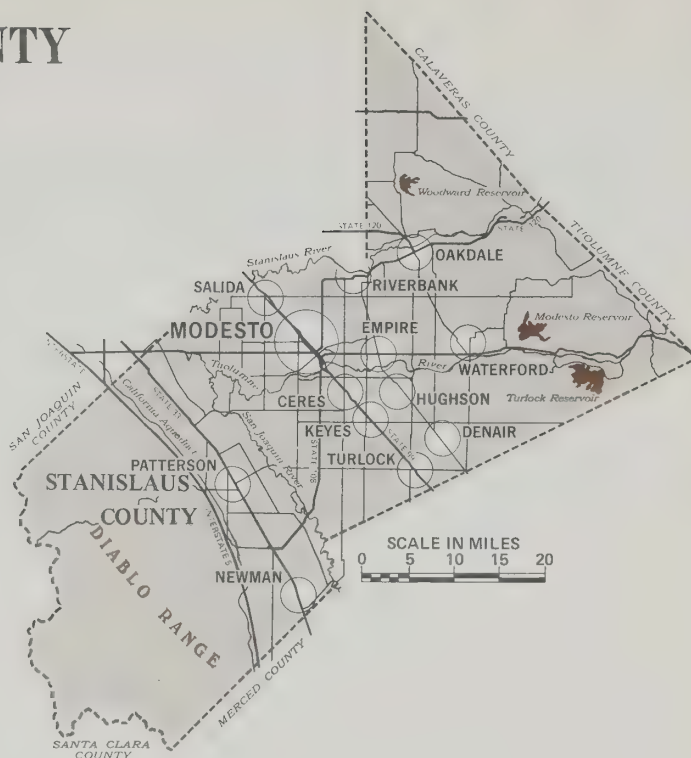
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PROFILE OF STANISLAUS COUNTY



HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

Stanislaus County derives its name from the Stanislaus River. The river was renamed from the original Spanish after a mission educated Indian chief, who, on becoming a Christian, took the name of a Polish saint. The county was formed on April 1, 1854 from part of Tuolumne County.

The county lies in the northern San Joaquin Valley with the Diablo range on the west and the Sierra Nevada foothills on the east. Most of the county is level and given over to intensive agriculture. Agricultural production in 1971 amounted to \$242.7 million.

MAJOR POPULATION CENTERS

Modesto (County Seat)	61,712 (1970)
Turlock	13,992 (1970)

MAJOR INDUSTRIES

Agriculture; Food Processing; Metal Fabricating

RECREATION

Turlock Lake State Recreation Area features camping, swimming and boating. Other boating facilities are located on the Stanislaus River and at Woodward Reservoir.

STATISTICAL PROFILE OF STANISLAUS COUNTY

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	Percent Change	
						1968-72	1971-72
Population (Mid-year)	188,600	192,300	195,300	200,900	207,300	9.9	3.2
Taxable Sales in Retail Stores*	\$257.3	\$278.4	\$289.1	\$322.9	\$366.0e	42.2	13.4
Personal Income*	\$621.3	\$668.4	\$707.0	\$787.4	\$897.6e	44.8	14.0
Construction							
Total Building Valuation*	\$ 45.9	\$ 43.0	\$ 51.0	\$ 77.1	\$ 90.1	96.3	16.9
Residential Valuation*	\$ 20.3	\$ 22.5	\$ 28.3	\$ 46.6	\$ 54.9	170.4	17.8
Nonresidential Valuation*	\$ 25.6	\$ 20.5	\$ 22.7	\$ 30.5	\$ 35.2	37.5	15.4
Number of Dwelling Units included in Building Permits	1,707	1,567	2,042	3,070	3,559	108.5	15.9
Employment							
Labor Force	77,300	80,500	81,500	83,600	86,600	12.0	3.6
Total Civilian Employment	70,200	72,900	72,900	74,600	78,200	11.4	4.8
Unemployment	7,100	7,600	8,600	9,000	8,400	18.3	- 6.7
Percent Unemployment	9.2	9.4	10.6	10.7	9.6	xx	xx
Mining	100	100	100	100	100	N.C.	N.C.
Construction	3,000	3,100	3,200	3,700	4,100	36.7	10.8
Manufacturing	13,900	14,300	14,800	14,900	16,100	15.8	8.0
Transportation, Communications and Utilities	2,800	2,700	2,500	2,400	2,800	N.C.	16.7
Trade	11,300	11,900	12,300	13,000	13,700	21.2	5.4
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,500	1,500	15.4	N.C.
Services	9,000	9,700	10,100	10,200	10,600	17.8	3.9
Government	10,600	11,000	10,700	10,800	11,800	11.3	9.3
Other Non-Agricultural Employment	7,700	7,700	7,700	7,700	7,700	N.C.	N.C.
Agriculture	10,500	11,000	10,000	10,000	9,800	- 6.7	- 2.0

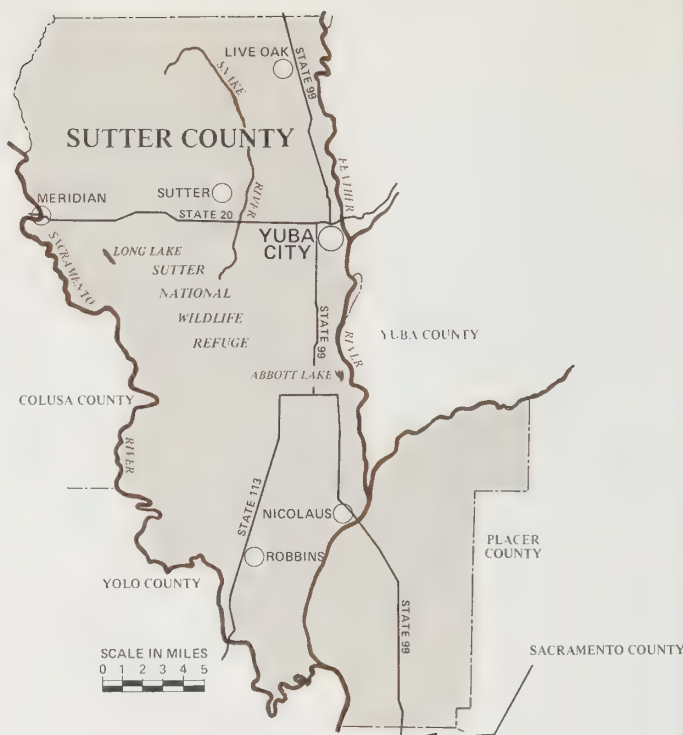
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PROFILE OF SUTTER COUNTY



HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

One of California's original 27 counties, Sutter County was named after John A. Sutter, who retired to a farm in the county after the gold rush deprived him of his holdings in Sacramento. The county was incorporated on February 18, 1850.

Sutter County lies between the Sacramento and Feather rivers in the heart of the Sacramento Valley. The county is mostly flat, fertile land with the highest elevation at Sutter Buttes of 2,117 feet.

MAJOR POPULATION CENTERS

Yuba City (County Seat) 13,986 (1970)
Unincorporated South Yuba City 5,352 (1970)

MAJOR INDUSTRIES

Agriculture ; Food Processing ;
Lumber and Wood Products

RECREATION

Recreation in Sutter County is centered around the Feather and Sacramento rivers. Boating and fishing are excellent, and the marshy lowlands provide excellent waterfowl hunting.

STATISTICAL PROFILE OF SUTTER COUNTY

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	Percent Change	
						1968-72	1971-72
Population (Mid-year)	42,000	42,000	42,000	43,000	44,200	5.2	2.8
Taxable Sales in Retail Stores*	\$ 51,193	\$ 53,894	\$ 63,773	\$ 72,980	\$ 80,221	56.7	9.9
Personal Income*	\$140,608	\$139,067	\$143,341	\$160,513	\$181,379	29.0	13.0
Construction							
Total Building Valuation*	\$ 6,875	\$ 6,526	\$ 6,685	\$ 11,514	\$ 11,652	69.5	1.2
Residential Valuation*	\$ 4,107	\$ 4,145	\$ 4,942	\$ 8,930	\$ 8,302	102.1	- 7.0
Nonresidential Valuation*	\$ 2,768	\$ 2,381	\$ 1,743	\$ 2,584	\$ 3,350	21.0	29.6
Number of Dwelling Units included in Building Permits	255	259	324	587	488	91.4	-16.9
Employment							
(For Sutter and Yuba Counties labor market)							
Labor Force	29,600	29,700	29,875	29,425	29,000	- 2.0	- 1.4
Total Civilian Employment	27,125	27,175	27,000	26,450	26,300	- 3.0	- 0.6
Unemployment	2,475	2,525	2,875	2,975	2,700	9.1	- 9.2
Percent Unemployment	8.4	8.5	9.6	10.1	9.3	xx	xx
Mining	75	25	25	25	25	-66.7	N.C.
Construction	2,075	1,500	1,050	900	875	-42.2	- 2.8
Manufacturing	2,225	2,200	2,175	2,225	2,200	- 1.1	- 1.1
Transportation, Communications and Utilities	1,375	1,450	1,400	1,450	1,525	10.9	5.2
Trade	4,375	4,425	4,550	4,550	4,750	8.6	4.4
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	675	675	650	700	725	7.4	3.6
Services	2,100	2,200	2,350	2,350	2,450	16.7	4.3
Government	5,450	6,350	6,375	6,425	6,400	17.4	- 3.9
Other Non-Agricultural Employment	3,600	3,650	3,700	3,650	3,550	- 1.4	- 2.7
Agriculture	5,175	4,700	4,700	4,175	3,800	-26.6	- 8.9

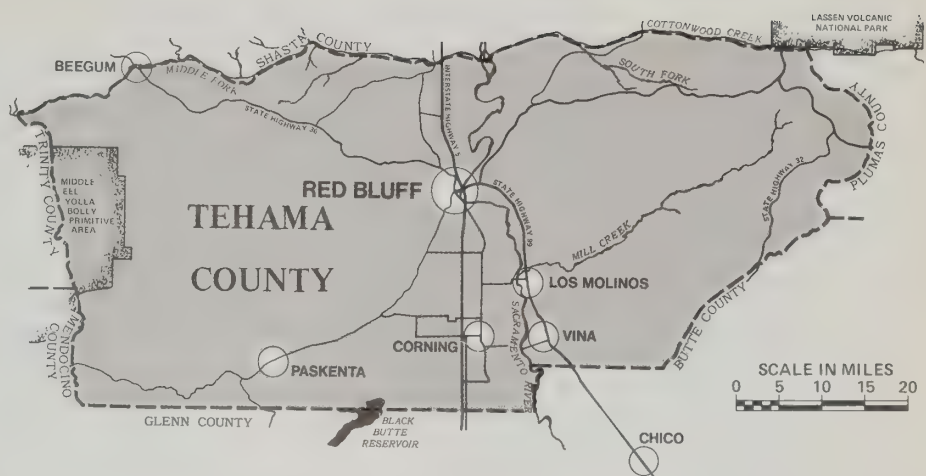
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PROFILE OF TEHAMA COUNTY



HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

What now is Tehama County was explored by Luis Arguello as early as 1821. In 1884, Peter Lassen, of Danish birth, became the first settler after securing a land grant from the Mexican Government. He led settlers from Missouri over the "Lassen Trail." This was one of the first routes from the east to the northern parts of California. Tehama County was formed on April 9, 1856 from parts of Butte, Colusa and Shasta counties. The name "Tehama" seems to be of Indian origin.

Tehama County is located in the northern part of the Sacramento Valley. Bordered on the east and west by mountains, the central part is agriculturally productive lowlands. Precipitation in this area averages nearly 20 inches a year while the mountainous regions record totals as high as 50 inches.

MAJOR POPULATION CENTERS

Red Bluff (County Seat) 7,676 (1970)
Corning City 3,573 (1970)

MAJOR INDUSTRIES

Lumber and Wood Products;
Agriculture; Food Processing

RECREATION

Lowland recreation in the center of the county centers around the Sacramento River and nearby Black Butte Reservoir. Boating, fishing and camping are popular in both areas. Camp grounds are located in the foothills and mountains on both sides of the county. A section of Lassen Volcanic National Park lies within the county and contains a ski area. Hiking and hunting draw visitors to the wilderness areas.

STATISTICAL PROFILE OF TEHAMA COUNTY

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	Percent Change	
						1968-72	1971-72
Population (Mid-year)	28,900	29,200	29,600	30,600	31,200	7.9	1.9
Taxable Sales in Retail Stores*	\$31,558	\$33,647	\$ 34,582	\$ 40,254	\$ 45,745e	44.9	13.6
Personal Income*	\$89,684	\$97,019	\$102,969	\$109,778	\$121,853e	35.9	11.0
Construction							
Total Building Valuation*	\$ 3,448	\$ 3,594	\$ 3,662	\$ 4,716	\$ 7,804	126.3	65.5
Residential Valuation*	\$ 1,710	\$ 1,866	\$ 1,679	\$ 2,883	\$ 5,291	209.4	83.5
Nonresidential Valuation*	\$ 1,738	\$ 1,728	\$ 1,983	\$ 4,833	\$ 2,513	44.6	37.1
Number of Dwelling Units included in Building Permits	74	75	82	152	295	298.6	94.1
Employment							
Labor Force	11,350	11,700	11,900	11,900	12,200e	7.5	2.5
Total Civilian Employment	10,500	10,875	10,850	10,700	11,025e	5.0	3.0
Unemployment	850	825	1,050	1,200	1,075e	26.5	-10.4
Percent Unemployment	7.5	7.1	8.8	10.1	8.8e	xx	xx
Mining	0	0	0	0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Construction	150	150	150	150	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Manufacturing	2,525	2,775	2,850	2,600	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Transportation, Communications and Utilities	500	525	500	500	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Trade	1,325	1,450	1,325	1,325	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	150	150	150	150	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Services	700	750	725	750	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Government	1,725	1,750	1,800	1,825	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Other Non-Agricultural Employment	1,350	1,375	1,375	1,400	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Agriculture	2,075	1,925	1,950	2,000	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

*Figures in thousands of dollars

xx = Percent change not meaningful

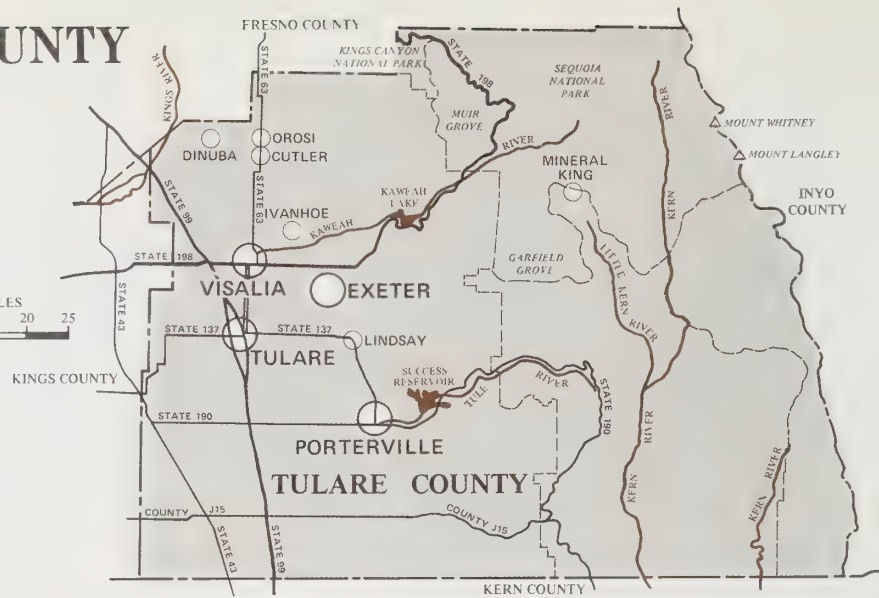
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PROFILE OF TULARE COUNTY



SCALE IN MILES
0 5 10 15 20 25



HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

Tulare County was first settled in 1850 by John Woods after Spanish expeditions as early as 1772 passed through this area. John C. Fremont, Kit Carson and Jedediah Strong Smith were some of the famous personalities that visited the area in the early 1800's. Tulare County was incorporated on April 20, 1852.

The county encompasses 3,100,096 acres of the south-eastern end of the San Joaquin Valley. Elevations range from about 270 feet in the western valley floor to Mount Whitney, the highest point in California at 14,494 feet. The western third of the county is almost level with rich soil. (The county's 1971 agricultural production topped \$402 million in gross valuation.) The eastern two thirds is mountainous with heavy forests and spectacular peaks. Precipitation averages about 11 inches a year on the valley floor to over 40 inches in the high mountains.

MAJOR POPULATION CENTERS

Visalia (County Seat)	27,268 (1970)
Tulare	16,235 (1970)
Porterville	12,602 (1970)

MAJOR INDUSTRIES

Agriculture; Food and Food Processing;
Lumber and Wood Products

RECREATION

Sequoia National Park and a portion of Kings Canyon National Park are in the mountainous eastern part of the county, drawing thousands of tourists yearly. Success Reservoir and Kaweah Lake are popular boating areas. The Sugarload Ski area offers excellent ski conditions, while the region offers hunting for deer, bear, quail and dove. Good trails and primitive regions attract the hiker and camper.

STATISTICAL PROFILE OF TULARE COUNTY

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	Percent Change 1968-72	1971-72
Population (Mid-year)	186,900	186,700	189,400	193,800	198,700	6.3	2.5
Taxable Sales in Retail Stores*	\$208.2	\$227.5	\$232.6	\$263.0	\$302.7e	45.3	15.1
Personal Income*	\$554.4	\$594.5	\$628.9	\$699.7	\$790.6e	42.6	13.0
Construction							
Total Building Valuation*	\$ 26.8	\$ 30.5	\$ 33.0	\$ 50.3	\$ 57.8	115.7	14.9
Residential Valuation*	\$ 16.8	\$ 17.1	\$ 20.4	\$ 29.2	\$ 38.7	130.4	32.5
Nonresidential Valuation*	\$ 10.0	\$ 13.4	\$ 12.6	\$ 21.1	\$ 19.1	91.0	- 9.5
Number of Dwelling Units included in Building Permits	1,265	1,091	1,346	1,912	2,364	86.9	23.6
Employment							
Labor Force	81,000	85,400	87,900	89,300	86,800e	7.2	- 2.8
Total Civilian Employment	75,800	81,000	82,800	82,800	81,000e	6.9	- 2.2
Unemployment	5,200	4,400	5,100	6,500	5,800e	11.5	-10.8
Percent Unemployment	6.5	5.2	5.8	7.3	6.1e	xx	xx
Mining	100	100	100	100	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Construction	1,900	2,100	2,100	2,300	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Manufacturing	6,200	6,400	6,800	6,400	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Transportation, Communications and Utilities	3,200	3,300	3,300	3,300	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Trade	13,200	13,800	14,400	14,400	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1,400	1,500	1,500	1,500	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Services	8,900	9,000	9,200	9,200	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Government	11,700	12,200	12,600	12,800	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Other Non-Agricultural Employment	1,600	2,400	2,300	2,300	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Agriculture	27,600	30,200	30,500	30,500	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

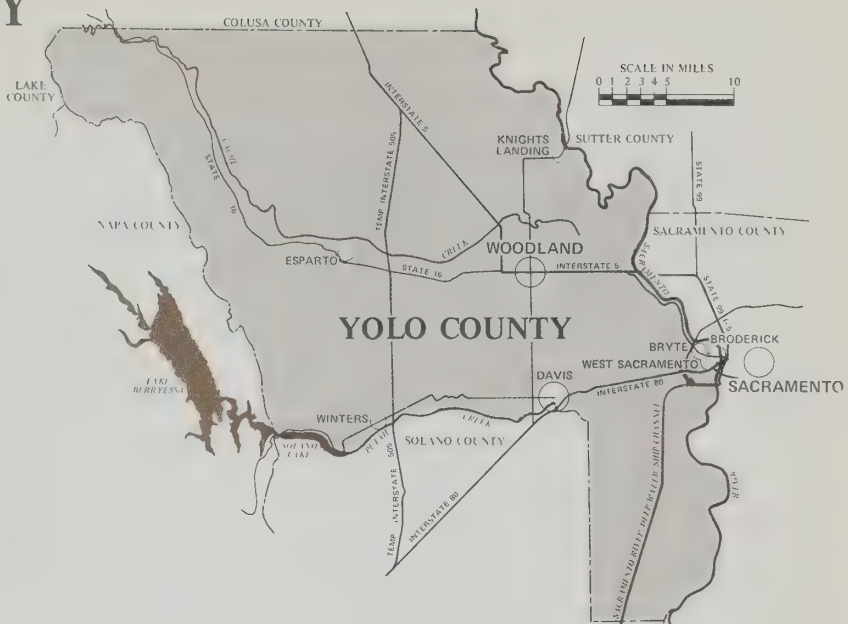
*Figures in millions of dollars

xx = Percent change not meaningful

N.A. = Not Available

e = Estimate

PROFILE OF YOLO COUNTY



HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

Yolo is one of California's original 27 counties, deriving its name from an Indian word. Louis Arguello was one of the early explorers of the region, searching for inland sites for a mission. William Gordon was the first American settler, arriving in 1842.

Yolo County encompasses 657,984 acres in the fertile southern Sacramento Valley. Elevations range from 50 feet near the Sacramento River to 3,057 feet in the North Coast Ranges on the western boundary. The climate is dominated by nearly rainless summers with approximately 17 inches of rainfall in the winter months. Perfect for agriculture, the county recorded gross agricultural production of \$93.8 million in 1971.

MAJOR POPULATION CENTERS

Davis	23,488 (1970)
Woodland (County Seat)	20,677 (1970)

MAJOR INDUSTRIES

Agriculture; Food Processing;
Transportation Equipment

RECREATION

Much of the county's recreation centers around the Sacramento River. Boating, fishing and other sports are popular. The Sacramento Delta, nearby, furnishes miles of waterways. The county is also a short distance away from Bay Area recreational facilities. Also within easy driving time are the mountainous ski areas of the Sierras.

STATISTICAL PROFILE OF YOLO COUNTY

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	Percent Change	
						1968-72	1971-72
Population (Mid-year)	87,900	90,300	92,200	93,700	96,100	9.3	2.6
Taxable Sales in Retail Stores*	\$100,632	\$105,756	\$109,540	\$126,757	\$140,900e	40.0	11.2
Personal Income*	\$312,714	\$328,284	\$351,411	\$381,080	\$434,431e	38.9	14.0
Construction							
Total Building Valuation*	\$ 23,348	\$ 27,092	\$ 33,071	\$ 36,598	\$ 46,190	97.8	26.2
Residential Valuation*	\$ 15,574	\$ 16,154	\$ 17,271	\$ 26,942	\$ 33,346	114.1	23.8
Nonresidential Valuation*	\$ 7,774	\$ 10,938	\$ 3,644	\$ 9,656	\$ 12,844	65.2	33.0
Number of Dwelling Units included in Building Permits	1,052	975	1,286	1,758	1,827	73.7	3.9
Employment							
Labor Force	32,600	33,600	35,400	37,000	39,150p	20.1	5.6
Total Civilian Employment	30,700	31,700	33,100	34,500	36,700p	19.5	6.4
Unemployment	1,900	1,900	2,300	2,500	2,450p	28.9	-2.0
Percent Unemployment	5.8	5.6	6.5	6.8	6.3p	xx	xx
Mining	400	400	400	400	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Construction	1,400	1,400	1,500	1,700	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Manufacturing	3,000	3,000	3,200	3,500	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Transportation, Communications and Utilities	1,600	1,500	1,400	1,500	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Trade	5,000	5,300	5,600	5,800	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	800	800	800	800	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Services	4,900	5,100	5,200	5,300	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Government	9,900	10,500	11,300	11,800	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Other Non-Agricultural Employment	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Agriculture	3,800	3,700	3,700	3,700	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

*Figures in thousands of dollars xx = Percent change not meaningful p = Preliminary N.A. = Not Available e = Estimate

PROFILE OF YUBA COUNTY



HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

Yuba County derives its name from the Indians of the area. The first orderly settlement came when Captain John A. Sutter extended his vast holdings into the area. The population of the region boomed in 1849 after gold was discovered. The county was incorporated as one of the original 27 counties on February 18, 1850. Yuba County extends eastward from the Feather River into the foothills of the northern Sierra Nevadas. Elevations vary from 50 feet to 5000 feet in the mountains.

MAJOR POPULATION CENTERS

Marysville (County Seat) 9,353 (1970)
Olivehurst 8,100 (1970)

MAJOR INDUSTRIES

Agriculture ; Lumber and Wood Products

RECREATION

Fishing and hunting are popular in the county for the sportsman. The mountainous regions offer excellent hunting, while the camper and hiker are drawn to the primitive areas of the Sierra Nevadas.

STATISTICAL PROFILE OF YUBA COUNTY

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	Percent Change	
						1968-72	1971-72
Population (Mid-year)	45,100	44,900	44,800	45,400	46,000	2.0	1.3
Taxable Sales in Retail Stores*	\$ 55,137	\$ 55,344	\$ 53,370	\$ 58,740	\$ 64,135	16.3	9.2
Personal Income*	\$176,756	\$177,752	\$193,450	\$206,439	\$222,954	26.1	8.0
Construction							
Total Building Valuation*	\$ 2,856	\$ 4,089	\$ 3,644	\$ 4,044	\$ 11,780	312.5	191.3
Residential Valuation*	\$ 1,618	\$ 1,304	\$ 2,145	\$ 2,966	\$ 5,430	235.6	83.1
Nonresidential Valuation*	\$ 1,238	\$ 2,785	\$ 1,499	\$ 1,078	\$ 6,350	412.9	489.0
Number of Dwelling Units included in Building Permits	112	81	128	206	407	263.4	97.6
Employment							
(For Sutter and Yuba Counties labor market)							
Labor Force	29,600	29,700	29,875	29,425	29,000	- 2.0	-1.4
Total Civilian Employment	27,125	27,175	27,000	26,450	26,300	- 3.0	-0.6
Unemployment	2,475	2,525	2,875	2,975	2,700	9.1	-9.2
Percent Unemployment	8.4	8.5	9.6	10.1	9.3	xx	xx
Mining	75	25	25	25	25	-66.7	N.C.
Construction	2,075	1,500	1,050	900	875	-42.2	-2.8
Manufacturing	2,225	3,200	2,175	2,225	2,200	- 1.1	-1.1
Transportation, Communications and Utilities	1,375	1,450	1,400	1,450	1,525	10.9	5.2
Trade	4,375	4,425	4,550	4,550	4,750	8.6	4.4
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	675	675	650	700	725	7.4	3.6
Services	2,100	2,200	2,350	2,350	2,450	16.7	4.3
Government	5,450	6,350	6,375	6,425	6,400	17.4	-3.9
Other Non-Agricultural Employment	3,600	3,650	3,700	3,650	3,550	- 1.4	-2.7
Agriculture	5,175	4,700	4,700	4,175	3,800	-26.6	-8.9

*Figures in thousands of dollars

xx = Percent change not meaningful

N.C. = No Change

e = Estimate

Statistical Section

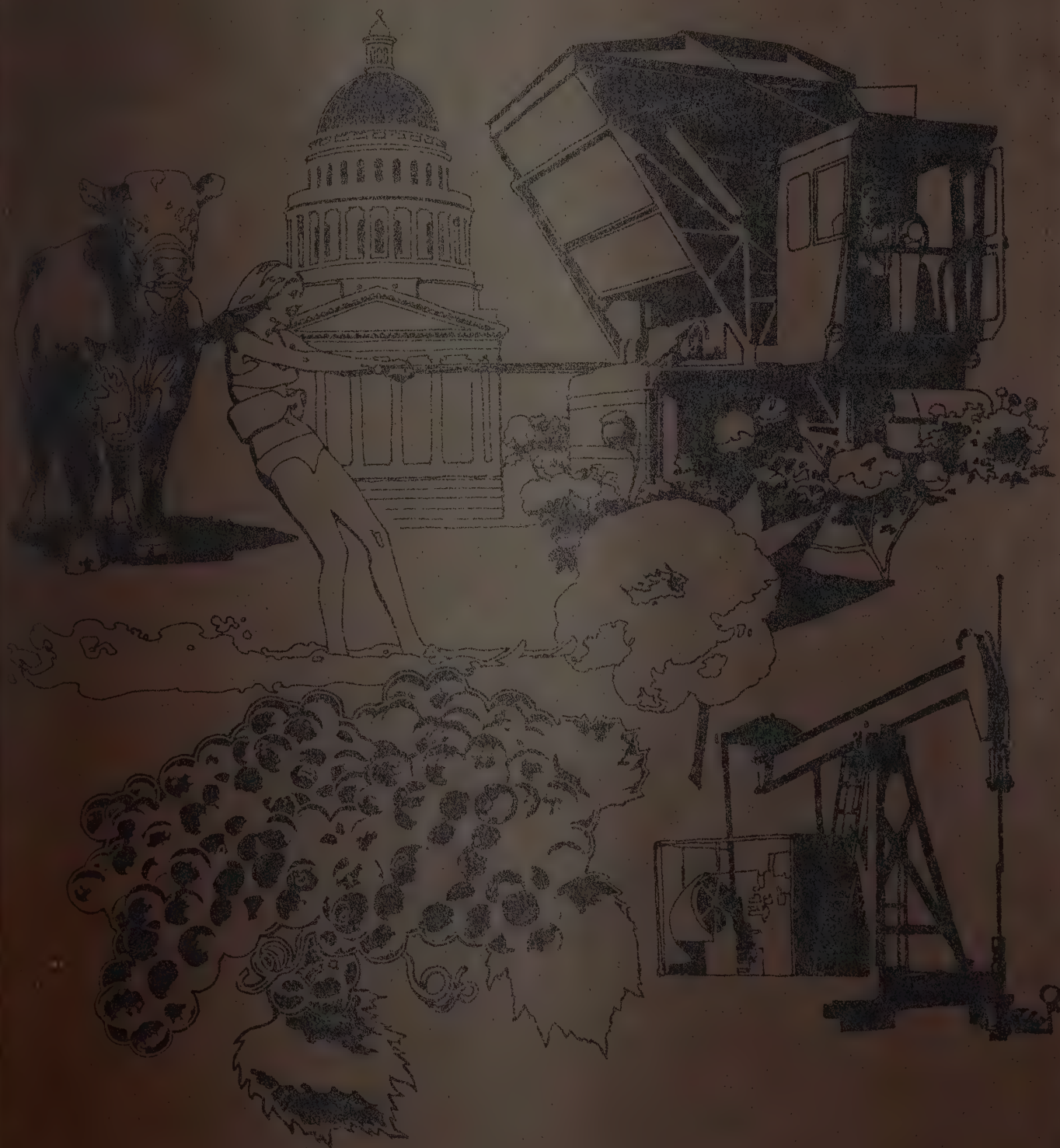


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1

GEOGRAPHY OF THE CENTRAL VALLEY

County	Area in Square Miles			Altitude	
	Total	Land	Water	Lowest Point	Highest Point
Fresno	6,005	5,968	38	120 ft.	14,242 ft. — North Palisade Peak
Kern	8,172	8,152	20	291 ft.	8,475 ft. — Owens Peak
Kings	1,396	1,396	0	206 ft.	3,472 ft. — Unnamed Point
Madera	2,153	2,145	8	180 ft.	13,156 ft. — Mt. Ritter
Merced	1,984	1,981	4	65 ft.	3,801 ft. — Laveaga Peak
San Joaquin	1,423	1,415	9	— 12 ft.	3,626 ft. — Mt. Boardman
Stanislaus	1,521	1,511	10	20 ft.	3,808 ft. — Mt. Stakes
Tulare	4,847	4,844	3	270 ft.	14,495 ft. — Mt. Whitney
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area)	27,501	27,412	92		
Butte	1,675	1,668	7	60 ft.	7,081 ft. — Humboldt Peak
Colusa	1,156	1,152	4	30 ft.	7,040 ft. — Snow Mountain
Glenn	1,322	1,319	3	65 ft.	7,448 ft. — Black Butte
Placer	1,515	1,433	82	40 ft.	9,006 ft. — Granite Chief
Sacramento	997	975	22	— 21 ft.	825 ft. — Unnamed Point
Shasta	3,856	3,793	63	400 ft.	10,457 ft. — Lassen Peak
Sutter	609	603	6	25 ft.	2,117 ft. — Sutter Buttes
Tehama	2,985	2,984	1	170 ft.	8,092 ft. — Mt. Lynn
Yolo	1,035	1,028	7	50 ft.	3,057 ft. — Berryessa Peak
Yuba	643	640	3	50 ft.	5,000 ft. — Unnamed Point
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area)	15,793	15,595	198		
Central Valley (18-County Area)	43,294	43,007	290		

Note: Figures may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census — 1960.

2

CLIMATE OF THE CENTRAL VALLEY

County	Reporting City	Temperature			Relative Humidity		Mean Precipitation
		Mean	Maximum	Minimum	10:00A.M.*	4:00P.M.*	
Butte	Oroville	61.2°F	74.5°F	48.0°F	N.R.%	N.R.%	28.98in.
Colusa	Colusa	61.0	74.3	47.6	N.R.	N.R.	15.59
Fresno	Fresno	63.2	76.6	49.7	58	40	10.18
Glenn	Willows	62.1	75.2	47.8	N.R.	N.R.	16.85
Kern	Bakersfield	64.7	78.9	50.0	49	36	5.92
Kings	Hanford	62.2	77.3	47.0	N.R.	N.R.	8.22
Madera	Madera	61.1	76.5	45.9	N.R.	N.R.	10.05
Merced	Merced	61.8	75.9	46.6	N.R.	N.R.	11.38
Placer	Auburn	60.3	73.1	47.4	N.R.	N.R.	33.66
Sacramento	Sacramento	60.5	71.9	49.0	64	47	19.07
San Joaquin	Stockton	59.7	74.0	45.4	61	45	14.45
Shasta	Redding	62.8	74.6	51.0	N.R.	N.R.	37.81
Stanislaus	Modesto	60.5	74.1	47.0	N.R.	N.R.	11.08
Sutter		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Tehama	Red Bluff	62.8	75.0	50.6	48	36	20.69
Tulare	Visalia	62.9	78.4	48.1	N.R.	N.R.	9.71
Yolo	Woodland	61.8	76.6	47.2	N.R.	N.R.	17.35
Yuba	Marysville	62.5	75.0	48.4	N.R.	N.R.	19.91

Note: Data based on period of record through 1960.

N.R.=Not reported

* Pacific Standard Time

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Weather Bureau, and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

3

CLIMATIC COMPARISONS OF
THE 13 WESTERN STATES

13 Western States	City or Reporting Station	Temperature			Relative Humidity		Mean Precipitation
		Mean	Maximum	Minimum	7:00A.M.*	1:00P.M.*	
Alaska	Juneau	40.1°F	46.4°F	33.7°F	87%	81%	54.62in.
Arizona	Phoenix	69.0	84.7	53.3	55	33	7.20
California	Sacramento	60.4	73.6	47.2	83	64	16.29
	San Francisco	56.8	62.8	50.9	84	69	18.69
	Los Angeles	61.9	69.7	54.0	77	61	12.63
Colorado	Denver	49.5	63.9	35.0	69	40	14.81
Hawaii	Honolulu	75.9	81.9	69.8	76	73	21.89
Idaho	Boise	51.0	63.1	38.9	70	53	11.43
Montana	Great Falls	44.7	56.5	32.8	65	50	14.07
Nevada	Reno	48.4	66.7	30.1	89	44	7.15
New Mexico	Albuquerque	56.6	69.2	44.1	57	37	8.13
Oregon	Portland	52.9	61.6	44.0	86	73	37.18
Utah	Salt Lake City	50.9	64.1	37.7	67	46	13.90
Washington	Seattle-Tacoma	51.1	59.2	42.9	84	75	38.94
Wyoming	Cheyenne	45.9	59.3	32.5	63	40	15.06

* Eastern Standard Time.

Note: Airport data except for San Francisco. Humidity data for period of record through 1970. Temperature and precipitation data are based on climatological standard normals (1931-1960).

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

HISTORICAL POPULATION TRENDS, 1850-1972

The Central Valley Compared With Other
Major Economic Regions Of California

County	Census June 1, 1850†	Census June 1, 1860	Census June 1, 1870	Census June 1, 1880	Census June 1, 1890	Census June 1, 1900	Census April 15, 1910
Fresno	(a)	4,605	6,336	9,478	32,026	37,862	75,657
Kern	(b)		2,925	5,601	9,808	16,480	37,715
Kings	(c)		(c)	(c)	(c)	9,871	16,230
Madera	(d)		(d)	(d)	(d)	6,364	8,368
Merced	(e)	1,141	2,807	5,656	8,085	9,215	15,148
San Joaquin	3,647	9,435	21,050	24,349	28,629	35,452	50,731
Stanislaus	(f)	2,245	6,499	8,751	10,040	9,550	22,522
Tulare	(g)	4,638	4,533	11,281	24,574	18,375	35,440
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area)	3,647	22,064	44,150	65,116	113,162	143,169	261,811
Butte	3,574	12,106	11,403	13,721	17,939	17,117	27,301
Colusa	115	2,274	6,165	13,118	14,640	7,364	7,732
Glenn	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	5,150	7,172
Placer	(i)	13,270	11,357	14,232	15,101	15,786	18,237
Sacramento	9,087	24,142	26,830	34,390	40,339	45,915	67,806
Shasta	378	4,360	4,173	9,492	12,133	17,318	18,920
Sutter	3,444	3,390	5,030	5,159	5,469	5,886	6,328
Tehama	(j)	4,044	3,587	9,301	9,916	10,996	11,401
Yolo	1,086	4,716	9,899	11,772	12,684	13,618	13,926
Yuba	9,673	13,668	10,851	11,284	9,636	8,620	10,042
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area)	27,357	81,970	89,295	127,469	137,857	147,770	188,865
Central Valley (18-County Area)	31,004	104,034	133,445	192,585	251,019	290,939	450,676
Southern California (10-County Area)	5,849	26,533	38,760	76,441	220,968	325,225	777,667
Northern Coastal (16-County Area)	N.A.	132,411	303,103	489,308	642,711	761,630	1,049,764
Mountain (14-County Area)	51,306	115,213	83,253	106,360	93,432	107,259	99,442
California Total	165,500††	379,994**	560,247**	864,694	1,213,398**	1,485,053	2,377,549

	Census January 1, 1920	Census April 1, 1930	Census April 1, 1940	Census April 1, 1950	Census April 1, 1960	Census April 1, 1970	Estimate July 1, 1972
Fresno	128,779	144,379	178,565	276,515	365,945	413,329	429,500
Kern	54,843	82,570	135,124	228,309	291,984	330,234	341,900
Kings	22,031	25,385	35,168	46,768	49,954	66,717	68,200
Madera	12,203	17,164	23,314	36,964	40,468	41,519	43,900
Merced	24,579	36,748	46,988	69,780	90,446	104,629	111,100
San Joaquin	79,905	102,940	134,207	200,750	249,989	291,073	299,900
Stanislaus	43,557	56,641	74,866	127,231	157,294	194,506	207,300
Tulare	59,031	77,442	107,152	149,264	168,403	188,322	198,700
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area)	424,928	543,269	735,384	1,135,581	1,414,483	1,630,329	1,700,500
Butte	30,030	34,093	42,840*	64,930	82,030	101,969	107,400
Colusa	9,290	10,258	9,788	11,651	12,075	12,430	12,300
Glenn	11,853	10,935	12,195	15,448	17,245	17,521	17,700
Placer	18,584	24,468	28,108	41,649	56,998	77,632	83,500
Sacramento	91,029	141,999	170,333	277,140	502,778	634,190	668,100
Shasta	13,361	13,927	28,800	36,413	59,468	77,640	81,800
Sutter	10,115	14,618	18,680	26,239	33,380	41,935	44,200
Tehama	12,882	13,866	14,316	19,276	25,305	29,517	31,200
Yolo	17,105	23,644	27,243	40,640	65,727	91,788	96,100
Yuba	10,375	11,331	17,034	24,420	33,859	44,736	46,000
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area)	224,624	299,139	369,337	557,806	888,865	1,129,358	1,188,300
Central Valley (18-County Area)	649,552	842,408	1,104,721	1,693,387	2,303,348	2,759,687	2,888,800
Southern California (10-County Area)	1,375,974	2,968,963	3,713,234	5,715,324	9,118,422	11,799,647	12,049,700
Northern Coastal (16-County Area)	1,315,845	1,759,101	1,950,279	3,022,378	4,124,413	5,205,359	5,359,500
Mountain (14-County Area)	85,490	106,779	139,153	155,134	171,021	207,442	226,000
California Total	3,426,861	5,677,251	6,907,387	10,586,223	15,717,204	19,972,135	20,524,000

N.A.=Not Available

Note: The official 1970 population count for California is 19,953,134. The population count for California and selected counties reflect the most recent revisions resulting from errors found after certification of the official 1970 population count.

* Provisional estimates dated August 18, 1972 made by the Population Research Unit, Department of Finance, State of California.

** State totals for 1860 and 1870 include populations of 1,803 and 1,686 respectively, and are from Klamath County which was annexed to Humboldt and Siskiyou counties in 1874. These enumerations were not included in the area breakdown. The State total for 1890 includes the population (5,268) of Indian Reservations specifically enumerated but not allocated by county.

† The first census of California was taken in June, 1850; and California was admitted to the Union on September 9, 1850.

†† The first census of California, taken in June 1850, reported a State population of 92,597. The technique of census enumeration was not highly developed in 1850, and in response to the protest of Californians who felt their true population would intitle them to more representatives, Congress enacted a special law recognizing the California population as 165,500 for purposes of Congressional representation.

- (a) Organized in 1856, parts of Merced and Tulare counties.
- (b) Organized in 1866, parts of Tulare and Los Angeles counties; and parts of San Luis Obispo County in 1885.
- (c) Organized in 1893, parts of Tulare County; and parts of Fresno County in 1909.
- (d) Organized in 1893, parts of Fresno County.
- (e) Organized in 1855, parts of Mariposa County.
- (f) Organized in 1854, parts of Tuolumne County; and parts of San Joaquin County in 1860.
- (g) Organized in 1852, parts of Mariposa County.
- (h) Organized in 1891, parts of Glenn County; and parts of Mendocino County in 1907.
- (i) Organized in 1851, parts of Sutter and Yuba counties; and parts of El Dorado County in 1913.
- (j) Organized in 1856, parts of Butte, Colusa, and Shasta counties; and Shasta County in 1857.

Sources:

1. 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1890, 1900, 1910, and 1920: Fourteenth Census of the United States. Volume I, taken in the year 1920. Table 49, pages 95,96, and 139.
2. 1930 and 1940: Sixteenth Census of the United States, Volume I, taken in the year 1940, Table 4, Pages 123-126.
3. 1950: Seventeenth Census of the United States, Volume I, Table 6, pages 5-13 to 5-18.
4. 1960: Eighteenth Census of the United States, Volume I, Table 6, pages 6-23.
5. 1970: Nineteenth Census of the United States, Volume I, Table 9, pages 6-25.
6. 1972: Population Research Unit, Department of Finance, State of California.

COMPARATIVE POPULATION GROWTH

United States, 13 Western States, California,
The Central Valley, The San Joaquin Valley,
And The Sacramento Valley Regions

	United States	13-Western States ¹	California	Central Valley Area ²	San Joaquin Valley Area ³	Sacramento Valley Area ⁴
Total Population						
April 1, 1940 Census.	132,164,569	14,378,559	6,907,387	1,104,721	735,384	369,337
April 1, 1950 Census.	151,325,798	20,189,962	10,586,223	1,693,387	1,135,581	557,806
April 1, 1960 Census.	179,323,175	28,053,104	15,717,204	2,303,348	1,414,483	888,865
April 1, 1970 Census.	203,235,298	34,828,360	19,972,135	2,759,687	1,630,329	1,129,358
July 1, 1972	208,232,000	36,067,000	20,524,000	2,888,800	1,700,500	1,188,300
Percent Change						
1940-1950	+ 14.5	+ 40.4	+ 53.3	+ 53.3	+ 54.4	+ 51.0
1950-1960	+ 18.5	+ 38.9	+ 48.5	+ 36.0	+ 24.6	+ 59.4
1960-1970	+ 13.3	+ 24.2	+ 27.2	+ 19.8	+ 15.3	+ 27.1
1970-1972	+ 2.5	+ 3.6	+ 2.8	+ 4.8	+ 4.7	+ 5.2
Numerical Change						
1940-1950	+19,161,229	+5,811,403	+3,678,836	+ 588,666	+ 400,197	+ 188,469
1950-1960	+27,997,377	+7,863,142	+5,130,981	+ 609,961	+ 278,902	+ 331,059
1960-1970	+23,912,123	+6,775,256	+4,254,931	+ 456,339	+ 215,846	+ 240,493
1970-1972	+ 4,996,702	+1,238,640	+ 551,865	+129,113	+ 70,171	+ 58,942
Average Increase Per Year						
1940-1950	+ 1,916,123	+ 581,140	+ 367,884	+ 58,867	+ 40,020	+ 18,847
1950-1960	+ 2,799,738	+ 786,314	+ 513,098	+ 60,996	+ 27,890	+ 33,106
1960-1970	+ 2,391,212	+ 677,526	+ 425,493	+ 45,634	+ 21,585	+ 24,049
1970-1972	+ 2,220,756	+ 550,507	+ 245,273	+ 57,384	+ 31,187	+ 26,196
Percent of the United States						
April 1, 1940 Census.	100.0	10.9	5.2	0.8	0.6	0.3
April 1, 1950 Census.	100.0	13.3	7.0	1.1	0.7	0.4
April 1, 1960 Census.	100.0	15.6	8.8	1.3	0.8	0.5
April 1, 1970 Census.	100.0	17.1	9.8	1.4	0.8	0.6
July 1, 1972	100.0	17.3	9.9	1.4	0.8	0.6
Percent of the United States Increase						
1940-1950	100.0	30.3	19.2	3.1	2.1	1.0
1950-1960	100.0	28.1	18.3	2.2	1.0	1.2
1960-1970	100.0	28.3	17.8	1.9	0.9	1.0
1970-1972	100.0	24.8	11.0	2.6	1.4	1.2
Percent of 13-Western States						
April 1, 1940 Census.	—	100.0	48.0	7.7	5.1	2.6
April 1, 1950 Census.	—	100.0	52.4	8.4	5.6	2.8
April 1, 1960 Census.	—	100.0	56.0	8.2	5.0	3.2
April 1, 1970 Census.	—	100.0	57.3	7.9	4.7	3.2
July 1, 1972	—	100.0	56.9	8.0	4.7	3.3
Percent of 13-Western States Increase						
1940-1950	—	100.0	63.3	10.1	6.9	3.2
1950-1960	—	100.0	65.3	7.8	3.5	4.2
1960-1970	—	100.0	62.8	6.7	3.2	3.6
1970-1972	—	100.0	44.6	10.4	5.7	4.7
Percent of California						
April 1, 1940 Census.	—	—	100.0	16.0	10.6	5.3
April 1, 1950 Census.	—	—	100.0	16.0	10.7	5.3
April 1, 1960 Census.	—	—	100.0	14.7	9.0	5.7
April 1, 1970 Census.	—	—	100.0	13.8	8.2	5.7
July 1, 1972	—	—	100.0	14.1	8.3	5.8
Percent of California Increase						
1940-1950	—	—	100.0	16.0	10.9	5.1
1950-1960	—	—	100.0	11.9	5.4	6.5
1960-1970	—	—	100.0	10.7	5.1	5.7
1970-1972	—	—	100.0	23.4	12.7	10.6
Percent of Central Valley Area						
April 1, 1940 Census.	—	—	—	100.0	66.6	33.4
April 1, 1950 Census.	—	—	—	100.0	67.1	32.9
April 1, 1960 Census.	—	—	—	100.0	61.4	38.6
April 1, 1970 Census.	—	—	—	100.0	59.1	40.9
July 1, 1972	—	—	—	100.0	58.9	41.1
Percent of Central Valley Area Increase						
1940-1950	—	—	—	100.0	68.0	32.0
1950-1960	—	—	—	100.0	45.7	54.3
1960-1970	—	—	—	100.0	47.3	52.7
1970-1972	—	—	—	100.0	54.3	45.7

¹ Alaska and Hawaii included² Eighteen county total³ Eight county total⁴ Ten county total

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, and the Department of Finance, State of California.

POPULATION GROWTH IN THE METROPOLITAN AREAS OF CALIFORNIA

Metropolitan Area	April 1, 1950	April 1, 1960	April 1, 1970	July 1, 1972	Numerical Change		
	Census	Census	Census	Estimate*	1950-60	1960-70	1970-72
Bakersfield	228,309	291,984	330,234	341,900	+ 63,675	+ 38,250	+ 11,666
Fresno	276,515	365,945	413,329	429,500	+ 89,430	+ 47,384	+ 16,171
Modesto	127,231	157,294	194,506	207,300	+ 30,063	+ 37,212	+ 12,794
Sacramento	359,429	625,503	803,610	847,700	+ 266,074	+ 178,107	+ 44,090
Stockton	200,750	249,989	291,073	299,900	+ 49,239	+ 41,084	+ 8,827
Central Valley SMSA							
Population	1,192,234	1,690,715	2,032,752	2,126,300	+ 498,481	+ 342,037	+ 93,548
Total Central Valley							
Population	1,693,387	2,303,348	2,759,687	2,888,800	+ 609,961	+ 456,339	+129,113
Anaheim-Santa Ana- Garden Grove	216,224	703,925	1,421,233	1,565,200	+ 487,701	+ 717,308	+143,967
Los Angeles-Long Beach Oxnard-Simi Valley- Ventura	4,151,687	6,038,771	7,040,679	6,966,900	+1,887,084	+1,001,908	- 73,779
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario	114,647	199,138	378,497	410,900	+ 84,491	+ 179,359	+ 32,403
San Diego	451,688	809,782	1,141,307	1,185,400	+ 358,094	+ 331,525	+ 44,093
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	556,808	1,033,011	1,357,854	1,448,300	+ 476,203	+ 324,843	+ 90,446
Population	98,220	168,962	264,324	269,600	+ 70,742	+ 95,362	+ 5,276
Southern California SMSA							
Population	5,589,274	8,953,589	11,603,894	11,846,300	+3,364,315	+2,650,305	+242,406
Total Southern California							
Population	5,715,324	9,118,422	11,799,647	12,049,700	+3,403,098	+2,681,686	+250,053
Salinas-Seaside-Monterey	130,498	198,351	247,450	254,600	+ 67,853	+ 49,099	+ 7,150
San Francisco-Oakland	2,135,934	2,648,762	3,108,026	3,133,700	+ 512,828	+ 459,264	+ 25,674
San Jose	290,547	642,315	1,066,932	1,140,800	+ 351,768	+ 424,617	+ 73,868
Santa Cruz	66,534	84,219	123,790	134,800	+ 17,685	+ 39,571	+ 11,010
Santa Rosa	103,405	147,375	204,885	219,800	+ 43,970	+ 57,510	+ 14,915
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	151,436	200,487	251,129	266,800	+ 49,051	+ 50,642	+ 15,671
Northern Coastal SMSA							
Population	2,878,354	3,921,509	5,002,212	5,150,500	+1,043,155	+1,080,703	+148,288
Total Northern Coastal							
Population	3,022,378	4,124,413	5,205,359	5,359,500	+1,102,035	+1,080,946	+154,141
California SMSA Population	9,659,862	14,565,813	18,638,858	19,123,100	+4,905,951	+4,073,045	+484,242
Total California Population.	10,586,223	15,717,204	19,972,135	20,524,000	+5,130,981	+4,254,931	+551,865

	Percent Change			Percent of Total California Population			
	1950-60	1960-70	1970-72	1950	1960	1970	1972
Bakersfield	+ 27.9	+ 13.1	+ 3.5	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.7
Fresno	+ 32.3	+ 12.9	+ 3.9	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.1
Modesto	+ 23.6	+ 23.7	+ 6.6	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0
Sacramento	+ 74.0	+ 28.5	+ 5.5	3.4	4.0	4.0	4.1
Stockton	+ 24.5	+ 16.4	+ 3.0	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.5
Central Valley SMSA							
Population	+ 41.8	+ 20.2	+ 4.6	11.3	10.8	10.2	10.4
Total Central Valley							
Population	+ 36.0	+ 19.8	+ 4.7	16.0	14.7	13.8	14.1
Anaheim-Santa Ana- Garden Grove	+ 225.6	+ 101.9	+10.1	2.0	4.5	7.1	7.6
Los Angeles-Long Beach Oxnard-Simi Valley- Ventura	+ 45.5	+ 16.6	- 1.1	39.2	38.4	35.2	33.9
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario	+ 73.7	+ 90.1	+ 8.6	1.1	1.3	1.9	2.0
San Diego	+ 79.3	+ 40.9	+ 3.9	4.3	5.2	5.7	5.8
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	+ 85.5	+ 31.4	+ 6.7	5.3	6.6	6.8	7.1
Population	+ 72.0	+ 56.4	+ 2.0	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.3
Southern California SMSA							
Population	+ 60.2	+ 29.6	+ 2.1	52.8	57.0	58.1	57.7
Total Southern California							
Population	+ 59.5	+ 29.4	+ 2.1	54.0	58.0	59.1	58.7
Salinas-Seaside-Monterey	+ 52.0	+ 24.8	+ 2.9	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2
San Francisco-Oakland	+ 24.0	+ 17.3	+ 0.8	20.2	16.9	15.6	15.3
San Jose	+ 121.1	+ 66.1	+ 6.9	2.7	4.1	5.3	5.6
Santa Cruz	+ 26.6	+ 47.0	+ 8.9	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7
Santa Rosa	+ 42.5	+ 39.0	+ 7.3	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	+ 32.4	+ 25.3	+ 6.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Northern Coastal SMSA							
Population	+ 36.2	+ 27.6	+ 3.0	27.2	24.9	25.0	25.1
Total Northern Coastal							
Population	+ 36.5	+ 26.2	+ 3.0	28.5	26.2	26.1	26.1
California SMSA Population	+ 50.8	+ 28.0	+ 2.6	91.2	92.7	93.3	93.2
Total California Population.	+ 48.5	+ 27.2	+ 2.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*July 1, 1972 estimate by the Population Research Unit, Department of Finance, State of California, dated August 18, 1972.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

AREA AND POPULATION DENSITY

The Central Valley Compared With Other
Major Economic Regions Of California

County	Area in Square Miles	April 1, 1970 Census		April 1, 1960 Census		April 1, 1950 Census	
		Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density
Fresno	5,966	413,329	69.3	365,945	61.3	276,515	46.3
Kern	8,152	330,234	40.5	291,984	35.8	228,309	28.0
Kings	1,396	66,717	47.8	49,954	35.8	46,768	33.5
Madera	2,145	41,519	19.4	40,468	18.9	36,964	17.2
Merced	1,958	104,629	53.4	90,446	46.2	69,780	35.6
San Joaquin	1,412	291,073	206.1	249,989	177.0	200,750	142.2
Stanislaus	1,511	194,506	128.7	157,294	104.1	127,231	84.2
Tulare	4,812	188,322	39.1	168,403	35.0	149,264	31.0
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area)	27,352	1,630,329	59.6	1,414,483	51.7	1,135,581	41.5
Butte	1,645	101,969	62.0	82,030	49.9	64,930	39.5
Colusa	1,152	12,430	10.8	12,075	10.5	11,651	10.1
Glenn	1,314	17,521	13.3	17,245	13.1	15,448	11.8
Placer	1,431	77,632	54.3	56,998	39.8	41,649	29.1
Sacramento	975	634,190	650.5	502,778	511.7	277,140	284.2
Shasta	3,788	77,640	20.5	59,468	15.7	36,413	9.6
Sutter	603	41,935	69.5	33,380	55.4	26,239	43.5
Tehama	2,982	29,517	9.9	25,305	8.5	19,276	6.5
Yolo	1,028	91,788	89.3	65,727	63.9	40,640	39.5
Yuba	639	44,736	70.0	33,859	53.0	24,420	38.2
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area)	15,557	1,129,358	72.6	888,865	57.1	557,806	35.9
Central Valley (18-County Area)	42,909	2,759,687	64.3	2,303,348	53.7	1,693,387	39.5
Sacramento SMSA	3,434	803,610	234.0	625,503	182.1	359,429	104.7
Southern California (10-County Area)	58,559	11,799,647	201.5	9,118,422	155.7	5,715,324	97.6
Northern Coastal (16-County Area)	21,519	5,205,359	241.9	4,124,413	191.7	3,022,378	140.5
Mountain (14-County Area)	33,371	207,442	6.2	171,021	5.1	155,134	4.6
California Total	156,358	19,972,135	127.7	15,717,204	100.5	10,586,223	67.7

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

MIGRATION* TRENDS IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY, 1965-1970

Compared With Other Economic Regions In The State

Area	San Joaquin Valley			Sacramento Valley*			Central Valley		
	In-Migration	Out-Migration	Net Change	In-Migration	Out-Migration	Net Change	In-Migration	Out-Migration	Net Change
San Joaquin County	5,686	5,600	+ 86	4,737	4,660	+ 77	10,423	10,260	+ 163
Stanislaus and Merced Cos.	8,181	8,974	- 793	2,770	3,542	- 772	10,951	12,516	- 1,565
Fresno County	13,896	14,585	- 689	2,542	2,384	+ 158	16,438	16,969	- 531
Madera, Kings, and Tulare Counties	13,530	11,914	+ 1,616	1,710	1,119	+ 591	15,240	13,033	+ 2,207
Kern County	7,580	7,800	- 220	1,713	1,676	+ 37	9,293	9,476	- 183
San Joaquin Valley Counties	48,873	48,873	0	13,472	13,381	+ 91	62,345	62,254	+ 91
Northern Counties ¹	5,518	4,892	+ 626	9,205	8,482	+ 723	14,723	13,374	+ 1,349
Sacramento County	7,863	8,580	- 717	8,482	9,205	- 723	16,345	17,785	- 1,440
Sacramento Valley Counties	13,381	13,472	- 91	17,687	17,687	0	31,068	31,159	- 91
Central Valley Counties	62,254	62,345	- 91	31,159	31,068	+ 91	93,413	93,413	0
San Francisco-Oakland SMSA ²	23,893	23,810	+ 83	26,484	24,022	+ 2,462	50,377	47,832	+ 2,545
Napa and Sonoma Counties	2,541	2,966	- 425	3,882	3,412	+ 470	6,423	6,378	+ 45
Santa Clara County	8,367	13,696	- 5,329	5,320	9,076	- 3,756	13,687	22,772	- 9,085
Central Coastal Counties ³	8,169	13,075	+ 4,906	4,224	4,950	- 726	12,393	18,025	- 5,632
San Francisco Bay/Central Coast Counties	42,970	53,547	- 10,577	39,910	41,460	- 1,550	82,880	95,007	- 12,127
Northern Coastal Counties⁴	1,985	2,316	- 331	3,745	2,977	+ 768	5,730	5,293	+ 437
Mountain Counties⁵	7,464	8,952	- 1,488	16,257	18,005	- 1,748	23,721	26,957	- 3,236
Los Angeles and Orange Counties	36,505	35,740	+ 765	19,361	17,041	+ 2,320	55,866	52,781	+ 3,085
Ventura County	3,392	3,758	- 366	1,513	1,499	+ 14	4,905	5,257	- 352
Santa Barbara County	2,853	3,562	- 709	1,063	1,717	- 654	3,916	5,279	- 1,363
San Bernardino and Riverside Counties	7,641	9,262	- 1,621	6,661	4,340	+ 2,321	14,302	13,602	+ 700
San Diego County	5,539	8,195	- 2,656	2,553	4,346	- 1,793	8,092	12,541	- 4,449
Imperial County	1,220	715	+ 505	419	191	+ 228	1,639	906	+ 733
Southern California Counties	57,150	61,232	- 4,082	31,570	29,134	+ 2,436	88,720	90,366	- 1,646
Intra-State Total	171,823	188,392	- 16,569	122,641	122,644	- 3	294,464	311,036	- 16,572
Out-of-State Total	98,857	90,756	+ 8,101	75,827	74,627	+ 1,200	174,684	165,383	+ 9,301
Grand Total	270,680	279,148	- 8,468	198,468	197,271	+ 1,197	469,148	476,419	- 7,271

¹ Includes Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Sutter, Tehama, Yolo, and Yuba counties.

² Includes Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Francisco, and San Mateo counties.

³ Includes Monterey, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, and Santa Cruz counties.

⁴ Includes Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake, and Mendocino counties.

⁵ Remainder of state including Placer and Shasta counties.

* Based on a 15 percent sample.

Source: 1970 Census of Population, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

AVERAGE ANNUAL CHANGE IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY POPULATION, 1950-1960 AND 1960-1970

1950-1960

County	Average Annual Population Change†	Average Annual Natural Increase††	Average Annual Net Migration*	Migration As A % of Population Change
Fresno	+ 8,943	+ 5,670	+ 3,273	36.6
Kern	+ 6,368	+ 5,409	+ 959	15.1
Kings	+ 319	+ 965	— 646	**
Madera	+ 350	+ 687	— 337	**
Merced	+ 2,066	+ 1,884	+ 182	8.8
San Joaquin	+ 4,924	+ 3,118	+ 1,806	36.7
Stanislaus	+ 3,006	+ 2,102	+ 904	30.1
Tulare	+ 1,914	+ 2,507	— 593	**
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area)	+ 27,890	+ 22,342	+ 5,548	19.9
Butte	+ 1,710	+ 652	+ 1,058	61.9
Colusa	+ 42	+ 127	— 85	**
Glenn	+ 180	+ 198	— 18	**
Placer	+ 1,535	+ 507	+ 1,028	67.0
Sacramento	+ 22,563	+ 6,745	+ 15,818	70.1
Shasta	+ 2,306	+ 696	+ 1,610	69.8
Sutter	+ 714	+ 486	+ 228	31.9
Tehama	+ 603	+ 243	+ 360	59.7
Yolo	+ 2,509	+ 876	+ 1,633	65.1
Yuba	+ 944	+ 469	+ 475	50.3
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area)	+ 33,106	+ 10,999	+ 22,107	66.8
Central Valley (18-County Area)	+ 60,996	+ 33,341	+ 27,655	45.3
California Total	+513,098	+195,545	+335,553	61.5

1960-1970

Fresno	+ 4,738	+ 5,065	— 327	**
Kern	+ 3,825	+ 4,305	— 480	**
Kings	+ 1,676	+ 1,028	+ 648	38.7
Madera	+ 105	+ 461	— 356	**
Merced	+ 1,418	+ 1,632	— 214	**
San Joaquin	+ 4,108	+ 2,493	+ 1,615	39.3
Stanislaus	+ 3,721	+ 1,821	+ 1,900	51.1
Tulare	+ 1,992	+ 2,157	— 165	**
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area)	+ 21,585	+ 18,962	+ 2,623	12.2
Butte	+ 1,994	+ 562	+ 1,432	73.7
Colusa	+ 35	+ 76	— 41	**
Glenn	+ 28	+ 132	— 104	**
Placer	+ 2,063	+ 505	+ 1,558	75.5
Sacramento	+ 13,141	+ 7,434	+ 5,707	43.4
Shasta	+ 1,817	+ 738	+ 1,079	59.4
Sutter	+ 856	+ 503	+ 353	41.2
Tehama	+ 421	+ 233	+ 188	44.7
Yolo	+ 2,606	+ 1,008	+ 1,598	61.3
Yuba	+ 1,088	+ 729	+ 359	33.0
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area)	+ 24,049	+ 11,920	+ 12,129	50.4
Central Valley (18-County Area)	+ 45,634	+ 30,882	+ 14,752	32.3
California Total	+425,493	+209,273	+216,220	50.8

* Average annual population change less the average annual natural increase in the resident population.

** Average annual out-migration during the period.

† Average annual change in population between the April 1, 1950 and April 1, 1960 census; and April 1, 1960 and April 1, 1970 census.

†† Excess of births over deaths in the resident population.

Source: Population Statistics — U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Birth and Death Statistics — California Department of Public Health.

City and County	Census June 1, 1900	Census April 15, 1910	Census January 1, 1920	Census April 1, 1930	Census April 1, 1940	Census April 1, 1950	Census April 1, 1960	Census April 1, 1970
Clovis	—	—	1,157	1,316	1,626	2,766	5,546	13,856
Coalinga	—	4,199	2,934	2,851	5,026	5,539	5,965	6,161
Firebaugh	—	—	—	506	704	821	2,070	2,517
Fowler	—	675	1,528	1,171	1,531	1,857	1,892	2,239
Fresno	12,470	24,892	45,086	52,513	60,685	91,669	133,929	165,972
Huron	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,269	1,525
Kerman	—	—	—	—	—	1,563	1,970	2,667
Kingsburg	—	634	1,316	1,322	1,504	2,310	3,093	3,843
Mendota	—	—	—	—	—	1,516	2,099	2,705
Orange Cove	—	—	—	—	—	2,395	2,855	3,392
Parlier	—	—	—	564	776	1,419	1,366	1,993
Reedley	—	—	2,447	2,589	3,170	4,135	5,850	8,131
Sanger	—	—	2,578	2,967	4,017	6,400	8,072	10,088
San Joaquin	—	—	—	163	240	632	879	1,506
Selma	1,083	1,750	3,158	3,047	3,667	5,964	6,934	7,459
Fresno County	37,862	75,657	128,779	144,379	178,565	276,515	365,945	413,329
Arvin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,199
Bakersfield	4,836	12,727	18,638	26,015	29,252	34,784	56,848	69,515
California City	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,309
Delano	—	—	805	2,632	4,573	8,717	11,913	14,559
Maricopa	—	—	1,121	1,071	670	800	648	740
McFarland	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,686	4,177
Ridgecrest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,629
Shafter	—	—	—	—	1,258	2,207	4,576	5,327
Taft	—	—	3,317	3,442	3,205	3,707	3,822	4,285
Tehachapi	—	385	458	736	1,264	1,685	3,161	4,211
Wasco	—	—	—	—	—	5,592	6,841	8,269
Kern County	16,480	37,715	54,843	82,570	135,124	228,309	291,984	330,234
Corcoran	—	—	1,101	1,768	2,092	3,150	4,976	5,249
Hanford	2,929	4,829	5,888	7,028	8,234	10,028	10,133	15,179
Lemoore	—	1,000	1,355	1,399	1,711	2,153	2,561	4,219
Kings County	9,871	16,230	22,031	25,385	35,168	46,768	49,954	66,717
Chowchilla	—	—	—	847	1,957	3,893	4,525	4,349
Madera	—	2,404	3,444	4,665	6,457	10,497	14,430	16,044
Madera County	6,364	8,364	12,203	17,164	23,314	36,964	40,468	41,519
Atwater	—	—	—	917	1,235	2,856	7,318	11,640
Dos Palos	—	—	—	—	978	1,394	2,028	2,496
Gustine	—	—	716	1,016	1,355	1,984	2,300	2,796
Livingston	—	—	—	803	895	1,502	2,188	2,588
Los Banos	—	745	1,276	1,875	2,214	3,868	5,272	9,188
Merced	1,969	3,102	3,974	7,066	10,135	15,278	20,068	22,670
Merced County	9,215	15,148	24,579	36,748	46,988	69,780	90,446	104,629
Escalon	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,763	2,366
Lodi	—	2,697	4,850	6,788	11,079	13,798	22,229	28,691
Manteca	—	—	1,286	1,614	1,981	3,804	8,242	13,845
Ripon	—	—	—	—	—	1,550	1,894	2,679
Stockton	17,506	23,253	40,296	47,963	54,714	70,853	86,321	109,963
Tracy	—	—	2,450	3,829	4,056	8,410	11,289	14,724
San Joaquin County	35,452	50,731	79,905	102,940	134,207	200,750	249,989	291,073
Ceres	—	—	637	981	1,332	2,351	4,406	6,029
Modesto	2,024	4,034	9,241	13,842	16,379	17,389	36,585	61,712
Newman	—	892	1,251	1,269	1,214	1,815	2,148	2,505
Oakdale	—	1,035	1,745	2,112	2,592	4,064	4,980	6,594
Patterson	—	—	694	905	1,109	1,343	2,246	3,147
Riverbank	—	—	—	803	1,130	2,662	2,786	3,949
Turlock	—	1,573	3,394	4,276	4,839	6,235	9,116	13,992
Waterford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,243
Stanislaus County	9,550	22,522	43,557	56,641	74,866	127,231	157,294	194,506

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City and County	Census June 1, 1900	Census April 15, 1910	Census January 1, 1920	Census April 1, 1930	Census April 1, 1940	Census April 1, 1950	Census April 1, 1960	Census April 1, 1970
Dinuba	—	970	3,400	2,968	3,790	4,971	6,103	7,917
Exeter	—	—	1,852	2,685	3,883	4,078	4,264	4,475
Farmersville	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,456
Lindsay	—	1,814	2,576	3,878	4,397	5,060	5,397	5,206
Porterville	—	2,696	4,097	5,303	6,270	6,904	7,991	12,602
Tulare	2,216	2,758	3,539	6,207	8,259	12,445	13,824	16,235
Visalia	3,085	4,550	5,753	7,263	8,904	11,749	15,791	27,268
Woodlake	—	—	—	—	1,146	2,525	2,623	3,371
Tulare County	<u>18,375</u>	<u>35,440</u>	<u>59,031</u>	<u>77,442</u>	<u>107,152</u>	<u>149,264</u>	<u>168,403</u>	<u>188,322</u>
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area)	<u>143,169</u>	<u>261,811</u>	<u>424,928</u>	<u>543,269</u>	<u>735,384</u>	<u>1,135,581</u>	<u>1,414,483</u>	<u>1,630,329</u>
Biggs	—	403	683	463	547	784	831	1,115
Chico	2,640	3,750	9,339	7,961	9,287	12,272	14,757	19,580
Gridley	—	987	1,636	1,941	2,338	3,054	3,343	3,534
Oroville	—	3,859	3,340	3,698	4,421	5,387	6,115	7,536
Butte County	<u>17,117</u>	<u>27,301</u>	<u>30,030</u>	<u>34,093</u>	<u>42,840</u>	<u>64,930</u>	<u>82,030</u>	<u>101,969</u>
Colusa	1,441	1,582	1,846	2,116	2,285	3,031	3,518	3,842
Williams	—	—	—	851	814	1,134	1,370	1,571
Colusa County	<u>7,364</u>	<u>7,732</u>	<u>9,290</u>	<u>10,258</u>	<u>9,788</u>	<u>11,651</u>	<u>12,075</u>	<u>12,430</u>
Orland	—	836	1,582	1,195	1,366	2,067	2,534	2,884
Willows	893	1,139	2,190	2,024	2,215	3,019	4,139	4,085
Glenn County	<u>5,150</u>	<u>7,172</u>	<u>11,853</u>	<u>10,935</u>	<u>12,195</u>	<u>15,448</u>	<u>17,245</u>	<u>17,521</u>
Auburn	2,050	2,376	2,289	2,661	4,013	4,653	5,586	6,570
Colfax	—	621	573	912	794	820	915	798
Lincoln	1,061	1,402	1,325	2,094	2,044	2,410	3,197	3,176
Rocklin	1,050	1,026	643	724	795	1,155	1,495	3,039
Roseville	—	2,608	4,477	6,425	6,653	8,723	13,421	18,221
Placer County	<u>15,786</u>	<u>18,237</u>	<u>18,584</u>	<u>24,468</u>	<u>28,108</u>	<u>41,649</u>	<u>56,998</u>	<u>77,632</u>
Folsom	—	—	—	—	—	1,690	3,925	5,810
Galt	—	—	—	—	—	1,333	1,868	3,200
Isleton	—	—	—	2,090	1,837	1,597	1,039	909
Sacramento	29,282	44,696	65,908	93,750	105,958	137,572	191,667	257,105
Sacramento County	<u>45,915</u>	<u>67,806</u>	<u>91,029</u>	<u>141,999</u>	<u>170,333</u>	<u>277,140</u>	<u>502,778</u>	<u>634,190</u>
Anderson	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,492	5,492
Redding	2,946	3,572	2,962	4,188	8,109	10,256	12,773	16,659
Shasta County	<u>17,318</u>	<u>18,920</u>	<u>13,361</u>	<u>13,927</u>	<u>28,800</u>	<u>36,413</u>	<u>59,468</u>	<u>77,640</u>
Live Oak	—	—	—	—	—	1,770	2,276	2,645
Yuba City	—	1,160	1,708	3,605	4,968	7,861	11,507	13,986
Sutter County	<u>5,886</u>	<u>6,328</u>	<u>10,115</u>	<u>14,618</u>	<u>18,680</u>	<u>26,239</u>	<u>33,380</u>	<u>41,935</u>
Corning	—	972	1,449	1,377	1,472	2,537	3,006	3,573
Red Bluff	2,750	3,530	3,104	3,517	3,824	4,905	7,202	7,676
Tehama	—	221	196	190	175	314	261	317
Tehama County	<u>10,996</u>	<u>11,401</u>	<u>12,882</u>	<u>13,866</u>	<u>14,316</u>	<u>19,276</u>	<u>25,305</u>	<u>29,517</u>
Davis	—	—	939	1,243	1,672	3,554	8,910	23,488
Winters	785	910	903	896	1,133	1,265	1,700	2,419
Woodland	2,886	3,187	4,147	5,542	6,637	9,386	13,524	20,677
Yolo County	<u>13,618</u>	<u>13,926</u>	<u>17,105</u>	<u>23,644</u>	<u>27,243</u>	<u>40,640</u>	<u>65,727</u>	<u>91,788</u>
Marysville	3,497	5,430	5,461	5,763	6,646	7,826	9,553	9,353
Wheatland	492	481	435	479	496	581	813	1,280
Yuba County	<u>8,620</u>	<u>10,042</u>	<u>10,375</u>	<u>11,331</u>	<u>17,034</u>	<u>24,420</u>	<u>33,859</u>	<u>44,736</u>
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area)	<u>147,770</u>	<u>188,865</u>	<u>224,624</u>	<u>299,139</u>	<u>369,337</u>	<u>557,806</u>	<u>888,865</u>	<u>1,129,358</u>
Central Valley (18-County Area) . . .	<u>290,939</u>	<u>450,676</u>	<u>649,552</u>	<u>842,408</u>	<u>1,104,721</u>	<u>1,693,387</u>	<u>2,303,348</u>	<u>2,759,687</u>

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS OF THE CENTRAL VALLEY

By Components Of Increase, 1971-1972 And 1973-1975

County	Estimate of Population		Average Annual			Migration As A % of Population Change
	July 1, 1970e	July 1, 1972e	Population Change	Natural Increase†	Net Migration††	
Fresno	414,200	429,500	7,650	4,235	3,415	44.6
Kern	331,000	341,900	5,450	3,380	2,070	38.0
Kings	66,800	68,200	700	905	-205	*
Madera	41,600	43,900	1,150	375	775	67.4
Merced	105,500	111,100	2,800	1,425	1,325	47.3
San Joaquin	290,700	299,900	4,600	2,050	2,550	55.4
Stanislaus	195,300	207,300	6,000	1,600	4,400	73.3
Tulare	189,400	198,700	4,650	1,850	2,800	60.2
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area)	1,634,500	1,700,500	33,000	15,870	17,130	51.9
Butte	102,000	107,400	2,700	225	2,475	91.7
Colusa	12,400	12,300	-50	55	-105	*
Glenn	17,600	17,700	50	90	-40	*
Placer	77,900	83,500	2,800	310	2,490	88.9
Sacramento	637,500	668,100	15,300	5,410	9,890	64.6
Shasta	77,900	81,800	1,950	595	1,355	69.5
Sutter	42,000	44,200	1,100	405	695	63.2
Tehama	29,600	31,200	800	150	650	81.3
Yolo	92,200	96,100	1,950	730	1,220	62.6
Yuba	44,800	46,000	600	585	15	2.5
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area)	1,133,900	1,188,300	27,200	8,555	18,645	68.5
Central Valley (18-County Area)	2,768,400	2,888,800	60,200	24,425	35,775	59.4

County	Forecast of Population			Average Annual			Migration As A % of Population Change
	July 1, 1973f	July 1, 1974f	July 1, 1975f	Population Change	Natural Increase †	Net Migration††	
Fresno	438,000	444,600	451,100	7,200	4,110	3,090	42.7
Kern	346,200	349,900	353,300	3,800	3,160	640	16.8
Kings	69,300	70,300	71,200	1,000	910	90	9.0
Madera	44,700	45,200	45,600	567	334	233	41.2
Merced	114,000	115,900	117,500	2,133	1,363	770	36.1
San Joaquin	304,600	308,700	312,200	4,100	2,117	1,983	48.4
Stanislaus	213,100	216,800	219,400	4,033	1,653	2,380	59.0
Tulare	201,800	204,300	206,700	2,667	1,804	863	32.4
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area)	1,731,700	1,755,700	1,777,000	25,500	15,450	10,050	39.4
Butte	109,300	110,600	111,400	1,333	270	1,063	79.8
Colusa	12,300	12,400	12,500	67	50	17	25.0
Glenn	17,800	17,900	18,000	100	83	17	20.0
Placer	85,700	86,600	87,400	1,300	334	966	74.4
Sacramento	687,100	700,600	711,400	14,433	5,516	8,917	61.8
Shasta	83,700	85,100	86,400	1,533	583	950	62.0
Sutter	45,300	46,000	46,500	767	414	353	40.1
Tehama	31,500	31,700	31,800	200	143	57	28.3
Yolo	98,500	100,500	101,800	1,900	803	1,097	57.7
Yuba	46,700	47,300	47,800	600	590	10	1.7
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area)	1,217,900	1,238,700	1,255,000	22,233	8,786	13,447	60.5
Central Valley (18-County Area)	2,949,600	2,994,400	3,032,000	47,733	24,236	23,497	49.2

e = Estimated population by California Department of Finance.

f = Forecast of population by Research Department, Security Pacific National Bank.

† = Excess of live births over deaths in the resident population.

†† = Average annual population change less the average annual natural increase in the resident population.

* = Average annual out migration during the period.

Sources: Population statistics - California Department of Finance and Security Pacific National Bank.
Birth and death statistics - California Department of Public Health.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY

By SMSA, And Major Industry

Industry	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Bakersfield SMSA							
Mineral Extraction	7,700	7,600	7,100	7,100	6,500	6,600	6,400
Contract Construction	4,000	4,500	5,400	5,100	4,000	3,800	4,000
Manufacturing	9,000	8,600	8,200	8,000	7,800	8,200	8,900
Nondurable Goods	3,900	3,900	3,700	3,700	3,900	4,000	4,400
Durable Goods	5,100	4,700	4,500	4,300	3,900	4,200	4,500
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,500	6,300	6,400	6,500
Trade	19,400	19,500	19,800	20,300	21,100	21,700	22,100
Wholesale	3,900	3,500	3,500	3,700	4,000	4,200	4,100
Retail	15,500	16,000	16,300	16,600	17,100	17,500	18,000
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	2,700	2,600	2,900	3,400	3,500	3,700	4,100
Services	12,600	13,400	13,700	14,100	14,700	14,800	15,300
Government	23,900	24,600	25,300	25,500	26,100	26,900	28,000
Federal	9,300	9,400	9,300	9,100	9,000	9,300	9,400
State and Local	14,600	15,200	16,000	16,400	17,100	17,600	18,600
Total Nonagricultural Employment	85,300	86,800	88,400	90,000	90,000	92,100	95,300
Fresno SMSA							
Mineral Extraction	1,000	900	700	700	800	700	600
Contract Construction	6,000	5,200	5,000	4,900	5,000	5,700	6,400
Manufacturing	15,800	16,100	17,300	18,000	17,600	17,900	18,300
Nondurable Goods	10,000	10,000	10,500	10,600	10,300	10,200	10,100
Durable Goods	5,800	6,100	6,800	7,400	7,300	7,700	8,200
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	8,000	7,800	7,900	8,000	7,900	8,300	8,200
Trade	28,800	28,800	29,600	30,400	31,300	32,400	33,900
Wholesale	8,700	8,500	8,900	9,100	9,300	9,200	9,000
Retail	20,100	20,300	20,700	21,300	22,000	23,200	24,900
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	4,700	4,800	5,200	5,200	5,400	5,600	5,800
Services	17,700	18,400	19,700	20,900	21,800	22,100	24,100
Government	22,900	24,300	25,600	27,200	28,100	28,900	32,000
Federal	2,800	2,900	2,800	2,800	2,900	3,000	4,300
State and Local	20,100	21,400	22,800	24,400	25,200	25,900	27,700
Total Nonagricultural Employment	104,900	106,300	111,000	115,300	117,900	121,600	129,300
Modesto SMSA							
Mineral Extraction	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Contract Construction	3,400	3,000	3,000	3,100	3,200	3,700	4,100
Manufacturing	11,400	13,100	13,900	14,300	14,800	14,900	16,100
Nondurable Goods	9,600	9,700	10,300	11,200	11,900	11,900	12,800
Durable Goods	1,800	3,400	3,600	3,100	2,900	3,000	3,300
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	2,800	2,900	2,800	2,700	2,500	2,700	2,800
Trade	10,700	10,900	11,300	11,900	12,300	13,000	13,700
Wholesale	1,700	1,800	1,800	1,900	2,000	2,200	2,400
Retail	9,000	9,100	9,500	10,000	10,300	10,800	11,300
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,500	1,500
Services	8,000	8,200	9,000	9,700	10,100	10,200	10,600
Government	10,000	10,300	10,600	11,000	10,700	10,800	11,800
Federal	500	500	500	600	600	600	600
State and Local	9,500	9,800	10,100	10,400	10,100	10,200	11,200
Total Nonagricultural Employment	47,700	49,800	52,000	54,200	55,200	56,900	60,700
Sacramento SMSA							
Mineral Extraction	300	200	200	100	100	100	100
Contract Construction	12,900	11,100	10,800	11,400	11,600	13,200	14,800
Manufacturing	28,900	27,300	25,400	24,200	22,200	21,500	21,600
Nondurable Goods	11,700	11,700	11,500	11,600	11,400	11,600	11,900
Durable Goods	17,200	15,600	13,900	12,600	10,800	9,900	9,700
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	17,800	18,000	17,600	17,300	17,300	17,400	17,500
Trade	49,300	49,600	51,100	52,800	54,400	56,100	61,700
Wholesale	9,900	9,700	9,800	9,900	10,600	10,700	12,300
Retail	39,400	39,900	41,300	42,900	43,800	45,400	49,400
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	9,500	9,600	9,900	10,200	10,400	11,100	11,900
Services	30,100	32,300	34,400	36,600	38,500	40,300	43,000
Government	94,000	101,000	104,500	107,100	108,900	109,600	112,300
Federal	29,500	31,900	31,300	30,500	29,500	28,400	27,200
State and Local	64,500	69,100	73,200	76,600	79,400	81,200	85,100
Total Nonagricultural Employment	242,800	249,100	253,900	259,700	263,400	269,300	282,900
Stockton SMSA							
Mineral Extraction	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Contract Construction	3,800	3,700	3,300	3,200	3,300	4,100	4,200
Manufacturing	15,400	15,700	16,500	17,100	16,500	17,200	17,600
Nondurable Goods	8,500	8,900	9,400	9,600	9,500	10,000	10,400
Durable Goods	6,900	6,800	7,100	7,500	7,000	7,200	7,200
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	6,600	7,100	6,800	6,900	6,800	6,500	6,800
Trade	18,400	18,300	18,700	19,600	19,300	19,300	20,100
Wholesale	4,300	4,200	4,500	4,700	4,500	4,600	4,700
Retail	14,100	14,100	14,200	14,900	14,800	14,700	15,400
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	2,600	2,700	2,900	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,100
Services	11,900	12,400	13,100	13,800	14,300	14,800	16,400
Government	22,000	23,600	23,800	24,300	24,200	23,700	24,600
Federal	7,000	8,000	7,400	7,500	6,900	6,500	6,500
State and Local	15,000	15,600	16,400	16,800	17,300	17,200	18,100
Total Nonagricultural Employment	80,800	83,600	85,200	88,000	87,500	88,700	92,900

Source: Human Resources Development, State of California.

INSURED EMPLOYMENT* AND ANNUAL PAYROLL FOR SELECTED AREAS BY INDUSTRY IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY—1970

Industry	Insured Employment				
	Bakersfield SMSA ¹	Fresno SMSA ²	San Joaquin County	Stanislaus County	Sacramento SMSA ³
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	1,663	1,465	1,035	529	806
Agricultural Productions	249	—	—	—	—
Agricultural Services and Hunting	1,414	1,237	1,035	463	750
Other Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	—	228	—	66	56
Mineral Extraction	6,451	835	—	54	120
Oil and Gas Extraction	5,529	726	—	—	84
Other Mineral Extraction	922	109	—	—	36
Contract Construction	4,017	5,008	3,171	3,222	11,657
General Building Contractors #	768	1,352	879	683	2,902
Heavy Construction Contractors	1,487	973	948	1,188	3,202
Special Trade Contractors	1,762	2,684	1,546	1,351	5,553
Manufacturing	7,670	17,601	16,497	15,164	22,208
Ordnance and Accessories	—	—	—	—	179
Food and kindred products	1,474	6,336	6,614	10,519	7,010
Meat Products	—	—	—	1,612	—
Canned, Cured and Frozen Foods	—	2,446	2,893	6,148	3,542
Beverages	—	1,053	—	1,450	—
Miscellaneous Foods and Kindred Products	—	1,174	—	—	—
Other Foods and Kindred Products	—	1,665	3,721	1,310	3,468
Apparel and Other Textile Products	302	908	130	—	182
Lumber and Wood Products	106	1,125	1,432	335	1,834
Furniture and Fixtures	65	477	243	126	322
Paper and Allied Products	—	140	1,006	—	663
Printing and Publishing	582	1,177	682	528	2,371
Newsprint	—	—	—	—	1,774
Other Printing and Publishing	—	—	—	—	597
Chemicals and Allied Products	574	679	140	513	625
Petroleum and Coal Products	735	126	—	—	129
Rubber and Plastic Products, n.e.c.	291	—	64	100	599
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	1,077	791	1,526	611	946
Primary Metal Industries	426	2,637	143	—	250
Fabricated Metal Products	133	1,024	783	601	1,189
Machinery, Except Electrical	607	1,735	1,562	217	665
Electrical Equipment and Supplies	241	575	204	166	140
Transportation Equipment	1,088	565	517	150	4,894
Aircraft and Parts	—	—	—	—	4,286
Other Transportation Equipment	1,088	—	—	—	608
Instruments and Related Products	—	24	286	—	73
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	—	—	—	—	—
Other Manufacturing	59	892	17	1,299	136
Transportation, Communication, Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	4,096	1,546	1,599	2,439	11,595
Urban and Interurban Passenger Transport	131	275	475	98	571
Trucking and Warehousing	1,400	2,612	2,891	1,009	2,894
Water Transportation	—	—	479	—	—
Transportation by Air	59	117	—	—	244
Transportation Services	14	—	233	41	92
Communication	1,645	2,261	1,327	933	5,949
Electric, Gas and Sanitary Services	1,005	1,225	1,007	312	1,655
Other Transportation, Communication, Electric, Gas and Sanitary Services	72	56	40	46	189
Wholesale and Retail Trade	21,117	41,385	19,261	12,293	54,399
Wholesale Trade	4,020	9,229	4,191	1,948	10,627
Groceries and Related Products	—	3,713	—	—	1,684
Other Wholesale Trade	—	5,516	—	—	8,944
Building Materials and Farm Equipment	1,921	1,271	705	824	1,722
Retail General Merchandise	2,986	3,513	2,549	1,760	8,851
Department Stores	2,294	2,490	1,911	1,052	6,886
Other Retail General Merchandise Stores	732	890	638	707	2,165
Food Stores	2,345	3,016	2,026	1,255	6,490
Automotive Dealers and Service Stations	1,001	1,175	2,749	2,135	7,764
Apparel and Accessory Stores	747	1,390	775	560	2,025
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	665	1,137	681	450	1,851
Eating and Drinking Places	4,511	4,532	3,200	1,988	10,601
Miscellaneous Retail Stores	1,592	3,251	1,691	1,373	4,467
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	5,471	5,897	2,982	1,540	10,217
Banking	1,175	1,473	1,070	632	2,877
Credit Agencies Other than Banks	427	212	123	232	1,070
Security, Commodity Brokers and Services	77	269	105	—	307
Insurance Carriers	399	1,548	602	203	3,228
Insurance Agents, Brokers and Service	274	652	290	151	684
Real Estate #	1,264	653	411	225	1,854
Combined Real Estate, Insurance, Etc.	44	66	62	—	120
Holding and Other Investment Companies	—	90	62	—	77
Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	—	—	—	98	—
Services	9,925	14,896	9,430	6,727	28,446
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	992	1,475	562	334	3,316
Hotels, Tourist Courts and Motels	911	1,441	—	—	2,907
Other Hotels and Other Lodging Places	81	134	—	—	409
Personal Services	1,393	2,005	1,267	965	3,929
Miscellaneous Business Services	1,496	2,282	1,156	666	3,947
Auto Repair, Services and Garages	764	1,259	651	483	1,842
Miscellaneous Repair Services	484	473	296	270	729
Motion Pictures	138	261	187	—	562
Amusement and Recreation Services, n.e.c.	646	1,131	544	354	1,653
Medical and Other Health Services	2,225	3,403	2,803	2,595	7,500
Legal Services	218	392	234	167	749
Educational Services	126	199	—	43	542
Nonprofit Membership Organizations	596	1,210	800	388	1,933
Private Households	—	—	—	—	7
Miscellaneous Services	890	831	336	276	1,737
Other Services	6	13	89	187	—
State and Local Government	117	805	551	173	714
Federal Civilian Employment †	8,952	2,770	6,818	558	29,396
Nonclassifiable Establishments	131	60	35	26	125
Total All Industries	68,207	96,490	54,700	42,723	169,682

(CONTINUED)

Industry	Annual Payrolls				
	Bakersfield SMSA ¹	Fresno SMSA ²	San Joaquin County	Stanislaus County	Sacramento SMSA ³
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	\$ 9,148,623	\$ 7,838,001	\$ 2,772,627	\$ 2,922,648	\$ 3,753,514
Agricultural Production	1,698,763	—	303,248	—	—
Agricultural Services and Hunting	7,449,860	6,923,234	2,469,379	2,392,949	3,503,837
Other Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	—	914,767	—	529,699	249,677
Mineral Extraction	65,144,696	8,141,123	450,951	409,653	1,056,155
Oil and Gas Extraction	55,214,195	7,026,700	—	—	797,873
Other Mineral Extraction	9,930,501	1,114,423	—	—	258,282
Contract Construction	41,496,020	48,944,515	37,197,909	29,355,084	130,785,223
General Building Contractors †	6,889,549	12,694,615	8,596,071	4,793,486	31,074,522
Heavy Construction Contractors	17,536,464	11,303,388	12,802,618	12,521,785	40,548,415
Special Trade Contractors	17,270,007	24,946,512	15,799,220	12,039,813	59,162,286
Manufacturing	68,430,594	129,577,989	141,722,777	114,190,615	215,894,927
Ordinance and Accessories	—	—	—	—	2,230,839
Food and Kindred Products	11,622,689	44,799,463	57,082,344	74,436,545	57,704,247
Meat Products	—	—	—	9,375,044	—
Canned, Cured and Frozen Foods	—	14,204,635	23,386,370	40,571,593	26,769,632
Beverages	—	8,100,963	—	12,887,228	—
Miscellaneous Foods and Kindred Products	—	9,138,725	—	—	—
Other Foods and Kindred Products	—	13,355,140	33,695,974	11,602,680	30,934,615
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1,294,060	9,987,345	1,987,959	—	810,841
Lumber and Wood Products	799,409	11,008,316	10,753,076	2,390,856	15,162,148
Furniture and Fixtures	502,401	2,797,673	1,777,857	562,580	2,398,498
Paper and Allied Products	—	1,286,586	9,410,692	—	6,129,801
Printing and Publishing	3,908,821	8,865,969	5,469,632	4,311,846	21,350,960
Newspapers	—	—	—	—	16,897,947
Other Printing and Publishing	—	—	—	—	4,453,013
Chemicals and Allied Products	2,644,777	5,900,798	6,176,715	5,886,867	7,474,513
Petroleum and Coal Products	7,933,805	1,208,026	—	—	1,447,097
Rubber and Plastic Products, n.e.c.	2,127,795	1,987,959	2,824,848	724,633	4,664,188
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	12,555,319	6,907,150	14,559,377	15,368,210	6,341,413
Primary Metal Industries	3,579,612	1,958,337	1,182,489	—	2,096,650
Fabricated Metal Products	1,141,210	8,315,639	7,004,622	5,511,123	10,981,532
Machinery, Except Electrical	5,044,123	14,918,877	13,942,718	1,596,259	6,088,308
Electrical Equipment and Supplies	1,778,009	2,567,653	1,920,708	1,155,716	1,093,789
Transportation Equipment	13,112,270	6,127,301	6,170,411	995,585	66,148,658
Aircraft and Parts	11,764,826	—	—	—	61,900,297
Other Transportation Equipment	1,347,444	—	—	—	4,248,361
Instruments and Related Products	—	299,983	—	—	650,904
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	—	2,124,001	2,779,033	—	—
Other Manufacturing	386,294	4,516,903	144,855	11,220,395	1,121,241
Transportation, Communication, Electric, Gas and Sanitary Services	38,447,541	56,686,184	46,364,120	20,089,764	103,642,981
Local and Interurban Passenger Transit	596,521	1,367,139	1,765,653	544,865	2,773,842
Trucking and Warehousing	12,119,457	22,135,423	18,969,451	8,756,089	26,949,581
Water Transportation	—	—	2,941,505	—	—
Transportation by Air	427,181	960,489	—	—	2,158,526
Transportation Services	487,690	—	1,373,018	223,171	574,498
Communication	13,957,729	18,338,369	10,902,043	7,519,980	53,827,047
Electric, Gas and Sanitary Services	10,162,601	13,488,364	10,003,732	2,794,129	15,522,711
Other Transportation, Communication, Electric, Gas and Sanitary Services	696,362	396,400	408,718	251,530	1,836,776
Wholesale and Retail Trade	116,756,027	181,539,240	112,049,101	69,464,984	315,606,078
Wholesale Trade	32,206,551	71,327,283	36,459,574	13,743,421	88,899,919
Groceries and Related Products	—	24,660,011	—	—	13,796,745
Other Wholesale Trade	8,655,763	46,667,272	5,047,996	6,157,714	75,103,174
Building Materials and Farm Equipment	12,650,938	15,509,873	10,830,607	8,188,733	40,136,645
Retail General Merchandise	9,796,855	12,150,487	8,181,506	4,944,928	30,748,249
Department Stores	—	—	—	—	—
Other Retail General Merchandise	—	—	—	—	—
Stores	2,864,283	3,359,386	2,649,101	3,243,805	9,388,396
Food Stores	12,297,114	17,433,402	12,790,423	8,474,829	42,580,174
Automotive Dealers and Service	—	—	—	—	—
Stations	19,206,995	24,698,541	17,673,259	13,034,434	51,598,930
Apparel and Accessory Stores	2,961,676	5,863,128	3,334,458	2,322,856	9,130,613
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	4,196,093	5,762,590	4,224,271	2,728,304	12,545,925
Eating and Drinking Places	14,659,495	13,512,737	11,329,675	6,732,817	34,626,111
Miscellaneous Retail Stores	9,911,402	17,819,371	10,358,838	8,081,876	23,310,544
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	26,162,632	35,962,279	20,778,529	9,857,457	70,685,228
Banking	7,604,927	9,716,608	6,953,158	3,989,560	18,282,499
Credit Agencies other than Banks	2,760,135	5,516,944	4,733,098	1,616,861	7,336,597
Security, Commodity Brokers and Services	1,037,476	2,098,758	984,901	—	3,111,936
Insurance Carriers	3,063,105	11,146,864	2,887,535	1,563,246	25,817,541
Insurance Agents, Brokers and Service	2,175,006	3,857,374	1,817,277	951,258	4,636,979
Real Estate ‡	9,184,096	3,080,365	2,327,033	1,053,482	10,074,102
Combined Real Estate, Insurance Etc.	282,865	361,522	591,443	—	877,950
Holding and Other Investment Cos.	55,022	183,844	484,084	—	547,624
Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	—	—	—	683,050	—
Services	51,254,087	71,428,253	44,180,103	31,994,922	157,131,932
Hotels and other Lodging Places	3,142,572	4,842,214	1,775,474	1,002,952	11,736,382
Hotels, Tourist Courts and Motels	2,889,930	4,444,829	—	—	10,258,419
Other Hotels and other Lodging Places	252,642	397,385	—	—	1,477,963
Personal Services	6,087,705	9,357,956	5,372,207	3,931,451	17,991,723
Miscellaneous Business Services	7,665,445	11,035,306	6,600,159	3,030,810	20,836,882
Auto Repair, Services and Garages	4,548,302	7,466,990	3,886,340	3,062,462	11,676,919
Miscellaneous Repair Services	3,167,546	2,233,285	1,968,032	1,720,727	5,260,832
Motion Pictures	461,044	961,463	717,050	—	2,036,661
Amusement and Recreation	—	—	—	—	—
Services, n.e.c.	3,394,292	3,696,317	2,014,914	1,416,324	6,175,745
Medical and other Health Services	10,894,874	16,568,127	13,591,183	12,330,816	45,222,740
Legal Services	1,431,474	2,411,141	1,491,118	903,771	5,260,350
Educational Services	488,038	742,807	—	110,910	2,127,740
Nonprofit Membership Organizations	2,820,312	6,205,026	4,245,453	2,349,298	13,515,757
Private Households	—	—	—	—	23,922
Miscellaneous Services	7,134,280	5,870,507	2,266,740	1,675,614	15,266,279
Other Services	18,203	37,114	251,433	459,787	—
State and Local Government	792,285	2,221,659	4,567,017	942,210	5,289,021
Federal Civilian Employment †	118,092,345	26,606,348	62,435,930	5,361,993	295,736,369
Nonclassifiable Establishments	741,645	266,360	192,094	128,488	601,308
Total All Industries	\$536,466,495	\$569,211,951	\$472,711,158	\$284,717,818	\$1,300,182,736

* Interstate railroad employment, self-employed, Federal, State and local Government employment, domestic service in private homes, persons in the employ of certain nonprofit charitable, educational or religious organizations, persons in the employ of a son, daughter or spouse, children under 21 employed by a parent, and certain other groups of workers are excluded from the provisions of the California Unemployment Insurance Code

Note: Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

n.e.c.—not elsewhere classified.

¹ Bakersfield SMSA= Kern County.

² Fresno SMSA= Fresno County.

³ Sacramento SMSA= Sacramento, Yolo, and Placer Counties.

† Includes operative builders.

‡ Excludes operative builders.

† Federal Civilian Employment covered under Title XV of the Social Security Act.

Source: California State Department of Human Resources Development, Research and Statistics Section, California Employment and Payrolls Report 127.

OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY, APRIL 1, 1970

Sacramento Valley

 Sacramento
Valley
10-County
Total

Occupation	Butte	Colusa	Glenn	Placer	Sacramento	Shasta	Sutter	Tehama	Yolo	Yuba	Total
Total employed, 16 years old and over	31,737	4,997	6,430	26,449	227,013	25,602	14,201	9,914	33,786	10,001	389,740
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	4,991	513	612	3,906	40,649	4,775	2,118	1,039	7,503	1,445	66,556
Engineers	191	10	39	409	5,414	363	295	48	293	137	7,221
Physicians, dentists, and related practitioners	181	10	23	258	1,736	229	159	35	337	44	3,017
Health workers, except practitioners	722	60	80	521	3,777	392	181	120	801	176	6,820
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	1,242	234	197	1,125	8,377	1,056	669	371	1,229	421	14,921
Technicians, except health	235	64	82	344	3,184	467	135	88	644	86	5,375
Other professional workers	2,470	138	180	1,249	18,161	1,268	679	377	4,199	581	29,202
Managers and administrators, except farm	3,290	405	472	2,726	20,995	2,367	1,285	712	2,534	782	35,528
Salaried	188	30	20	118	1,270	140	61	89	229	20	2,145
Retail trade	726	91	73	457	3,597	384	285	132	495	195	6,395
Other industries	1,250	164	179	1,355	12,613	997	569	239	1,335	353	19,052
Self-employed	544	97	84	382	1,699	439	177	146	224	118	3,910
Retail trade	544	97	84	382	1,699	439	177	146	224	118	3,910
Other industries	544	97	84	382	1,699	439	177	146	224	118	3,910
Sales workers	2,647	136	351	1,847	19,841	2,110	1,101	452	1,734	591	30,892
Retail trade	1,670	104	225	1,048	10,876	1,356	744	310	1,049	404	17,795
Other than retail trade	977	32	126	799	8,965	754	417	142	685	187	13,097
Clerical and kindred workers	4,915	165	676	4,046	54,218	4,073	2,143	1,310	6,354	1,628	79,828
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	5,652	478	786	4,511	29,693	3,523	1,707	1,282	3,667	1,336	50,835
Automobile mechanics, including body repairmen	168	72	119	358	2,759	384	210	155	413	140	5,078
Mechanics and repairmen, except automobile	603	14	141	1,135	7,376	438	344	184	697	217	11,199
Metal craftsmen, except mechanics	243	8	80	244	1,756	183	29	67	156	45	2,811
Construction craftsmen	1,341	160	228	1,296	6,780	902	370	344	1,070	342	12,533
Other craftsmen	1,497	174	218	1,478	11,022	1,616	754	532	1,331	592	19,214
Operatives, except transport	2,022	233	518	1,775	13,427	2,325	771	1,233	2,089	846	25,239
Durable goods manufacturing	678	52	85	433	2,088	1,030	186	435	263	242	5,472
Nondurable goods manufacturing	241	52	137	250	3,323	242	151	462	539	128	5,505
Nonmanufacturing operatives	1,090	169	300	1,092	8,016	1,053	434	336	1,287	476	14,262
Transport equipment operatives	1,136	145	193	949	7,557	1,362	598	534	1,559	301	14,304
Laborers, except farm	1,500	244	294	1,414	9,184	1,671	518	757	1,503	621	17,706
Construction laborers	294	15	50	242	1,304	198	85	71	192	93	2,542
Freight, stock, and material handlers	308	28	84	400	3,782	665	197	310	526	138	6,558
Other laborers, except farm	298	145	160	772	4,098	808	236	376	785	390	8,606
Farmers and farm managers	280	106	815	422	1,070	255	788	452	645	217	6,049
Farm laborers and farm foremen	1,377	347	352	467	2,015	429	1,511	621	1,468	682	10,329
Service workers, except private household	4,544	620	780	4,047	25,587	3,236	1,367	1,319	4,068	1,368	46,816
Cleaning service workers	1,119	126	162	441	5,451	753	281	236	809	295	9,986
Food service workers	1,495	210	250	1,305	7,786	1,134	495	468	1,407	471	15,093
Health service workers	201	50	140	577	3,065	439	153	148	457	171	6,007
Personal service workers	575	40	112	595	3,993	456	215	227	580	198	6,956
Protective service workers	395	28	61	390	3,217	272	120	149	371	118	5,060
Private household workers	644	98	81	339	2,777	476	234	203	662	184	5,658
Female employed, 16 years old and over	11,984	1,487	2,052	8,931	89,012	9,135	4,678	3,343	12,595	3,757	146,974
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	2,444	206	306	1,536	15,373	1,471	890	420	2,674	700	26,054
Nurses	551	44	63	244	2,595	258	141	114	314	134	4,405
Health workers, except nurses	94	14	17	406	861	115	28	—	277	21	1,633
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	752	151	127	605	5,574	640	463	219	794	319	9,774
Technicians, except health	47	—	21	40	414	40	4	—	192	—	758
Other professional workers	870	84	68	411	5,960	418	254	87	1,097	226	9,484
Managers and administrators, except farm	709	74	98	404	2,777	443	223	140	580	223	6,761
Sales workers	1,032	30	145	667	7,322	817	454	206	690	348	11,801
Retail trade	675	63	162	947	6,062	710	371	177	564	281	9,819
Other than retail trade	357	17	23	120	1,260	107	82	29	126	67	1,982
Clerical and kindred workers	3,607	406	509	3,000	40,738	3,182	1,700	994	4,875	1,243	60,564
Bookkeepers	600	76	155	300	4,045	591	338	226	601	230	7,383
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	1,283	90	147	921	15,226	916	582	310	1,928	375	21,733
Other clerical workers	1,000	240	204	1,639	21,519	1,675	780	458	2,346	638	31,448
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	154	11	40	160	1,107	165	59	52	128	50	2,234
Operatives, except transport	494	77	180	265	5,800	370	181	329	514	165	6,371
Durable goods manufacturing	53	—	18	23	108	110	18	59	19	29	503
Nondurable goods manufacturing	115	27	12	61	1,125	40	74	209	175	39	2,230
Nonmanufacturing operatives	340	45	106	131	2,269	220	85	61	320	97	3,638
Transport equipment operatives	392	11	26	69	481	53	25	49	96	30	935
Laborers, except farm	90	3	20	92	591	121	77	46	73	5	1,091
Farmers and farm managers	55	44	15	63	231	5	25	29	31	4	381
Farm laborers and farm foremen	117	42	78	60	854	96	38	123	60	1,067	
Service workers, except private household	2,417	337	448	2,134	12,724	1,919	764	837	2,171	749	24,169
Cleaning service workers	753	53	42	238	1,562	220	75	85	204	86	2,662
Food service workers	939	163	154	948	3,187	795	341	364	894	309	8,989
Health service workers	702	52	124	456	2,785	439	154	142	428	160	5,424
Personal service workers	440	30	86	502	2,767	26	161	185	372	119	4,834
Protective service workers	16	5	11	10	105	19	5	5	18	4	196
Private household workers	644	98	81	339	2,777	476	234	203	640	180	5,546
Male employed, 14 and 15 years old	292	27	106	185	1,806	151	121	67	291	122	3,166
White-collar workers	95	6	17	17	1,075	44	16	4	130	40	1,439
Blue-collar workers	197	5	31	71	345	111	45	23	70	45	832
Farm workers	67	22	40	25	110	—	42	31	35	32	440
Service workers, except private household	53	20	29	34	237	27	—	9	56	5	455
Female employed, 14 and 15 years old	292	27	106	185	1,806	151	121	67	291	122	3,166
White-collar workers	95	6	17	17	1,075	44	16	4	130	40	1,439
Blue-collar workers	197	5	31	71	345	111	45	23	70	45	832
Farm workers	67	22	40	25	110	—	42	31	35	32	440
Service workers, except private household	53	20	29	34	237	27	—	9	56	5	455
Private household workers	27	16	11	11	321	61	20	44	5	3	282
Other workers	27	16	11	11	321	61	20	44	5	3	282

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Occupation	San Joaquin Valley								San Joaquin Valley 8-County Total	Central Valley 18-County Total
	Fresno	Kern	Kings	Madera	Merced	San Joaquin	Stanislaus	Tulare		
Total employed, 16 years old and over	138,729	109,539	17,940	12,620	31,162	101,430	65,232	65,562	542,214	931,954
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	18,887	15,226	2,561	1,241	3,621	13,019	8,194	7,350	70,099	136,655
Engineers	1,091	1,648	121	43	160	922	354	184	4,523	11,744
Physicians, dentists, and related practitioners	936	552	103	38	137	924	432	332	3,454	6,471
Health workers, except practitioners	2,040	1,328	301	130	413	1,808	1,139	1,242	8,401	15,221
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	5,540	4,085	1,044	472	1,466	3,418	2,461	2,434	20,920	35,841
Technicians, except health	1,128	1,672	165	78	317	928	504	390	5,182	10,557
Other professional workers	8,152	5,941	1,377	480	1,128	5,019	3,304	2,768	27,619	56,821
Managers and administrators, except farm	12,847	9,387	1,411	1,023	2,320	8,855	5,494	4,816	46,184	81,712
Salaried:	986	497	131	55	134	844	662	387	3,700	5,845
Manufacturing	2,406	1,878	301	223	487	1,583	1,228	919	9,024	15,419
Retail trade	6,086	4,396	1,007	398	980	4,071	2,084	2,020	20,572	39,624
Self-employed:	1,739	1,168	251	224	399	1,107	705	830	6,461	10,371
Retail trade	1,630	1,448	151	123	320	1,250	815	660	6,427	10,453
Other industries	11,421	7,835	1,161	830	2,130	6,880	4,547	3,905	38,709	69,601
Sales workers	6,447	4,902	1,111	540	1,434	4,278	2,758	2,594	23,759	41,554
Retail trade	4,974	2,933	711	290	696	2,602	1,789	1,311	14,950	28,047
Other than retail trade	23,380	16,510	2,410	1,645	4,391	17,114	9,556	8,312	83,318	163,146
Clerical and kindred workers	16,093	15,564	1,514	1,520	3,320	12,733	9,238	6,375	66,747	117,582
Automobile mechanics, including body repairmen	2,146	1,463	271	184	503	1,181	1,041	830	7,623	12,701
Mechanics and repairmen, except automobile	2,696	2,829	111	289	619	2,390	1,707	1,066	12,009	23,208
Metal craftsmen, except mechanics	669	766	102	51	84	879	468	236	3,215	6,026
Construction craftsmen	3,871	3,822	471	454	992	3,397	2,462	1,724	17,153	29,686
Other craftsmen	6,711	6,684	711	542	1,122	4,886	3,560	2,519	26,747	45,961
Operatives, except transport	11,519	9,309	1,271	925	2,581	10,125	7,574	6,814	50,124	75,363
Durable goods manufacturing	2,408	1,223	271	173	435	2,565	1,211	1,349	9,421	14,893
Nondurable goods manufacturing	3,269	1,346	375	205	992	3,380	3,485	1,690	14,925	20,430
Nonmanufacturing industries	5,842	6,740	602	547	1,154	4,180	2,878	3,775	25,778	40,040
Transport equipment operatives	6,280	4,512	1,111	673	1,316	5,772	3,273	2,771	25,188	39,492
Laborers, except farm	5,781	4,884	1,112	502	1,270	5,435	3,161	2,615	24,230	41,936
Construction laborers	932	1,312	107	66	275	607	471	351	4,082	6,624
Freight, stock, and material handlers	2,022	1,311	271	136	308	2,244	1,056	818	8,160	14,718
Other laborers, except farm	2,827	2,203	717	300	687	2,584	1,634	1,446	11,988	20,594
Farmers and farm managers	4,089	1,650	111	878	1,937	2,670	2,161	2,969	17,277	23,326
Farm laborers and farm foremen	11,221	9,592	2,409	1,649	3,892	5,721	3,677	11,018	48,184	58,513
Service workers, except private household	11,347	13,466	2,302	1,470	3,885	11,829	7,404	7,474	63,677	110,493
Cleaning service workers	3,914	2,770	475	268	751	2,180	1,519	1,556	12,553	22,539
Food service workers	1,413	5,005	759	553	1,426	3,921	2,413	2,389	21,899	36,992
Health service workers	2,135	1,397	375	207	626	1,627	1,102	1,506	8,826	14,833
Personal service workers	2,437	1,661	306	238	503	1,625	1,088	967	8,825	15,781
Protective service workers	1,721	1,738	254	115	313	1,617	700	574	7,042	12,102
Private household workers	2,359	1,604	378	264	499	1,277	953	1,143	8,477	14,135
Female employed, 16 years old and over	49,604	37,548	6,542	4,066	11,067	34,568	22,973	24,135	189,903	336,877
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	3,774	6,306	1,365	599	1,826	5,664	3,832	3,568	31,239	57,293
Nurses	1,121	945	235	92	294	1,177	759	660	5,485	9,890
Health workers, except nurses	471	270	59	23	86	382	256	331	1,878	3,511
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	3,497	2,816	684	329	977	2,237	1,484	1,544	13,568	23,342
Technicians, except health	154	179	20	15	35	143	90	58	694	1,452
Other professional workers	2,154	2,096	367	140	434	1,725	1,243	975	9,614	19,098
Managers and administrators, except farm	2,054	1,927	298	197	539	1,533	972	883	8,403	15,164
Sales workers	4,176	3,348	511	289	859	2,761	1,628	1,626	15,198	26,999
Retail trade	3,157	2,825	448	243	763	2,407	1,380	1,407	12,830	22,649
Other than retail trade	1,019	523	63	46	96	354	248	219	2,368	4,350
Clerical and kindred workers	17,745	12,965	1,867	1,293	3,462	12,617	7,435	6,349	63,736	124,300
Bookkeepers	2,481	2,285	331	278	660	2,126	1,464	1,383	11,009	18,392
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	5,910	3,805	610	381	896	3,940	2,265	1,734	19,561	41,294
Other clerical workers	9,337	6,874	926	634	1,906	6,551	3,706	3,232	33,166	64,614
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	772	521	112	86	101	475	435	290	2,761	4,995
Operatives, except transport	3,546	1,421	317	166	809	2,860	2,705	3,182	15,000	21,371
Durable goods manufacturing	271	102	10	45	406	227	227	443	1,492	1,995
Nondurable goods manufacturing	1,471	374	153	61	508	1,357	1,586	946	6,458	8,688
Nonmanufacturing industries	1,808	945	164	95	256	1,097	892	1,793	7,050	10,688
Transport equipment operatives	227	168	28	57	54	331	174	103	1,142	2,077
Laborers, except farm	357	308	42	37	124	351	324	248	1,791	2,882
Farmers and farm managers	192	62	15	30	92	140	55	101	687	1,068
Farm laborers and farm foremen	1,152	1,646	183	134	324	544	342	2,175	6,510	7,577
Service workers, except private household	2,416	7,329	1,443	927	2,389	6,075	4,137	4,495	35,211	59,380
Cleaning service workers	706	686	145	70	203	571	378	378	3,139	5,801
Food service workers	3,405	3,623	608	446	1,041	2,534	1,532	1,775	14,964	23,953
Health service workers	1,864	1,241	302	171	590	1,422	991	1,241	7,762	13,186
Personal service workers	1,175	1,211	250	184	396	1,071	806	726	6,319	11,153
Protective service workers	93	24	14	—	15	53	30	34	233	429
Private household workers	2,421	1,547	361	251	488	1,217	934	1,106	8,225	13,771
Male employed, 14 and 15 years old	1,271	717	194	153	343	970	533	668	4,848	8,014
White-collar workers	597	183	35	5	70	347	135	152	1,524	2,963
Blue-collar workers	321	255	40	33	93	290	203	169	1,412	2,244
Farm workers	231	131	82	53	119	191	150	190	1,149	1,589
Service workers, including private household	111	148	37	62	61	142	45	157	763	1,218
Female employed, 14 and 15 years old	377	430	90	57	136	215	263	408	1,976	3,167
White-collar workers	82	126	16	17	26	79	53	57	456	685
Blue-collar workers	29	31	11	—	—	5	24	33	129	199
Farm workers	91	89	8	14	17	25	28	76	348	405
Service workers, except private household	47	89	29	16	58	39	60	125	463	745
Private household workers	132	95	26	10	35	67	98	117	580	1,133

Source: 1970 Census of Population and Housing, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYED PERSONS IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY, APRIL 1, 1970

Industry	Sacramento Valley										Sacramento Valley 10-County Total
	Butte	Colusa	Glenn	Placer	Sacramento	Shasta	Sutter	Tehama	Yolo	Yuba	
Total employed, 16 years old and over	31,737	4,607	6,430	26,449	227,013	25,602	14,201	9,914	33,786	10,001	389,740
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	2,899	1,506	1,896	1,127	4,830	1,269	2,681	1,276	2,652	1,132	21,268
Mining	82	34	35	62	240	39	15	18	145	25	695
Construction	1,892	252	366	1,970	13,966	1,867	1,247	513	1,797	930	24,800
Manufacturing	3,053	155	631	2,366	21,002	4,402	1,064	2,492	2,914	1,058	39,137
Furniture and lumber and wood products	1,028	—	133	490	1,065	2,777	243	1,364	99	308	7,507
Metal industries	206	59	8	169	1,618	102	33	22	128	38	2,383
Machinery, except electrical	265	18	24	83	832	65	42	46	175	48	1,598
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	59	—	5	35	443	34	5	—	30	12	623
Transportation equipment	86	—	42	418	3,571	150	73	—	262	155	4,757
Other nondurable (incl. not specified mfg. indus.)	402	8	38	398	2,172	363	118	118	208	147	3,972
Food and kindred products	525	52	299	168	4,633	118	362	337	1,095	101	7,690
Textiles and fabricated textile products	9	—	5	14	325	13	5	11	12	31	425
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	310	11	37	228	3,307	168	110	109	410	83	4,773
Chemicals and allied products	18	—	13	69	809	43	10	6	161	34	1,163
Other nondurable (incl. not specified mfg. indus.)	145	7	27	294	2,227	569	63	479	334	101	4,246
Railroads and railway express service	190	17	10	1,436	3,287	140	55	69	358	68	5,630
Trucking service and warehousing	319	88	86	213	2,300	505	306	162	770	116	4,865
Other transportation	206	33	56	304	2,063	240	121	65	303	60	3,451
Communications	508	68	62	562	4,909	555	254	68	342	199	7,527
Utilities and sanitary services	1,014	177	169	763	4,688	754	377	290	648	249	9,129
Wholesale trade	1,036	116	182	629	9,371	854	412	186	1,119	324	14,229
Food, bakery, and dairy stores	976	80	105	642	5,389	693	351	248	591	263	9,338
Eating and drinking places	1,248	156	243	1,135	7,693	1,014	414	439	1,299	446	14,087
General merchandise retailing	824	32	131	410	6,981	542	396	148	528	344	10,336
Motor vehicle retailing and service stations	1,134	181	215	1,040	5,691	1,123	400	389	859	241	11,273
Other retail trade	2,463	227	412	1,502	13,158	1,686	986	437	1,756	528	23,155
Banking and credit agencies	560	57	76	281	3,404	372	188	100	354	119	5,511
Insurance, real estate, and other finance	882	46	136	812	8,926	644	407	141	794	203	12,991
Business and repair services	894	120	153	635	7,545	796	346	156	802	340	11,787
Private households	691	123	92	392	2,953	509	232	217	637	176	6,022
Other personal services	1,067	169	144	1,215	6,970	1,026	369	388	1,002	344	12,694
Entertainment and recreation services	296	123	51	483	2,140	214	101	84	254	122	3,868
Hospitals	1,390	124	171	1,393	7,245	847	394	303	948	376	13,191
Health services, except hospitals	881	54	150	617	5,220	652	301	153	722	187	8,937
Elementary, secondary schools, and colleges - government	3,742	379	353	1,794	16,075	2,007	1,092	635	6,960	735	38,772
Elementary, secondary schools, and colleges - private	444	9	5	425	2,464	221	105	44	487	93	4,297
Other education and kindred services	123	19	13	84	1,590	81	44	27	225	23	2,229
Welfare, religious, & nonprofit membership organizations	624	15	55	319	4,614	500	238	120	588	186	7,259
Legal, engineering, and miscellaneous professional services	776	45	107	523	5,575	638	419	191	1,087	272	9,633
Public administration	1,523	202	325	3,315	46,724	1,412	886	555	2,845	842	58,629
Total employed, 14 and 15 years old	358	51	135	267	2,423	263	161	168	367	164	4,357
Agriculture	102	32	53	23	227	28	62	35	50	43	655
Nonagriculture industries	256	19	82	244	2,196	235	99	133	317	121	3,702
Male employed, 16 years old and over	19,753	3,120	4,378	17,518	138,001	16,467	9,523	6,571	21,191	6,244	242,766
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	2,616	1,348	1,746	946	4,061	1,007	2,454	1,151	2,410	1,030	18,769
Construction and mining	1,893	268	370	1,898	12,927	1,770	1,115	502	1,784	856	23,383
Manufacturing	2,480	108	487	2,052	16,717	3,854	867	1,994	2,312	929	31,800
Furniture and lumber and wood products	927	—	125	475	954	2,492	231	1,213	95	298	6,810
Metal industries	163	56	4	148	1,532	96	33	16	109	38	2,195
Machinery, including electrical	279	18	20	91	1,139	79	47	36	170	48	1,927
Transportation equipment	86	—	42	360	3,070	136	60	—	239	139	4,132
Other durable goods	341	8	25	365	1,836	321	94	107	171	137	3,405
Food and kindred products	425	21	231	144	3,455	96	284	218	896	77	5,847
Textiles and fabricated textile products	—	—	—	9	132	5	—	5	12	21	184
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	165	5	13	155	2,330	105	64	57	267	64	3,225
Other nondurable (incl. not specified mfg. indus.)	94	—	27	305	2,269	524	54	342	353	107	4,075
Transportation	635	119	107	1,791	6,811	796	421	236	1,265	204	12,385
Communications, utilities, and sanitary services	1,125	182	172	912	6,187	1,003	483	292	684	307	11,347
Wholesale trade	805	93	102	512	7,387	715	336	173	959	242	11,324
Food, bakery, and dairy products	704	63	80	490	4,087	430	234	165	408	177	6,838
Eating and drinking places	511	51	98	482	4,144	399	161	160	503	176	6,685
Other retail trade	2,728	293	463	1,955	14,663	2,043	1,101	595	1,954	533	26,328
Finance, insurance, and real estate	842	32	102	696	6,483	482	299	139	581	127	9,783
Business and repair services	703	96	123	541	5,372	653	264	114	655	293	8,814
Personal services	490	84	57	544	2,724	423	146	144	352	168	5,132
Entertainment and recreation services	197	70	43	291	1,309	146	62	35	139	85	2,377
Health services, including hospitals	445	27	54	641	3,193	335	216	67	454	112	5,544
Elementary, secondary schools, and colleges - government	1,752	138	97	833	6,624	869	444	229	3,955	210	15,151
Elementary, secondary schools, and colleges - private	176	—	5	142	718	86	11	18	189	39	1,384
Other education and kindred services	21	—	—	28	588	16	4	5	78	5	745
Other professional and related services	637	11	62	443	4,600	543	293	156	743	192	7,680
Public administration	993	137	210	2,321	29,406	897	612	396	1,766	559	37,297
Male employed, 14 and 15 years old	292	27	106	185	1,806	150	120	67	291	122	3,166
Agriculture	92	22	49	23	209	23	52	31	45	37	583
Nonagriculture industries	200	5	57	162	1,597	127	68	36	246	85	2,583

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Industry	San Joaquin Valley								San Joaquin Valley 8-County Total	Central Valley 18-County Total
	Fresno	Kern	Kings	Madera	Merced	San Joaquin	Stanislaus	Tulare		
Total employed, 16 years old and over	138,729	109,539	17,940	12,620	31,162	101,430	65,232	65,562	542,214	931,954
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	16,893	13,426	3,881	2,927	6,660	9,604	7,099	15,649	76,139	97,407
Mining	534	7,139	159	26	97	169	153	69	8,346	9,041
Construction	7,120	7,121	608	697	1,569	5,732	4,073	2,690	29,610	54,410
Manufacturing	15,914	8,352	1,780	1,252	3,203	16,008	12,676	7,154	66,339	105,476
Furniture and lumber and wood products	1,374	233		240	185	1,024	298	585	3,939	11,446
Metal industries	1,033	854	10	39	214	1,113	1,096	709	5,068	7,451
Machinery, except electrical	1,377	660	69	100	178	1,304	370	399	4,457	6,055
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	513	235	17	4	142	279	177	632	1,999	2,622
Transportation equipment	642	444	48	16	221	770	232	288	2,661	7,418
Other durable goods	1,613	1,459	110	102	139	2,021	1,031	734	7,209	11,181
Food and kindred products	4,520	1,213	316	563	1,421	6,007	6,985	1,643	22,668	30,358
Textiles and fabricated textile products	1,336	293	158	5	183	150	59	424	2,608	3,033
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1,281	721	221	106	288	757	639	1,137	5,150	9,923
Chemicals and allied products	780	620	110	10	4	569	440	134	2,667	3,830
Other nondurable goods (incl. not specified mfg. indus.)	1,445	1,620	721	67	228	2,014	1,349	469	7,913	12,159
Railroads and railway express service	1,218	1,452	35	38	78	1,317	209	117	4,464	10,094
Trucking service and warehousing	2,712	1,535	264	185	496	2,344	1,495	1,295	10,326	15,191
Other transportation	1,159	718	121	122	240	1,377	353	409	4,509	7,960
Communications	2,054	1,915	215	86	342	1,215	825	649	7,301	14,828
Utilities and sanitary services	2,718	1,995	320	338	814	1,828	1,283	1,411	10,707	19,836
Wholesale trade	8,876	4,031	319	342	831	4,327	2,600	4,358	25,684	39,913
Food, bakery, and dairy stores	3,467	2,441	431	361	741	2,374	1,550	1,362	12,727	22,065
Eating and drinking places	4,907	4,562	669	490	1,226	3,461	2,169	2,061	19,545	33,632
General merchandise retailing	3,360	3,008	462	216	777	2,496	1,597	1,318	13,234	23,570
Motor vehicle retailing and service stations	4,331	3,591	529	531	1,078	2,390	2,109	2,000	16,559	27,832
Other retail trade	8,908	6,105	1,169	841	1,839	6,265	4,193	3,543	32,863	56,018
Banking and credit agencies	2,237	1,367	158	161	403	1,394	834	693	7,277	12,788
Insurance, real estate, and other finance	5,033	2,843	360	264	964	2,336	1,600	1,110	14,510	27,501
Business and repair services	4,693	3,499	387	358	720	3,296	2,113	1,490	16,556	28,343
Private households	2,480	1,612	395	278	525	1,292	968	1,163	8,713	14,735
Other personal services	4,976	3,501	445	447	823	3,121	1,771	1,730	16,814	29,508
Entertainment and recreation services	1,282	788	107	118	243	916	418	402	4,274	8,142
Hospitals	4,341	2,898	563	384	967	3,866	2,365	3,113	18,497	31,688
Health services, except hospitals	3,367	2,062	457	180	715	2,443	1,728	1,365	12,317	21,254
Elementary, secondary schools, and colleges - government	11,762	7,961	1,521	891	2,639	5,560	4,209	4,695	39,238	73,010
Elementary, secondary schools, and colleges - private	1,271	956	376	99	260	1,880	782	526	6,100	10,397
Other education and kindred services	634	476	97	74	105	355	270	242	2,253	4,482
Welfare, religious, and nonprofit membership organizations	2,234	1,657	332	128	527	1,697	1,202	1,217	8,994	16,253
Legal, engineering, and miscellaneous professional services	3,449	2,467	347	182	502	1,897	1,204	1,165	11,213	20,846
Public administration	6,799	10,061	1,443	604	1,778	10,470	3,384	2,566	37,105	95,734
Total employed, 14 and 15 years old	1,647	1,147	284	210	479	1,185	796	1,076	6,824	11,181
Agriculture	384	248	90	72	143	239	214	291	1,681	2,336
Nonagriculture industries	1,263	899	194	138	336	946	582	785	5,143	8,845
Male employed, 16 years old and over	89,725	71,991	11,398	8,554	20,095	66,862	42,259	41,427	352,311	595,077
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	15,100	11,154	3,579	2,674	6,106	8,615	6,345	12,982	66,555	85,324
Construction and mining	7,163	13,380	725	669	1,612	5,419	4,002	2,599	35,569	58,952
Manufacturing	12,336	7,096	1,383	1,042	2,408	12,637	9,356	4,975	51,233	83,033
Furniture and lumber and wood products	1,229	194		240	163	825	229	563	3,443	10,253
Metal industries	897	781	10	29	176	1,037	944	635	4,509	6,704
Machinery, including electrical	1,668	800	71	90	296	1,383	492	680	5,480	7,407
Transportation equipment	561	371	48	16	197	655	205	263	2,316	6,448
Other durable goods	1,355	1,350	93	102	133	1,644	869	514	6,060	9,465
Food and kindred products	3,428	1,054	295	438	1,051	4,553	4,825	1,144	16,788	22,635
Textiles and fabricated textile products	494	82	22		34	43	6	108	789	973
Printing, publishing and allied industries	883	516	131	68	204	510	445	616	3,373	6,598
Other nondurable goods (incl. not specified mfg. indus.)	1,821	1,948	713	59	154	1,987	1,341	452	8,475	12,550
Transportation	4,571	3,380	367	281	740	4,488	1,715	1,686	17,228	29,613
Communications, utilities, and sanitary services	3,412	2,649	366	335	922	2,154	1,436	1,554	12,828	24,175
Wholesale trade	6,828	3,205	271	298	580	3,309	1,922	2,548	18,961	30,285
Food, bakery, and dairy products	2,419	1,558	222	243	483	1,733	1,051	859	8,568	15,406
Eating and drinking places	2,261	1,685	173	143	409	1,436	970	688	7,765	14,450
Other retail trade	10,178	7,555	1,314	1,075	2,222	6,695	5,065	4,245	38,349	64,677
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3,500	2,128	291	214	605	1,793	1,310	997	10,838	20,621
Business and repair services	3,674	2,740	319	250	527	2,550	1,538	1,186	12,784	21,598
Personal services	1,950	1,352	166	171	336	1,290	725	696	6,686	11,818
Entertainment and recreation services	875	495	60	74	158	580	266	252	2,760	5,137
Health services, including hospitals	2,089	1,118	213	119	328	1,654	1,034	1,301	7,856	13,400
Elementary, secondary schools, and colleges - government	5,029	2,801	560	313	917	2,225	1,720	1,791	15,356	30,507
Elementary, secondary schools, and colleges - private	458	277	93	23	72	809	287	167	2,186	3,570
Other education and kindred services	227	97	16	35	8	109	94	33	619	1,364
Other professional and related services	2,675	1,815	309	168	464	1,672	989	1,060	9,152	16,832
Public administration	4,980	7,506	971	427	1,198	7,694	2,434	1,808	27,018	64,315
Male employed, 14 and 15 years old	1,270	717	194	153	343	970	533	668	4,848	8,014
Agriculture	288	154	82	58	123	214	181	210	1,310	1,893
Nonagriculture industries	982	563	112	95	220	756	352	458	3,538	6,121

Source: 1970 Census of Population and Housing, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

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PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OF PERSONS IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY, APRIL 1, 1970

Place of Employment	Sacramento Valley										Sacramento Valley 10-County Total
	Butte	Colusa	Glenn	Placer	Sacramento	Shasta	Sutter	Tehama	Yolo	Yuba	
All workers	30,867	4,539	6,422	25,584	234,599	25,056	14,186	9,886	32,997	14,609	398,745
Worked in county of residence	26,160	4,055	5,238	15,544	202,878	22,146	8,213	8,248	22,108	10,909	325,499
Percent of all workers	84.8	89.3	81.6	60.8	86.5	88.4	57.9	83.4	67.0	74.7	81.6
Worked outside county of residence	2,249	258	804	8,171	14,677	1,563	5,115	991	8,699	2,373	44,900
Place of work not reported	2,458	226	380	1,869	17,044	1,347	858	647	2,190	1,327	28,346

Place of Employment	San Joaquin Valley								San Joaquin Valley 8-County Total	Central Valley 18-County Total
	Fresno	Kern	Kings	Madera	Merced	San Joaquin	Stanislaus	Tulare		
All workers	136,049	111,129	22,853	12,487	35,570	88,952	63,995	64,823	545,858	944,603
Worked in county of residence	119,760	97,701	19,971	9,962	29,651	85,453	53,512	56,020	472,030	797,529
Percent of all workers	88.0	87.9	87.4	79.8	83.4	86.4	83.6	86.4	86.5	84.4
Worked outside county of residence	5,628	4,064	1,506	1,625	2,948	5,587	5,411	4,117	30,886	75,786
Place of work not reported	10,661	9,364	1,376	900	2,971	7,912	5,072	4,686	42,942	71,288

Source: 1970 Census of Population and Housing, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

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EMPLOYMENT CLASS OF WORKER, 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER, IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY, APRIL 1, 1970

Class of Worker, 16 Years Old and Over	Sacramento Valley										Sacramento Valley 10-County Total
	Butte	Colusa	Glenn	Placer	Sacramento	Shasta	Sutter	Tehama	Yolo	Yuba	
Male employed	19,753	3,120	4,378	17,518	138,001	16,467	9,523	6,571	21,191	6,244	242,766
Private wage or salary workers	12,865	1,885	2,614	10,953	79,975	11,193	5,940	4,509	12,223	4,175	146,432
Government workers	3,676	478	540	4,515	45,886	3,096	1,870	985	7,022	1,235	60,403
Local government workers	1,617	329	295	1,687	11,939	1,513	842	531	1,619	495	20,467
Self-employed workers	3,185	738	1,210	2,023	11,911	2,165	1,677	1,008	1,909	821	24,647
Unpaid family workers	27	19	14	27	229	13	36	69	37	13	464
Female employed	11,984	1,487	2,052	8,931	89,012	9,135	4,678	3,343	12,895	3,757	146,974
Private wage or salary workers	7,672	856	1,229	5,275	50,709	5,780	2,968	2,217	6,883	2,370	85,959
Government workers	3,265	474	578	2,901	34,090	2,420	1,363	764	5,235	1,161	52,221
Local government workers	2,027	380	477	1,463	11,995	1,767	926	569	1,607	641	21,252
Self-employed workers	821	166	166	532	3,507	775	282	270	393	180	7,444
Unpaid family workers	226	39	79	223	706	160	65	92	84	46	1,720
Male employed, in agriculture	2,462	1,344	1,670	864	3,882	649	2,433	1,086	2,381	998	17,769
Wage or salary workers	1,619	904	888	484	2,386	425	1,657	648	1,694	750	11,455
Self-employed workers	827	427	768	367	1,426	224	745	389	650	240	6,064
Unpaid family workers	16	13	14	13	70	31	49	37	37	8	251
Female employed, in agriculture	272	151	138	177	724	209	227	120	238	102	2,358
Wage or salary workers	175	92	96	95	503	156	189	65	193	77	1,641
Self-employed workers	73	49	15	68	118	47	16	35	36	15	472
Unpaid family workers	24	10	27	14	103	6	22	20	9	10	245

Class of Worker, 16 Years Old and Over	San Joaquin Valley								San Joaquin Valley 8-County Total	Central Valley 18-County Total
	Fresno	Kern	Kings	Madera	Merced	San Joaquin	Stanislaus	Tulare		
Male employed	89,725	71,991	11,398	8,554	20,095	66,862	42,259	41,427	352,311	595,077
Private wage or salary workers	63,977	51,689	7,584	5,647	13,202	45,272	30,572	29,103	247,046	393,378
Government workers	13,759	12,971	1,926	1,180	3,421	13,303	5,689	5,681	57,930	127,233
Local government workers	7,858	6,332	985	704	2,027	5,047	3,093	3,447	29,493	50,360
Self-employed workers	11,776	7,249	1,819	1,680	3,418	8,096	5,836	6,476	46,350	72,997
Unpaid family workers	213	82	69	47	54	191	162	167	985	1,469
Female employed	49,004	37,548	6,542	4,066	11,067	34,568	22,973	24,135	189,903	336,877
Private wage or salary workers	34,491	25,110	4,168	2,532	7,031	23,356	16,837	16,366	129,891	215,850
Government workers	11,547	9,975	1,879	1,078	3,163	8,922	4,733	6,016	47,313	99,564
Local government workers	8,171	7,304	1,207	840	2,351	5,067	3,323	4,173	32,436	54,288
Self-employed workers	2,242	2,001	370	369	720	1,701	995	1,348	9,746	16,790
Unpaid family workers	724	462	125	87	153	589	408	405	2,953	4,673
Male employed, in agriculture	14,807	11,084	3,574	2,593	6,091	8,577	6,329	12,806	65,861	83,630
Wage or salary workers	10,658	9,507	2,696	1,694	4,246	5,846	4,065	9,792	48,504	59,959
Self-employed workers	4,046	1,553	842	867	1,806	2,628	2,154	2,903	16,799	22,862
Unpaid family workers	103	24	36	32	39	103	110	111	558	809
Female employed, in agriculture	1,772	2,256	302	244	554	989	754	2,648	9,519	11,877
Wage or salary workers	1,500	2,070	270	193	408	761	605	2,432	8,239	9,880
Self-employed workers	190	145	15	46	116	161	73	120	866	1,338
Unpaid family workers	82	41	17	5	30	67	76	96	414	659

Source: 1970 Census of Population and Housing, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF PERSONS IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY, APRIL 1, 1970

Sacramento Valley											Sacramento Valley 10- County Total
Employment Status	Butte	Colusa	Glenn	Placer	Sacramento	Shasta	Sutter	Tehama	Yolo	Yuba	
Male, 16 years old and over	35,876	4,318	6,020	26,905	208,146	25,867	13,842	10,003	32,145	15,055	378,177
Labor force	22,116	3,244	4,593	19,376	161,392	19,032	10,710	7,316	22,799	11,649	282,227
Percent of total	61.6	75.1	76.3	72.0	77.5	73.6	77.4	73.1	70.9	77.4	74.6
Civilian labor force	22,067	3,222	4,589	19,199	147,969	18,991	10,208	7,183	22,621	6,877	262,926
Employed	19,753	3,120	4,378	17,518	138,001	16,467	9,523	6,571	21,191	6,244	242,766
Unemployed	2,314	102	211	1,681	9,968	2,524	685	612	1,430	633	20,160
Percent of civilian labor force	10.5	3.2	4.6	8.8	6.7	13.3	6.7	8.5	6.3	9.2	7.7
Not in labor force	13,760	1,074	1,427	7,529	46,754	6,835	3,132	2,687	9,346	3,406	95,950
Inmate of institution	508	98	32	1,142	2,666	165	75	91	334	97	5,208
Enrolled in school	4,354	234	364	1,693	16,556	1,678	958	488	5,192	999	32,516
Other: Under 65 years	3,355	240	334	1,877	12,221	2,376	864	826	1,565	1,245	24,903
65 years and over	5,543	502	697	2,817	15,311	2,616	1,235	1,282	2,255	1,065	33,323
Female, 16 years old and over	39,372	4,326	6,264	27,648	223,789	27,340	14,456	10,365	32,869	13,976	400,405
Labor force	13,142	1,546	2,191	9,778	96,651	10,119	5,329	3,723	13,718	4,283	160,480
Percent of total	33.4	35.7	35.0	35.4	43.2	37.0	36.9	35.9	41.7	30.6	40.1
Civilian labor force	13,132	1,546	2,191	9,754	96,311	10,119	5,311	3,723	13,713	4,245	160,045
Employed	11,984	1,487	2,052	8,931	89,012	9,135	4,678	3,343	12,595	3,757	146,974
Unemployed	1,148	59	139	823	7,299	984	633	380	1,118	488	13,071
Percent of civilian labor force	8.7	3.8	6.3	8.4	7.6	9.7	11.9	10.2	8.2	11.5	8.2
Not in labor force	26,230	2,780	4,073	17,870	127,138	17,221	9,127	6,642	19,151	9,693	239,925
Inmate of institution	639	41	112	987	126	210	174	95	370	95	5,208
Enrolled in school	4,629	297	397	1,986	17,853	2,042	929	589	4,579	960	34,261
Other: Under 65 years	14,247	1,788	2,506	11,426	85,887	11,830	6,521	4,336	11,486	7,284	157,311
65 years and over	6,715	654	1,058	3,471	23,272	3,139	1,503	1,622	2,716	1,354	45,504
Male, 16 to 21 years old	5,934	556	830	4,077	32,507	3,736	2,042	1,350	7,006	2,543	60,581
Not enrolled in school	1,360	183	221	1,227	9,443	995	634	527	1,384	1,228	17,202
Not high school graduate	525	68	80	407	2,215	315	282	221	468	301	4,882
Unemployed or not in labor force	261	26	10	238	1,164	217	116	135	231	160	2,558

San Joaquin Valley										San Joaquin Valley 8-County Total	Central Valley 18-County Total
Employment Status	Fresno	Kern	Kings	Madera	Merced	San Joaquin	Stanislaus	Tulare			
Male, 16 years old and over	134,486	107,561	22,398	13,773	34,244	99,903	63,689	61,320	537,374	915,551	
Labor force	97,178	81,279	17,460	9,329	26,505	72,939	46,001	44,134	394,825	677,052	
Percent of total	72.3	75.6	78.0	67.7	77.4	73.0	72.2	72.0	73.5	74.0	
Civilian labor force	96,540	76,566	12,245	9,312	21,446	72,117	45,763	44,029	378,018	640,944	
Employed	89,725	71,991	11,398	8,554	20,095	66,862	42,259	41,427	352,311	595,077	
Unemployed	6,815	4,575	847	758	1,351	5,255	3,504	2,602	25,707	45,867	
Percent of civilian labor force	7.1	6.0	6.9	8.1	6.3	7.3	7.7	5.9	6.8	7.2	
Not in labor force	37,308	26,282	4,938	4,444	7,739	26,964	17,888	17,186	142,549	238,499	
Inmate of institution	1,877	1,430	221	300	380	3,414	828	1,664	10,114	15,322	
Enrolled in school	12,301	6,946	1,374	867	2,158	6,575	4,185	3,990	38,396	70,912	
Other: Under 65 years	10,752	8,428	1,657	1,603	2,568	6,663	5,660	5,126	42,457	67,360	
65 years and over	12,378	9,478	1,686	1,674	2,633	10,312	7,015	6,406	51,582	84,905	
Female, 16 years old and over	146,478	112,414	20,903	14,444	34,249	102,893	69,734	64,698	565,813	966,218	
Labor force	54,189	40,888	7,166	4,529	12,543	38,428	26,258	25,819	209,820	370,300	
Percent of total	37.0	36.4	34.3	31.4	36.6	37.3	37.7	39.9	37.1	36.3	
Civilian labor force	54,184	40,824	7,081	4,529	12,520	38,407	26,252	25,814	209,611	369,666	
Employed	49,004	37,548	6,542	4,066	11,067	34,568	22,973	24,135	189,903	336,877	
Unemployed	5,180	3,276	539	463	1,453	3,839	3,279	1,679	19,708	32,779	
Percent of civilian labor force	9.6	8.0	7.6	10.2	11.6	10.0	12.5	6.5	9.4	8.9	
Not in labor force	92,289	71,526	13,737	9,915	21,706	64,465	43,476	38,879	355,993	595,918	
Inmate of institution	1,789	815	122	153	303	1,771	943	1,201	7,097	9,946	
Enrolled in school	13,428	7,971	1,509	1,008	2,629	8,146	4,740	4,353	43,784	78,045	
Other: Under 65 years	59,114	50,202	9,875	6,584	15,315	41,536	28,262	24,876	235,764	393,075	
65 years and over	17,958	12,538	2,231	2,170	3,459	13,012	9,531	8,449	69,348	114,852	
Male, 16 to 21 years old	23,414	17,852	4,643	2,026	6,189	15,543	9,781	9,954	89,402	149,983	
Not enrolled in school	6,512	7,167	2,630	725	2,696	4,903	3,179	3,489	31,301	48,503	
Not high school graduate	3,031	3,061	544	424	861	2,205	1,368	1,820	13,314	18,196	
Unemployed or not in labor force	1,421	1,431	181	262	349	1,174	628	850	6,296	8,854	

Source: 1970 Census of Population and Housing, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF THE MANUFACTURING WORKER IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY SMSAs AND CALIFORNIA, 1949-1972

Year	Average			Average			Average		
	Weekly Earnings	Hourly Earnings	Hours per Week	Weekly Earnings	Hourly Earnings	Hours per Week	Weekly Earnings	Hourly Earnings	Hours per Week
	Bakersfield SMSA			Fresno SMSA			Modesto SMSA		
1949	\$ 67.94	\$1.61	42.2	\$ 55.02	\$1.52	36.2			
1950	70.81	1.67	42.4	56.76	1.53	37.1			
1951	74.87	1.77	42.3	61.22	1.65	37.1			
1952	78.44	1.85	42.4	64.30	1.71	37.6			
1953	88.54	2.04	43.4	67.32	1.80	37.4			
1954	91.37	2.12	43.1	70.31	1.86	37.8			
1955	89.86	2.16	41.6	73.53	1.93	38.1			
1956	97.21	2.32	41.9	77.21	1.99	38.8			
1957	99.77	2.41	41.4	79.00	2.09	37.8			
1958	102.82	2.52	40.8	80.78	2.16	37.4			
1959	103.94	2.56	40.6	84.45	2.24	37.7			
1960	106.53	2.67	39.9	86.68	2.33	37.2			
1961	112.52	2.82	39.9	91.99	2.44	37.7			
1962	118.08	2.93	40.3	92.23	2.44	37.8	\$ 96.61	\$2.49	38.8
1963	123.52	3.02	40.9	94.49	2.48	38.1	99.33	2.56	38.8
1964	128.93	3.16	40.8	98.94	2.55	38.8	102.68	2.66	38.6
1965	132.68	3.26	40.7	102.56	2.65	38.7	101.73	2.67	38.1
1966	134.34	3.35	40.1	108.70	2.78	39.1	107.16	2.85	37.6
1967	139.06	3.40	40.9	110.02	2.88	38.2	117.56	3.03	38.8
1968	142.27	3.47	41.0	115.97	3.02	38.4	122.18	3.19	38.3
1969	148.92	3.65	40.8	121.91	3.15	38.7	124.36	3.23	38.5
1970	151.26	3.81	39.7	127.87	3.33	38.4	126.11	3.39	37.2
1971	161.20	4.04	39.9	138.41	3.54	39.1	138.26	3.61	38.3
1972	174.10	4.32	40.3	146.98	3.74	39.3	149.34	3.93	38.0
	Sacramento SMSA			Stockton SMSA			California		
	Weekly Earnings	Hourly Earnings	Hours per Week	Weekly Earnings	Hourly Earnings	Hours per Week	Weekly Earnings	Hourly Earnings	Hours per Week
1949				\$ 60.92	\$1.54	30.6	\$ 61.89	\$1.60	38.8
1950				62.68	1.58	39.8	65.39	1.65	39.7
1951				68.75	1.69	40.6	71.79	1.77	40.5
1952				71.30	1.81	39.3	75.85	1.87	40.6
1953				74.17	1.88	39.4	78.82	1.97	40.1
1954				75.48	1.93	39.1	81.05	2.03	39.9
1955				77.75	1.97	39.4	85.24	2.11	40.5
1956				83.93	2.08	40.3	89.93	2.22	40.6
1957				85.92	2.16	39.7	92.89	2.32	40.0
1958	\$101.02	\$2.47	40.9	90.45	2.25	40.2	97.36	2.44	39.9
1959	107.30	2.63	40.8	94.30	2.34	40.3	101.71	2.53	40.2
1960	111.38	2.75	40.5	98.98	2.45	40.4	104.28	2.62	39.8
1961	115.26	2.86	40.3	101.00	2.57	39.3	108.53	2.72	39.9
1962	122.59	2.99	41.0	108.81	2.68	40.6	112.44	2.79	40.3
1963	126.89	3.11	40.8	111.76	2.78	40.2	115.78	2.88	40.2
1964	129.77	3.22	40.3	116.81	2.87	40.7	119.29	2.96	40.3
1965	132.59	3.29	40.3	122.21	3.01	40.6	123.83	3.05	40.6
1966	135.93	3.45	39.4	125.20	3.13	40.0	128.93	3.16	40.8
1967	140.01	3.59	39.0	131.67	3.30	39.9	132.92	3.29	40.4
1968	150.40	3.76	40.0	137.08	3.41	40.2	138.63	3.44	40.3
1969	154.45	3.93	39.3	145.89	3.62	40.3	145.89	3.62	40.3
1970	159.49	4.10	38.9	153.24	3.86	39.7	150.48	3.80	39.6
1971	166.80	4.31	38.7	168.06	4.16	40.4	158.79	4.02	39.5
1972	174.34	4.54	38.4	177.91	4.47	39.8	170.02	4.24	40.1

Source: California Department of Human Resources Development, Employment Data and Research Section.

**PERSONAL INCOME IN THE
CENTRAL VALLEY, 1960-1971**
(In Thousands Of Dollars)

County	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Fresno	\$ 822,137	\$ 858,580	\$ 905,305	\$ 949,182	\$ 1,040,626	\$ 1,093,025
Kern	688,369	704,363	741,510	788,598	851,419	910,059
Kings	112,027	120,382	131,166	150,801	169,110	171,229
Madera	80,656	82,379	85,908	86,733	97,455	100,295
Merced	183,798	191,397	200,222	219,524	250,069	256,368
San Joaquin	573,995	604,386	644,382	686,179	741,619	800,985
Stanislaus	335,098	357,260	381,994	408,964	446,401	478,843
Tulare	356,142	358,549	378,070	390,186	433,527	443,109
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area)	\$ 3,152,267	\$ 3,217,296	\$ 3,468,557	\$ 3,680,167	\$ 4,030,226	\$ 4,253,913
Butte	\$ 172,860	\$ 195,180	\$ 200,012	\$ 225,762	\$ 243,430	\$ 254,377
Colusa	36,991	37,652	40,238	41,367	46,266	46,595
Glenn	42,078	44,612	47,593	47,615	52,857	56,329
Placer	113,588	122,988	130,976	149,062	175,896	189,756
Sacramento	1,304,017	1,394,628	1,497,318	1,623,598	1,710,399	1,795,408
Shasta	123,371	141,459	147,215	166,683	187,922	200,894
Sutter	82,839	94,206	93,404	97,449	108,996	111,519
Tehama	54,814	58,841	60,857	64,437	69,334	75,781
Yolo	167,206	176,967	192,841	206,131	232,455	252,258
Yuba	92,851	114,199	119,547	112,346	119,840	124,431
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area)	\$ 2,190,615	\$ 2,380,732	\$ 2,536,001	\$ 2,734,450	\$ 2,947,395	\$ 3,107,348
Central Valley (18-County Area)	\$ 5,342,882	\$ 5,658,028	\$ 6,004,558	\$ 6,414,617	\$ 6,977,621	\$ 7,361,261
Sacramento SMSA*	\$ 1,584,811	\$ 1,694,583	\$ 1,821,135	\$ 1,978,791	\$ 2,118,750	\$ 2,237,422
Balance of State	\$37,637,118	\$40,019,972	\$43,046,442	\$46,200,383	\$49,592,379	\$52,872,739
California Total	\$42,980,000	\$45,678,000	\$49,051,000	\$52,615,000	\$56,570,000	\$60,234,000
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Fresno	\$ 1,183,512	\$ 1,225,153	\$ 1,357,642	\$ 1,426,857	\$ 1,524,639	\$ 1,680,067
Kern	959,194	1,021,026	1,117,538	1,164,766	1,246,252	1,362,167
Kings	189,409	202,117	224,070	228,670	224,334	258,980
Madera	105,119	108,551	119,567	127,025	133,512	152,335
Merced	275,388	278,483	304,746	317,344	347,819	385,852
San Joaquin	878,622	941,664	1,021,536	1,082,843	1,161,497	1,265,119
Stanislaus	516,771	563,983	621,281	668,426	707,032	787,361
Tulare	491,921	500,984	554,374	594,469	628,947	699,655
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area)	\$ 4,599,936	\$ 4,841,961	\$ 5,320,754	\$ 5,610,400	\$ 5,974,032	\$ 6,591,536
Butte	\$ 277,832	\$ 279,965	\$ 287,243	\$ 306,326	\$ 320,443	\$ 361,273
Colusa	52,168	52,506	64,660	63,867	63,190	69,423
Glenn	58,956	57,537	65,354	67,981	68,334	75,787
Placer	193,642	200,457	222,180	240,671	251,905	274,465
Sacramento	1,940,196	2,081,578	2,241,845	2,367,893	2,551,858	2,805,448
Shasta	211,512	224,598	235,873	258,985	267,707	296,738
Sutter	116,976	122,537	140,608	139,067	143,341	160,513
Tehama	78,914	81,560	89,684	97,019	102,969	109,778
Yolo	266,681	279,591	312,714	328,284	351,411	381,080
Yuba	140,583	157,107	176,756	177,752	193,450	206,439
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area)	\$ 3,337,460	\$ 3,537,436	\$ 3,836,917	\$ 4,047,845	\$ 4,314,608	\$ 4,740,944
Central Valley (18-County Area)	\$ 7,937,396	\$ 8,379,397	\$ 9,157,671	\$ 9,658,245	\$10,288,640	\$11,332,480
Sacramento SMSA*	\$ 2,400,519	\$ 2,561,626	\$ 2,776,739	\$ 2,936,848	\$ 3,155,174	\$ 3,460,993
Balance of State	\$57,218,604	\$61,556,203	\$67,742,829	\$73,533,755	\$78,536,360	\$82,785,520
California Total	\$65,156,000	\$69,935,600	\$76,900,500	\$83,192,000	\$88,825,000	\$94,118,000
	Numerical Increase 1961-1971	Percent Increase 1961-1971	1971 Percent of Central Valley			
Fresno	\$ 821,487	95.7	14.8			
Kern	657,804	93.4	12.0			
Kings	138,598	115.1	2.3			
Madera	69,956	84.9	1.3			
Merced	194,455	101.6	3.4			
San Joaquin	660,733	109.3	11.2			
Stanislaus	430,101	120.4	6.9			
Tulare	341,106	95.1	6.2			
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area)	\$ 3,314,240	101.1	58.2			
Butte	\$ 166,093	85.1	3.2			
Colusa	31,771	84.4	0.6			
Glenn	31,175	69.9	0.7			
Placer	151,477	123.2	2.4			
Sacramento	1,410,820	101.2	24.8			
Shasta	155,279	109.8	2.6			
Sutter	66,307	70.4	1.4			
Tehama	50,937	86.6	1.0			
Yolo	204,113	115.3	3.4			
Yuba	92,240	80.8	1.8			
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area)	\$ 2,360,212	99.1	41.8			
Central Valley (18-County Area)	\$ 5,674,452	100.3	100.0			
Sacramento SMSA*	\$ 1,766,410	104.2	30.5			
Balance of State	\$42,765,548	106.9	—			
California Total	\$48,440,000	106.0	—			

* Placer, Sacramento and Yolo Counties.
Source: Williams Research Associates, Berkeley, California.

1971 PERSONAL INCOME BY SOURCE IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY

(In Thousands Of Dollars)

County	Wages and Salaries	Other Labor Income	Proprietors Income	Property Income	Transfer Payments	Total
Fresno	\$ 900,424	\$ 48,954	\$ 273,850	\$ 217,950	\$ 238,889	\$ 1,680,067
Kern	820,475	34,510	188,552	142,578	176,052	1,362,167
Kings	142,712	4,618	58,787	23,194	29,669	258,980
Madera	69,958	3,107	34,814	18,711	25,745	152,335
Merced	215,914	7,393	78,082	33,904	50,559	385,852
San Joaquin	733,938	38,057	141,725	161,253	190,146	1,265,119
Stanislaus	424,743	25,480	117,542	99,135	120,461	787,361
Tulare	344,191	15,823	143,495	88,146	108,000	699,655
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area)	\$ 3,652,355	\$ 177,942	\$1,036,847	\$ 784,871	\$ 939,521	\$ 6,591,536
Butte	\$ 172,811	\$ 9,054	\$ 47,121	\$ 56,827	\$ 75,460	\$ 361,273
Colusa	25,673	926	26,083	9,793	6,948	69,423
Glenn	33,071	1,421	21,041	9,642	10,612	75,787
Placer	151,217	7,399	25,100	44,315	46,434	274,465
Sacramento	1,794,353	74,237	189,082	321,609	426,167	2,805,448
Shasta	167,926	9,954	34,405	34,504	49,949	296,738
Sutter	76,442	3,521	45,003	16,949	18,568	160,513
Tehama	58,104	3,268	14,466	16,793	17,147	109,778
Yolo	242,016	10,111	49,064	40,966	38,923	381,080
Yuba	144,559	4,029	16,772	14,236	26,843	206,439
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area)	\$ 2,866,172	\$ 123,920	\$ 468,167	\$ 565,634	\$ 717,051	\$ 4,740,944
Central Valley (18-County Area)	\$ 6,518,527	\$ 301,862	\$1,505,014	\$ 1,350,505	\$ 1,656,572	\$11,332,480
Southern California (10-County Area)	\$35,209,230	\$2,202,217	\$3,491,328	\$ 7,413,925	\$ 6,763,628	\$55,080,328
Northern Coastal (16-County Area)	\$16,827,982	\$1,016,112	\$1,963,963	\$ 4,098,114	\$ 3,049,082	\$26,955,253
Mountain (14-County Area)	\$ 415,261	\$ 20,809	\$ 73,695	\$ 101,456	\$ 138,718	\$ 749,939
California Total	\$58,971,000	\$3,541,000	\$7,034,000	\$12,964,000	\$11,608,000	\$94,118,000

Source: Williams Research Associates.

MEDIAN EARNINGS IN 1969 OF PERSONS IN THE EXPERIENCED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE FOR SELECTED OCCUPATION GROUPS IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY

	Butte	Colusa	Fresno	Glenn	Kern
Male, 16 years old and over with earnings*	\$ 7,149	\$ 7,120	\$ 7,104	\$ 6,635	\$ 7,818
Professional, managerial, and kindred workers	9,971	10,337	10,714	9,565	11,470
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	8,141	8,000	8,126	7,378	8,765
Operatives, including transport	6,561	6,891	6,480	6,114	7,459
Laborers, except farm	5,021	5,487	4,760	5,529	5,099
Farmers and farm managers	7,658	11,130	6,825	6,728	7,833
Farm laborers, except unpaid and farm foremen	3,428	4,947	3,424	4,337	3,980
Female, 16 years old and over with earnings*	\$ 3,095	\$ 3,783	\$ 3,343	\$ 2,857	\$ 3,373
Clerical and kindred workers	3,821	4,690	4,119	3,800	4,195
Operatives, including transport	1,723	—	2,594	1,912	2,310
	Kings	Madera	Merced	Placer	Sacramento
Male, 16 years old and over with earnings*	\$ 6,525	\$ 6,280	\$ 6,371	\$ 8,094	\$ 8,518
Professional, managerial, and kindred workers	9,889	9,564	9,983	11,643	11,883
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	7,228	7,380	7,762	8,542	8,858
Operatives, including transport	7,336	6,160	5,886	7,184	7,409
Laborers, except farm	3,944	4,282	5,003	5,156	5,817
Farmers and farm managers	6,157	7,096	6,312	5,643	6,060
Farm laborers, except unpaid and farm foremen	3,856	3,777	4,232	2,915	3,435
Female, 16 years old and over with earnings*	\$ 3,077	\$ 3,192	\$ 3,041	\$ 4,235	\$ 4,464
Clerical and kindred workers	3,893	3,765	3,622	4,880	5,073
Operatives, including transport	2,034	2,875	2,182	4,132	2,951
	San Joaquin	Shasta	Stanislaus	Sutter	Tehama
Male, 16 years old and over with earnings*	\$ 7,777	\$ 7,785	\$ 7,551	\$ 7,513	\$ 7,469
Professional, managerial, and kindred workers	10,925	10,438	10,784	11,408	10,057
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	8,832	8,441	8,431	8,621	8,480
Operatives, including transport	7,363	7,313	6,947	7,299	7,303
Laborers, except farm	5,914	6,319	5,016	5,436	6,728
Farmers and farm managers	7,261	6,038	6,663	6,863	5,846
Farm laborers, except unpaid and farm foremen	3,340	2,431	3,934	4,089	4,403
Female, 16 years old and over with earnings*	\$ 3,642	\$ 3,339	\$ 3,385	\$ 3,608	\$ 2,893
Clerical and kindred workers	4,397	4,000	4,247	4,308	4,131
Operatives, including transport	2,577	2,764	2,537	2,526	2,325
	Tulare	Yolo	Yuba	California	
Male, 16 years old and over with earnings*	\$ 6,022	\$ 7,429	\$ 6,962	\$ 8,520	
Professional, managerial, and kindred workers	9,584	9,990	9,691	12,095	
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	7,574	8,283	7,708	9,103	
Operatives, including transport	5,902	6,804	6,366	7,380	
Laborers, except farm	4,430	5,871	5,789	5,655	
Farmers and farm managers	6,316	8,082	6,286	6,810	
Farm laborers, except unpaid and farm foremen	3,401	4,079	3,616	3,777	
Female, 16 years old and over with earnings*	\$ 3,012	\$ 3,405	\$ 3,451	\$ 4,237	
Clerical and kindred workers	3,857	4,390	3,850	4,838	
Operatives, including transport	2,708	2,269	2,161	3,707	

* Includes persons in other occupation groups, not separately shown.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TYPE OF INCOME OF FAMILIES IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY, 1969

Type	Butte	Colusa	Fresno	Glenn	Kern	Kings
All families	26,398	3,193	102,046	4,520	83,503	15,788
With wage or salary income	19,746	2,450	85,780	3,551	70,766	13,266
Mean wage or salary income	\$ 8,538	\$ 8,522	\$ 8,867	\$ 7,591	\$ 9,363	\$ 7,653
With nonfarm self-employment income	3,448	436	11,866	737	8,832	1,649
Mean nonfarm self-employment income	\$ 7,923	\$ 8,556	\$ 8,917	\$ 6,843	\$ 8,489	\$ 8,281
With farm self-employment income	1,406	521	6,208	1,088	1,953	1,131
Mean farm self-employment income	\$ 5,528	\$12,570	\$ 4,643	\$ 4,691	\$ 5,497	\$ 4,151
With Social Security income	7,091	678	18,696	1,024	14,452	2,339
Mean Social Security income	\$ 1,824	\$ 1,835	\$ 1,609	\$ 1,752	\$ 1,673	\$ 1,506
With public assistance or public welfare income	2,676	196	13,053	296	8,577	2,061
Mean public assistance or public welfare income	\$ 1,531	\$ 1,425	\$ 1,647	\$ 1,404	\$ 1,618	\$ 1,580
With other income	10,073	1,045	31,944	1,811	23,531	4,349
Mean other income	\$ 2,311	\$ 2,345	\$ 1,990	\$ 1,779	\$ 1,880	\$ 1,721
	Madera	Merced	Placer	Sacramento	San Joaquin	Shasta
All families	10,612	25,647	20,050	161,765	73,264	20,705
With wage or salary income	8,391	21,766	16,610	142,963	61,949	16,980
Mean wage or salary income	\$ 7,345	\$ 8,064	\$ 9,962	\$ 10,699	\$ 9,590	\$ 9,144
With nonfarm self-employment income	1,305	2,683	2,620	17,811	8,525	2,969
Mean nonfarm self-employment income	\$ 8,057	\$ 7,951	\$ 8,924	\$ 8,161	\$ 9,513	\$ 8,546
With farm self-employment income	1,197	2,708	723	2,603	4,065	523
Mean farm self-employment income	\$ 5,077	\$ 4,718	\$ 4,045	\$ 2,685	\$ 5,451	\$ 3,318
With Social Security income	2,552	4,191	3,728	24,474	13,535	4,077
Mean Social Security income	\$ 1,635	\$ 1,515	\$ 1,834	\$ 1,705	\$ 1,595	\$ 1,658
With public assistance or public welfare income	1,907	2,929	1,474	15,327	8,142	2,454
Mean public assistance or public welfare income	\$ 1,724	\$ 1,625	\$ 1,376	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,470	\$ 1,419
With other income	3,205	7,515	7,321	70,506	25,027	7,624
Mean other income	\$ 2,345	\$ 1,873	\$ 2,081	\$ 2,156	\$ 2,087	\$ 1,918
	Stanislaus	Sutter	Tehama	Tulare	Yolo	Yuba
All families	50,709	11,020	7,952	46,795	21,889	10,896
With wage or salary income	41,897	9,361	6,389	38,389	19,201	9,363
Mean wage or salary income	\$ 8,978	\$ 9,070	\$ 8,730	\$ 7,921	\$ 9,788	\$ 7,955
With nonfarm self-employment income	5,916	1,563	1,088	5,655	2,241	917
Mean nonfarm self-employment income	\$ 9,859	\$ 8,564	\$ 6,558	\$ 7,613	\$ 7,586	\$ 6,059
With farm self-employment income	3,814	1,168	973	4,149	1,015	367
Mean farm self-employment income	\$ 4,483	\$ 4,872	\$ 2,911	\$ 5,387	\$ 5,361	\$ 3,264
With Social Security income	10,384	1,904	1,839	9,665	3,113	1,582
Mean Social Security income	\$ 1,604	\$ 1,572	\$ 1,753	\$ 1,605	\$ 1,585	\$ 1,564
With public assistance or public welfare income	6,301	972	699	7,111	1,732	1,125
Mean public assistance or public welfare income	\$ 1,523	\$ 1,294	\$ 1,424	\$ 1,572	\$ 1,382	\$ 1,504
With other income	16,461	3,969	2,882	13,637	8,225	3,007
Mean other income	\$ 2,042	\$ 2,373	\$ 1,973	\$ 2,200	\$ 1,849	\$ 1,633

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

INCOME OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY, 1969

	Butte	Colusa	Fresno	Glenn	Kern	Kings	Madera	Merced	Placer	Sacramento
All families	26,398	3,193	102,046	4,520	83,503	15,788	10,612	25,647	20,050	161,765
Less than \$1,000	655	67	2,586	79	2,132	579	287	766	524	3,489
\$1,000 to \$1,999	1,103	89	3,677	141	2,677	660	398	887	557	3,249
\$2,000 to \$2,999	1,839	154	6,075	266	4,441	880	752	1,415	949	5,261
\$3,000 to \$3,999	2,302	179	7,247	294	5,365	1,225	1,003	1,908	958	7,006
\$4,000 to \$4,999	1,858	224	6,781	273	5,274	1,218	858	1,844	909	6,997
\$5,000 to \$5,999	1,827	164	6,581	364	5,310	1,433	871	2,067	1,023	8,223
\$6,000 to \$6,999	1,741	224	6,529	351	5,506	1,422	755	2,288	1,262	8,867
\$7,000 to \$7,999	1,883	235	7,077	378	5,712	1,313	814	1,958	1,357	10,059
\$8,000 to \$8,999	1,761	216	7,191	370	5,693	1,036	680	1,730	1,458	11,056
\$9,000 to \$9,999	1,607	171	6,317	282	5,743	946	715	1,672	1,420	10,749
\$10,000 to \$11,999	2,941	494	11,948	544	10,229	1,709	1,135	2,724	2,676	20,942
\$12,000 to \$14,999	2,990	378	12,417	489	10,773	1,636	975	2,762	2,734	25,668
\$15,000 to \$24,999	3,057	439	13,767	569	11,974	1,391	1,065	2,976	3,416	32,630
\$25,000 to \$49,999	764	132	3,409	110	2,377	319	259	551	718	6,547
\$50,000 or more	70	27	444	10	297	21	45	99	89	1,022
Median income	\$ 7,995	\$ 9,260	\$ 8,622	\$ 8,308	\$ 8,937	\$ 7,363	\$ 7,469	\$ 7,842	\$ 9,724	\$ 10,566
Mean income	\$ 9,243	\$11,003	\$ 9,901	\$ 9,410	\$ 9,946	\$ 8,496	\$ 8,782	\$ 9,156	\$ 10,767	\$ 11,737
Families with female head	2,513	265	12,076	290	8,700	1,639	1,076	2,606	1,772	18,577
Mean income	\$ 5,305	\$ 7,266	\$ 5,231	\$ 6,522	\$ 5,202	\$ 4,613	\$ 5,313	\$ 4,814	\$ 5,744	\$ 6,320
All families and unrelated individuals	40,892	4,356	137,185	5,846	108,074	22,259	13,557	33,312	26,299	217,356
Median income	\$ 5,028	\$ 7,302	\$ 6,830	\$ 7,002	\$ 7,469	\$ 5,715	\$ 6,084	\$ 6,519	\$ 8,187	\$ 8,710
Mean income	\$ 6,866	\$ 9,157	\$ 8,269	\$ 8,226	\$ 8,563	\$ 6,952	\$ 7,505	\$ 7,833	\$ 9,181	\$ 9,900
All unrelated individuals	14,494	1,163	35,139	1,326	24,571	6,471	2,945	7,665	6,249	55,591
Median income	\$ 1,806	\$ 2,684	\$ 2,298	\$ 2,631	\$ 2,473	\$ 2,374	\$ 1,911	\$ 2,348	\$ 2,627	\$ 3,189
Mean income	\$ 2,539	\$ 4,087	\$ 3,529	\$ 4,189	\$ 3,864	\$ 3,184	\$ 2,902	\$ 3,410	\$ 4,092	\$ 4,555
Female unrelated individuals	8,201	584	19,561	755	12,843	2,101	1,649	3,214	3,265	29,432
Mean income	\$ 2,241	\$ 3,830	\$ 3,079	\$ 3,285	\$ 3,010	\$ 2,955	\$ 2,391	\$ 3,126	\$ 3,327	\$ 3,933
Per capita income of persons	\$ 2,771	\$ 3,214	\$ 2,761	\$ 2,782	\$ 2,823	\$ 2,350	\$ 2,456	\$ 2,503	\$ 3,143	\$ 3,414

	San Joaquin	Shasta	Stanislaus	Sutter	Tehama	Tulare	Yolo	Yuba	California
All families	73,264	20,705	50,709	11,020	7,952	46,795	21,889	10,896	5,001,255
Less than \$1,000	1,956	565	1,081	172	139	1,270	549	359	111,268
\$1,000 to \$1,999	2,203	668	1,866	322	258	1,705	721	461	116,312
\$2,000 to \$2,999	3,523	1,027	2,725	470	478	2,927	951	681	176,746
\$3,000 to \$3,999	3,922	1,276	3,627	758	496	3,929	1,136	787	215,158
\$4,000 to \$4,999	3,904	1,051	3,350	672	459	3,731	1,035	860	222,202
\$5,000 to \$5,999	3,735	1,254	3,227	718	562	3,888	1,125	1,056	242,986
\$6,000 to \$6,999	4,111	1,389	3,465	740	565	3,498	1,480	1,081	264,960
\$7,000 to \$7,999	4,805	1,407	3,502	711	714	3,287	1,591	978	293,660
\$8,000 to \$8,999	5,352	1,560	3,464	838	649	3,070	1,648	815	312,881
\$9,000 to \$9,999	5,184	1,437	3,245	612	568	2,963	1,469	568	311,639
\$10,000 to \$11,999	10,153	2,940	6,124	1,325	951	5,018	2,762	1,035	635,825
\$12,000 to \$14,999	10,468	2,765	6,546	1,474	942	5,106	2,894	965	763,148
\$15,000 to \$24,999	10,929	2,789	6,497	1,750	984	5,043	3,561	1,047	1,029,394
\$25,000 to \$49,999	2,563	482	1,688	375	165	1,174	913	192	257,628
\$50,000 or more	456	95	302	83	22	186	54	11	47,448
Median income	\$ 9,602	\$ 9,108	\$ 8,725	\$ 9,178	\$ 8,470	\$ 7,745	\$ 9,482	\$ 7,167	\$ 10,732
Mean income	\$ 10,689	\$10,009	\$ 10,085	\$ 10,676	\$ 9,513	\$ 9,108	\$10,641	\$ 8,289	\$ 12,227
Families with female head	8,049	1,925	5,290	940	600	4,436	2,074	955	-
Mean income	\$ 5,659	\$ 5,605	\$ 5,456	\$ 6,341	\$ 4,873	\$ 5,235	\$ 5,887	\$ 4,898	-
All families and unrelated individuals	101,725	26,531	65,585	13,665	10,253	59,383	36,513	15,434	-
Median income	\$ 7,565	\$ 7,687	\$ 7,228	\$ 8,033	\$ 7,235	\$ 6,435	\$ 5,973	\$ 5,773	-
Mean income	\$ 8,697	\$ 8,620	\$ 8,648	\$ 9,415	\$ 8,134	\$ 7,909	\$ 7,481	\$ 6,835	-
All unrelated individuals	28,461	5,826	14,876	2,645	2,301	12,588	14,624	4,538	-
Median income	\$ 2,426	\$ 2,463	\$ 2,400	\$ 2,979	\$ 2,074	\$ 2,370	\$ 1,695	\$ 2,335	-
Mean income	\$ 3,567	\$ 3,686	\$ 3,747	\$ 4,162	\$ 3,368	\$ 3,454	\$ 2,752	\$ 3,346	-
Female unrelated individuals	13,998	3,043	9,062	1,435	1,300	7,271	7,166	1,514	-
Mean income	\$ 3,262	\$ 2,928	\$ 3,133	\$ 3,404	\$ 2,749	\$ 2,915	\$ 2,247	\$ 3,018	-
Per capita income of persons	\$ 3,061	\$ 2,955	\$ 2,924	\$ 3,074	\$ 2,831	\$ 2,506	\$ 2,990	\$ 2,367	-

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

COST ESTIMATES FOR URBAN FAMILY BUDGETS¹—SPRING 1971

Family Consumption Costs											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	Total Budget	Total	Food	Housing ²	Transportation ³	Clothing & Personal Care	Medical Care ⁴	Other Family Consumption	Other Items ⁵	Social Security & Disability Payments	Personal Income Taxes
Lower Budget											
Urban United States	\$ 7,214	\$ 5,841	\$1,964	\$1,516	\$ 536	\$ 848	\$ 609	\$ 368	\$ 357	\$ 387	\$ 629
Metropolitan Areas ⁶	7,330	5,926	1,996	1,543	512	862	630	383	359	395	651
Nonmetropolitan Areas ⁷	6,694	5,464	1,824	1,396	641	787	517	299	345	352	533
Anchorage, Alaska	11,019	8,702	2,434	3,055	906	1,011	945	351	442	449	1,426
Bakersfield, California	7,068	5,744	1,924	1,398	527	861	689	345	353	440	531
Baltimore, Maryland	7,515	5,980	1,871	1,679	530	854	664	382	360	390	785
Boston, Massachusetts	7,825	6,242	2,061	1,766	548	862	594	411	368	406	809
Chicago, Illinois - Northwestern Indiana	7,536	6,106	2,037	1,592	561	882	640	394	364	390	676
Cleveland, Ohio	7,230	5,885	1,973	1,479	556	883	608	386	358	374	613
Dallas, Texas	6,772	5,583	1,821	1,388	494	792	706	382	348	354	487
Denver, Colorado	6,818	5,580	1,887	1,367	518	869	586	353	348	354	536
Detroit, Michigan	7,074	5,751	1,997	1,388	510	868	614	374	354	366	603
Houston, Texas	6,686	5,519	1,850	1,340	511	800	644	374	347	348	472
Honolulu, Hawaii	8,990	7,137	2,442	2,150	610	899	638	398	395	406	1,052
Kansas City, Missouri - Kansas	7,241	5,852	1,982	1,451	554	898	590	377	357	377	655
Los Angeles - Long Beach, California	7,671	6,204	1,934	1,699	554	909	746	362	367	474	626
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota	7,233	5,788	1,906	1,542	511	874	575	380	355	374	716
New York - Northeastern, New Jersey	7,578	6,104	2,202	1,510	460	854	668	410	364	413	697
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania - New Jersey	7,406	5,825	2,109	1,373	496	844	614	389	356	386	839
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	7,078	5,633	1,992	1,392	522	844	518	365	350	369	726
St. Louis, Missouri - Illinois	7,238	5,855	2,033	1,451	590	856	559	366	357	376	650
San Diego, California	7,394	5,997	1,915	1,608	535	876	707	356	361	459	577
San Francisco - Oakland, California	7,971	6,436	2,006	1,859	552	951	688	380	374	480	681
Seattle - Everett, Washington	7,666	6,277	2,085	1,676	518	953	661	384	369	400	620
Washington D.C. - Maryland - Virginia	7,500	6,012	1,940	1,710	540	809	621	392	361	390	737
Intermediate Budget											
Urban United States	\$10,971	\$ 8,626	\$2,532	\$2,638	\$ 964	\$1,196	\$ 612	\$ 684	\$ 560	\$419	\$1,366
Metropolitan Areas ⁶	11,232	8,823	2,575	2,723	969	1,214	633	709	567	421	1,421
Nonmetropolitan Areas ⁷	9,805	7,746	2,338	2,258	941	1,113	521	575	530	409	1,121
Anchorage, Alaska	14,867	11,381	2,979	4,171	1,214	1,420	946	651	656	449	2,381
Bakersfield, California	10,236	8,125	2,391	2,237	984	1,173	691	649	542	480	1,089
Baltimore, Maryland	11,013	8,431	2,482	2,372	977	1,221	668	711	553	406	1,623
Boston, Massachusetts	12,819	9,886	2,739	3,543	1,026	1,221	598	759	604	406	1,923
Chicago, Illinois - Northwestern Indiana	11,460	9,049	2,558	2,864	1,025	1,247	641	714	575	406	1,430
Cleveland, Ohio	11,330	9,030	2,489	2,970	991	1,247	710	720	574	406	1,320
Dallas, Texas	10,056	8,092	2,353	2,247	960	1,123	610	699	541	406	1,017
Denver, Colorado	10,639	8,410	2,366	2,499	961	1,333	591	660	552	406	1,271
Detroit, Michigan	10,754	8,452	2,544	2,456	917	1,230	618	687	554	406	1,342
Houston, Texas	9,894	7,968	2,399	2,129	972	1,335	647	685	537	406	983
Honolulu, Hawaii	13,108	9,974	3,059	3,158	1,154	1,231	642	730	607	406	2,121
Kansas City, Missouri - Kansas	10,981	8,629	2,506	2,525	1,042	1,270	592	694	560	406	1,386
Los Angeles - Long Beach, California	10,985	8,701	2,431	2,636	978	1,245	748	663	563	480	1,241
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota	11,183	8,489	2,420	2,587	971	1,230	578	703	555	406	1,733
New York - Northeastern, New Jersey	12,585	9,777	2,943	3,273	918	1,212	670	761	600	425	1,783
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania - New Jersey	11,404	8,801	2,666	2,574	926	1,192	617	726	566	410	1,627
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	10,686	8,326	2,609	2,353	946	1,206	522	690	549	406	1,405
St. Louis, Missouri - Illinois	10,944	8,608	2,593	2,524	1,052	1,205	563	671	559	406	1,371
San Diego, California	10,670	8,452	2,386	2,522	969	1,197	713	665	554	480	1,184
San Francisco - Oakland, California	11,683	9,244	2,538	2,992	1,013	1,312	692	697	582	480	1,377
Seattle - Everett, Washington	11,124	8,964	2,629	2,707	956	1,302	664	706	572	406	1,182
Washington D.C. - Maryland - Virginia	11,252	8,717	2,552	2,658	1,001	1,163	625	718	563	406	1,566
Higher Budget											
Urban United States	\$15,905	\$11,935	\$3,198	\$3,980	\$1,250	\$1,740	\$ 638	\$1,129	\$ 937	\$419	\$2,614
Metropolitan Areas ⁶	16,408	12,282	3,274	4,137	1,273	1,765	659	1,172	955	421	2,751
Nonmetropolitan Areas ⁷	13,657	10,385	2,857	3,277	1,147	1,625	543	935	861	409	2,002
Anchorage, Alaska	20,577	15,006	3,674	5,829	1,435	1,997	979	1,092	1,091	449	4,031
Bakersfield, California	14,465	11,028	2,991	3,348	1,226	1,663	718	1,082	892	480	2,065
Baltimore, Maryland	16,094	11,685	3,219	3,549	1,229	1,815	694	1,179	925	406	3,078
Boston, Massachusetts	19,073	13,928	3,418	5,414	1,438	1,791	625	1,242	1,037	406	3,702
Chicago, Illinois - Northwestern Indiana	16,487	12,475	3,261	4,157	1,419	1,803	665	1,170	965	406	2,641
Cleveland, Ohio	16,067	12,316	3,163	4,312	1,224	1,800	641	1,176	957	406	2,388
Dallas, Texas	14,620	11,395	3,091	3,606	1,218	1,656	737	1,159	911	406	1,908
Denver, Colorado	15,419	11,607	3,073	3,745	1,178	1,883	615	1,146	930	406	2,548
Detroit, Michigan	15,665	11,781	3,245	3,821	1,145	1,776	648	1,146	896	406	1,820
Houston, Texas	14,213	11,091	3,080	3,295	1,231	1,669	675	1,141	896	406	4,234
Honolulu, Hawaii	19,700	14,018	3,939	4,898	1,536	1,747	668	1,230	1,042	406	2,689
Kansas City, Missouri - Kansas	16,117	12,077	3,267	3,909	1,304	1,838	615	1,144	945	406	2,589
Los Angeles - Long Beach, California	16,225	12,287	3,191	4,143	1,285	1,774	781	1,113	955	480	2,503
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota	16,231	11,645	3,123	3,813	1,180	1,773	604	1,152	923	406	3,257
New York - Northeastern, New Jersey	19,238	13,943	3,752	5,070	1,376	1,790	699	1,256	1,038	425	3,832
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania - New Jersey	16,583	12,293	3,429	3,939	1,313	1,744	644	1,214	956	410	2,924
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	15,475	11,625	3,271	3,672	1,193	1,768	545	1,176	922	406	2,522
St. Louis, Missouri - Illinois	15,733	11,812	3,350	3,673	1,352	1,745	586	1,106	932	406	2,583
San Diego, California	15,517	11,786	3,052	4,016	1,168	1,888	747	1,115	930	480	2,321
San Francisco - Oakland, California	16,906	12,742	3,292	4,392	1,302	1,868	725	1,163	978	480	2,706
Seattle - Everett, Washington	15,786	12,254	3,336	4,069	1,156	1,832	689	1,172	954	406	2,172
Washington D.C. - Maryland - Virginia	16,345	12,002	3,228	3,917	1,310	1,726	650	1,171	941	406	2,996

- The family consists of an employed husband, age 38, a wife not employed outside the home, an 8-year-old girl, and a 13-year-old boy.
- Housing includes shelter, household operations, housefurnishings, and lodging out of home city. Average budgets for shelter are weighted by the following proportions: 15 percent for renter costs, 85 percent for homeowner costs.
- All families were assumed to be automobile owners.
- In total medical care, average budgets for medical insurance were weighted by the following proportions: 30 percent for families paying full cost of insurance; 25 percent for families paying half cost, 44 percent for families covered by noncontributory insurance plans (paid by employer).
- Includes allowances for gifts and contributions, life insurance, and occupational expenses.
- As defined in 1960-61. For a detailed description of current and previous geographical boundaries see the 1967 edition of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, prepared by the Bureau of the Budget.
- Places with population of 2,500 to 50,000.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN WAGE
EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS IN AREAS
WITH URBAN POPULATION OF 50,000 TO 250,000,***
Class C—Including The Bakersfield Urban Area, 1967-1972

Period	All Items	Food	Housing	Apparel and Upkeep	Trans- portation	Health and Recreation
1967						
March	98.7	99.1	98.8	98.3	98.3	98.5
June	99.9	100.1	99.9	100.1	100.1	99.5
September	100.6	100.3	100.7	100.5	100.7	100.9
December	101.8	100.9	101.5	102.5	102.0	102.7
Annual average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1968						
March	103.0	102.3	102.8	103.1	102.5	104.3
June	104.1	103.5	103.8	105.7	102.5	105.7
September	105.1	104.0	105.2	107.5	102.7	106.7
December	106.5	104.9	107.1	109.7	103.6	107.9
Annual average	104.3	103.3	104.3	105.9	102.7	105.7
1969						
March	107.9	106.1	108.6	109.5	106.5	108.8
June	109.6	108.8	110.4	111.3	106.8	110.6
September	110.7	110.4	111.8	112.0	106.0	112.1
December	112.5	112.1	113.5	114.9	108.6	113.0
Annual average	109.7	108.8	110.5	111.5	106.6	110.7
1970						
March	113.9	113.6	116.1	114.8	108.7	113.8
June	115.5	114.2	117.7	116.6	111.6	115.7
September	116.5	114.7	119.6	116.0	111.2	117.4
December	118.0	113.6	121.4	119.7	114.9	118.6
Annual average	115.5	113.9	118.0	116.4	111.1	115.9
1971						
March	118.5	115.6	121.0	118.7	115.4	119.6
June	120.5	117.9	122.9	120.9	117.6	121.3
September	120.8	117.8	123.9	120.1	115.8	123.3
December	121.8	119.0	125.2	122.1	115.6	123.7
Annual average	120.1	117.1	122.9	120.3	116.0	121.6
1972						
March	122.6	121.4	126.1	120.6	115.3	124.2
June	123.8	121.4	127.9	123.6	116.5	125.1
September	124.6	123.6	128.6	123.1	117.0	125.7
December	125.7	124.6	129.6	126.2	117.2	126.6
Annual average	123.9	122.3	127.0	123.0	116.4	125.2

* Based upon 1960 Census of Population.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

**RELATIVE IMPORTANCE¹ IN THE U.S. CONSUMER
PRICE INDEX, OF MAJOR CATEGORIES FOR URBAN AREAS,²
GROUPED BY POPULATION³, DECEMBER 1971**

Population class	All Items	Food	Housing	Apparel and Upkeep	Trans- portation	Health and Recreation
United States total	100.00	22.28	33.97	10.49	13.32	19.94
3.5 million or more (A-1)	32.74	7.53	10.87	3.52	4.30	6.52
1.4 to 3.5 million (A-2)	11.88	2.66	4.05	1.25	1.56	2.36
250,000 to 1.4 million (B)	25.85	5.46	9.00	2.65	3.55	5.19
50,000 to 250,000 (C)	12.50	2.77	4.23	1.32	1.68	2.50
2,500 to 50,000 (D)	17.03	3.86	5.82	1.75	2.23	3.37

¹ These data indicate the percentage of the U.S. "all items" Consumer Price Index weight represented by each population size class index as of December, 1971.

² California areas surveyed which are included in various population classes: (A-1) Los Angeles - Long Beach SMSA, (A-2) San Francisco - Oakland SMSA, (B) San Diego SMSA and (C) Bakersfield SMSA.

³ Based upon 1960 Census of Population.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

PRICE INDICES AND THE PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR

United States, California, Los Angeles-Long Beach SMSA,
And The San Francisco-Oakland SMSA.

Year	U.S. Wholesale Price Index All Commodities 1967=100	U.S. Consumer Price Index* All Items 1967=100	U.S. Purchasing Power of The Consumer Dollar	California Consumer Price Index*† All Items 1967=100	California Purchasing Power of The Consumer Dollar	Los Angeles- Long Beach Consumer Price Index* All Items 1967=100	Los Angeles- Long Beach Purchasing Power of The Consumer Dollar	San Francisco- Oakland Consumer Price Index* All Items 1967=100	San Francisco Oakland Purchasing Power of The Consumer Dollar
1946	62.5	58.5	1.71	N.A.	N.A.	57.7	1.73	55.8	1.79
1947	76.5	66.9	1.49	N.A.	N.A.	65.1	1.54	63.3	1.58
1948	82.8	72.1	1.39	N.A.	N.A.	69.8	1.43	67.7	1.48
1949	78.7	71.4	1.40	N.A.	N.A.	69.6	1.44	67.6	1.48
1950	81.8	72.1	1.39	69.1	1.45	70.1	1.43	67.6	1.48
1951	91.1	77.8	1.29	74.8	1.34	76.0	1.32	73.1	1.37
1952	88.6	79.5	1.26	77.2	1.30	78.2	1.28	75.7	1.32
1953	87.4	80.1	1.25	78.1	1.28	78.9	1.27	77.0	1.30
1954	87.6	80.5	1.24	78.1	1.28	78.8	1.27	77.1	1.30
1955	87.8	80.2	1.25	77.9	1.28	78.8	1.27	76.6	1.31
1956	90.7	81.4	1.23	79.4	1.26	80.0	1.25	78.4	1.28
1957	93.3	84.3	1.19	82.8	1.21	82.7	1.21	81.5	1.23
1958	94.6	86.6	1.15	85.1	1.18	85.5	1.17	84.5	1.18
1959	94.8	87.3	1.15	86.6	1.15	86.9	1.15	86.1	1.16
1960	94.9	88.7	1.13	88.2	1.13	88.5	1.13	87.8	1.14
1961	94.5	89.6	1.12	89.3	1.12	89.6	1.12	88.9	1.12
1962	94.8	90.6	1.10	90.5	1.10	90.6	1.10	90.3	1.11
1963	94.5	91.7	1.09	91.9	1.09	92.0	1.09	91.5	1.09
1964	94.7	92.9	1.08	93.5	1.07	93.7	1.07	92.9	1.08
1965	96.6	94.5	1.06	95.4	1.05	95.7	1.04	94.7	1.06
1966	99.8	97.2	1.03	97.3	1.03	97.5	1.03	97.1	1.03
1967	100.0	100.0	1.00	100.0	1.00	100.0	1.00	100.0	1.00
1968	102.5	104.2	.96	104.1	.96	103.9	.96	104.5	.96
1969	106.5	109.8	.91	109.3	.91	108.8	.92	110.2	.91
1970	110.4	116.3	.86	114.9	.87	114.3	.87	115.8	.86
1971	114.0	121.3	.82	119.2	.84	118.5	.84	120.1	.83
1972	119.1	125.3	.80	123.1	.81	122.3	.82	124.3	.80

N.A.=Not Available
 * Popularly known as the "cost of living index."
 † California Consumer Price Index - Computed by the California State Department of Finance. Data for 1950-64 based on a weighted average of Los Angeles-Long Beach SMSA and the San Francisco-Oakland SMSA indices.
 ‡ Data for 1965-72 based on a weighted average of Los Angeles-Long Beach SMSA, San Francisco-Oakland SMSA, and San Diego SMSA indices. The three-area index differs only slightly from the two-area index weighting.
 Source: (1) Wholesale Price Index - Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.
 (2) Consumer Price Index - Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.
 (3) Purchasing Power of the Dollar - Computed by the Economic Research Division of Security Pacific National Bank from the price indices compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

BANKS HEADQUARTERED AND OPERATING
IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY

(Assets And Deposits In Thousands Of Dollars)

County	Headquartered*			Operating**				Percent Change in Deposits 1960-72
	Number	Assets	% of Assets	Number	Branches	Total Deposits†	% of Deposits	
June 30, 1972								
Fresno	2	\$ 52,363	7.8	13	69	\$ 854,915	12.7	+ 109.6
Kern	3	175,823	26.3	10	67	634,797	9.4	+ 127.6
Kings	—	—	—	6	12	121,050	1.8	+ 92.4
Madera	—	—	—	5	7	99,241	1.5	+ 166.4
Merced	—	—	—	7	19	205,390	3.0	+ 129.7
San Joaquin	5	311,401	46.6	13	42	740,563	11.0	+ 138.1
Stanislaus	1	21,796	3.3	10	34	450,507	6.7	+ 147.9
Tulare	—	—	—	7	28	333,632	4.9	+ 100.4
San Joaquin Valley								
(8-County Area)	11	\$ 561,383	84.0	—	278	\$ 3,440,095	51.0	+ 124.0
Butte	—	\$ —	—	6	19	\$ 232,974	3.5	+ 140.9
Colusa	—	—	—	3	6	51,766	0.8	+ 98.5
Glenn	1	10,468	1.6	3	4	50,929	0.8	+ 104.8
Placer	2	31,011	4.6	7	21	199,011	2.9	+ 215.1
Sacramento	3	55,513	8.3	19	103	2,142,195	31.7	+ 213.0
Shasta	1	9,775	1.5	6	14	168,441	2.5	+ 146.4
Sutter	—	—	—	3	6	75,457	1.1	+ 186.1
Tehama	—	—	—	3	6	63,960	0.9	+ 129.2
Yolo	—	—	—	7	16	246,664	3.7	+ 243.6
Yuba	—	—	—	4	7	77,327	1.1	+ 89.8
Sacramento Valley								
(10-County Area)	7	\$ 106,767	16.0	—	202	\$ 3,308,724	49.0	+ 192.7
Central Valley								
(18-County Area)	18	\$ 668,150	100.0	—	480	\$ 6,748,819	100.0	+ 153.2
Sacramento SMSA+	5	\$ 86,524	12.9	—	140	\$ 2,587,870	38.3	+ 215.8
Balance of State	133	\$ 86,746,891	—	—	2,880	\$ 51,391,755	—	+ 157.6
California Total	151	\$ 833,144,690	—	151	3,360	\$ 58,140,574	—	+ 157.1

* Rand McNally International Bankers Directory.

** Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

† Figures include only deposits held by banks; they do not include funds held in Savings and Loan Associations and other non-banking institutions.

‡ Placer, Sacramento and Yolo Counties.

Source: Economic Research Department, Security Pacific National Bank.

BANK DEBITS TO DEMAND DEPOSITS IN THE METROPOLITAN AREAS OF THE CENTRAL VALLEY

(In Millions Of Dollars)

Area	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Bakersfield SMSA ¹	\$ 4,027	\$ 4,349	\$ 4,495	\$ 4,638	\$ 5,181	\$ 6,010	\$ 6,836
Fresno SMSA ²	5,330	5,682	6,024	6,239	7,041	7,757	8,948
Modesto SMSA ³	2,360	2,580	2,722	2,952	2,716	3,272	3,567
Sacramento SMSA ⁴	24,736	28,419	32,624	38,889	42,579	47,718	51,761
Stockton SMSA ⁵	3,219	3,598	3,763	3,845	4,883	5,628	5,479
Bakersfield City	\$ 2,885	\$ 3,092	\$ 3,128	\$ 3,332	\$ 3,767	\$ 4,463	\$ 5,169
Fresno City	4,406	4,687	5,004	5,213	5,939	6,584	7,693
Hanford City	442	482	529	562	658	821	861
Modesto City	1,761	1,904	1,982	2,127	1,807	2,253	2,500
Sacramento City	21,193	24,723	28,885	35,137	38,462	43,180	46,721
Stockton City	2,412	2,647	2,745	2,858	3,844	4,480	4,247

			Percent Change		Numerical Change	
	1971	1972	1964-72	1971-72	1964-72	1971-72
Bakersfield SMSA ¹	\$ 7,134	\$ 8,044	+ 99.8	+ 12.8	\$ 4,017	\$ 910
Fresno SMSA ²	10,321	14,694	+175.7	+ 42.4	9,364	4,373
Modesto SMSA ³	4,353	4,703	+ 99.3	+ 8.0	2,343	350
Sacramento SMSA ⁴	59,313	105,058	+324.7	+ 77.1	80,322	45,745
Stockton SMSA ⁵	6,157	6,841	+112.5	+ 11.1	3,622	684
Bakersfield City	\$ 5,403	\$ 6,206	+115.1	+ 14.9	\$ 3,321	\$ 803
Fresno City	8,940	13,187	+199.3	+ 47.5	8,781	4,247
Hanford City	889	1,036	+134.4	+ 16.5	594	147
Modesto City	3,220	3,461	+ 96.5	+ 7.5	1,700	241
Sacramento City	53,654	98,369	+364.2	+ 83.3	77,176	44,715
Stockton City	4,794	5,321	+120.6	+ 11.0	2,909	527

Note: Included are debits to demand deposit accounts of individuals, partnerships, corporations, states and political subdivisions.

¹ Kern County

² Fresno County

³ Stanislaus County

⁴ Sacramento, Placer and Yolo Counties

⁵ San Joaquin County

Source: Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS HEADQUARTERED AND OPERATING IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY

(Assets And Deposits In Thousands Of Dollars)

County	September 30, 1972			August 31, 1972				
	Number Head-quartered	Assets	Percent of Central Valley	Total Associations		Savings Deposits		
				Number of Facilities†	Number of Home Offices	Number of Branches	Number of Mobile Facilities	Percent of Central Valley
Fresno	4	\$ 730,139	34.4	20	4	12	4	20.0
Kern	4	50,945	2.4	17	4	8	5	9.8
Kings	1	12,761	0.6	2	1	1	—	1.2
Madera	1	10,730	0.5	2	1	—	1	0.5
Merced	—	—	—	4	—	3	1	2.3
San Joaquin	3	400,633	18.9	12	3	9	0	9.9
Stanislaus	—	—	—	11	—	9	2	7.8
Tulare	3	103,602	4.9	8	3	5	—	5.5
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area)	16	\$ 1,308,810	61.7	76	16	47	13	57.0
Butte	2	\$ 124,807	5.9	5	2	3	—	5.5
Colusa	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	N.M.
Glenn	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	N.M.
Placer	2	158,117	7.5	4	2	2	—	3.0
Sacramento	6	426,256	20.1	31	6	24	1	26.5
Shasta	1	13,656	—	2	1	1	—	2.4
Sutter	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	1.1
Tehama	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	0.4
Yuba	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	2.8
Yuba	1	100,661	4.8	1	1	—	—	1.3
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area)	12	\$ 823,497	38.3	53	12	38	3	43.0
Central Valley (18-County Area)	28	\$ 2,132,307	100.0	129	28	85	16	100.0
Sacramento SMSA*	8	\$ 584,373	27.6	40	8	31	1	32.3
Balance of State	154	\$39,209,789	—	918	157	747	14	—
California Total	182	\$41,342,096	—	1,047	185	832	30	—

N.M.=Not Meaningful

† Includes number of home offices, branches, and mobile facilities.

* Placer, Sacramento and Yolo Counties.

Source: September 30, 1972 - California Savings and Loan League.

August 31, 1972 - Federal Home Loan Bank.

TAXABLE SALES BY RETAIL STORES IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY, 1950, 1960-1972

(In Thousands Of Dollars)

County	1950	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Fresno	\$ 232,904	\$ 370,663	\$ 376,224	\$ 389,535	\$ 415,275	\$ 453,838
Kern	178,503	284,141	282,452	297,655	320,313	340,432
Kings	35,106	47,491	50,151	52,661	55,447	58,895
Madera	20,496	31,933	32,265	33,003	34,894	39,207
Merced	50,792	76,119	77,831	80,120	91,714	94,564
San Joaquin	166,503	229,713	235,615	251,354	265,839	297,345
Stanislaus	101,963	148,803	159,315	167,681	184,393	204,486
Tulare	94,278	136,484	133,043	138,853	145,987	163,153
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area)	\$ 880,545	\$ 1,325,347	\$ 1,346,896	\$ 1,410,862	\$ 1,513,862	\$ 1,651,920
Butte	\$ 52,621	\$ 86,773	\$ 95,529	\$ 105,282	\$ 114,654	\$ 121,673
Colusa	9,769e	13,580	14,511	16,230	16,366	16,200
Glenn	11,639e	16,976	17,533	18,296	19,376	19,858
Placer	28,645	55,539	54,280	59,555	70,244	75,896
Sacramento	258,626	534,290	551,882	595,289	655,150	694,682
Shasta	32,244	65,631	69,547	73,570	82,947	96,598
Sutter	11,169	22,267	25,393	26,925	28,830	35,581
Tehama	13,129e	21,725	22,620	24,025	26,314	28,790
Yolo	29,625	55,537	58,397	65,205	70,079	77,901
Yuba	30,211	44,965	51,363	52,646	51,690	51,366
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area)	\$ 477,678	\$ 917,283	\$ 961,055	\$ 1,037,023	\$ 1,135,650	\$ 1,218,545
Central Valley (18-County Area)	\$ 1,358,223	\$ 2,242,630	\$ 2,307,591	\$ 2,447,885	\$ 2,649,512	\$ 2,870,465
California Total	\$ 8,941,357	\$15,645,361	\$16,076,916	\$17,522,221	\$18,893,180	\$20,550,401

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Fresno	\$ 480,055	\$ 505,194	\$ 494,509	\$ 549,848	\$ 579,070	\$ 601,439
Kern	361,093	376,747	386,027	425,055	453,451	462,879
Kings	60,350	63,242	64,940	69,556	68,234	69,742
Madera	39,702	41,073	42,289	45,566	47,974	49,105
Merced	97,664	100,648	98,569	108,078	116,840	125,578
San Joaquin	317,103	338,289	343,038	373,403	395,955	396,219
Stanislaus	219,470	231,553	234,075	257,319	278,369	289,098
Tulare	179,119	187,583	188,107	208,226	227,361	232,593
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area)	\$ 1,754,556	\$ 1,844,329	\$ 1,851,554	\$ 2,037,051	\$ 2,167,254	\$ 2,226,653
Butte	\$ 126,399	\$ 130,666	\$ 127,826	\$ 137,369	\$ 150,230	\$ 153,480
Colusa	17,237	17,405	17,652	19,718	19,254	18,141
Glenn	21,566	20,613	19,759	19,876	20,520	20,583
Placer	80,052	81,251	79,969	90,174	97,441	102,604
Sacramento	718,878	748,186	754,928	840,071	904,957	947,814
Shasta	105,071	106,916	101,635	108,250	119,815	120,723
Sutter	40,436	41,700	44,961	51,193	53,894	63,773
Tehama	30,452	30,302	28,888	31,558	33,647	34,582
Yolo	85,733	90,673	90,292	100,632	105,756	109,540
Yuba	53,171	57,217	52,126	55,137	55,344	53,370
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area)	\$ 1,278,995	\$ 1,324,929	\$ 1,318,036	\$ 1,453,978	\$ 1,560,858	\$ 1,624,610
Central Valley (18-County Area)	\$ 3,033,551	\$ 3,169,258	\$ 3,169,590	\$ 3,491,029	\$ 3,728,112	\$ 3,851,263
California Total	\$21,515,846	\$22,623,969	\$23,511,531	\$26,168,148	\$28,254,222	\$28,698,722

	Percent Change					
	1971	1972e	1950-60	1960-70	1970-71	1971-72
Fresno	\$ 687,328	\$ 790,220	+ 59.1	+ 62.3	+ 14.3	+ 15.0
Kern	501,885	555,964	+ 59.2	+ 62.9	+ 8.4	+ 10.8
Kings	79,008	92,815	+ 35.3	+ 46.9	+ 13.3	+ 17.5
Madera	57,154	63,221	+ 55.8	+ 53.8	+ 16.4	+ 10.6
Merced	139,257	158,540	+ 49.9	+ 65.0	+ 10.9	+ 13.8
San Joaquin	447,086	509,626	+ 38.0	+ 72.5	+ 12.8	+ 14.0
Stanislaus	322,863	366,042	+ 45.9	+ 94.3	+ 11.7	+ 13.4
Tulare	263,015	302,763	+ 44.8	+ 70.4	+ 13.1	+ 15.1
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area)	\$ 2,497,596	\$ 2,839,191	+ 50.5	+ 68.0	+ 12.2	+ 13.7
Butte	\$ 182,900	\$ 203,527	+ 64.9	+ 76.9	+ 19.2	+ 11.3
Colusa	20,199	18,185	+ 39.0	+ 33.6	+ 11.3	- 10.0
Glenn	22,426	24,359	+ 45.9	+ 21.2	+ 9.0	+ 8.6
Placer	118,158	137,729	+ 93.9	+ 84.7	+ 15.2	+ 16.6
Sacramento	1,063,521	1,229,203	+ 106.6	+ 77.4	+ 12.2	+ 15.6
Shasta	138,226	161,300	+ 103.5	+ 83.9	+ 14.5	+ 16.7
Sutter	72,980	80,221	+ 99.4	+ 186.4	+ 14.4	+ 9.9
Tehama	40,254	45,745	+ 65.5	+ 59.2	+ 16.4	+ 13.6
Yolo	126,757	140,900	+ 87.5	+ 97.2	+ 15.7	+ 11.2
Yuba	58,740	64,135	+ 48.8	+ 18.7	+ 10.1	+ 9.2
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area)	\$ 1,844,161	\$ 2,105,304	+ 92.0	+ 77.1	+ 13.5	+ 14.2
Central Valley (18-County Area)	\$ 4,341,757	\$ 4,944,495	+ 65.1	+ 71.7	+ 12.7	+ 13.9
California Total	\$31,496,174	\$35,100,825	+ 75.0	+ 83.4	+ 9.7	+ 11.4

e=Estimate by Research Department, Security Pacific National Bank.
Source: California State Board of Equalization.

**TAXABLE SALES BY RETAIL STORES IN THE INCORPORATED
CITIES OF THE CENTRAL VALLEY,
1960, 1970-1972**
(In Thousands Of Dollars)

				First Half		Percent Change		
	1960	1970	1971	1971	1972	1960-70	1970-71	1971-72
San Joaquin Valley —								
Fresno County:								
Clovis	\$ 5,705	\$ 21,354	\$ 27,214	\$ 12,734	\$ 15,528	+ 274.3	+ 27.4	+ 21.9
Coalinga	6,213	7,141	8,138	3,842	4,277	+ 14.9	+ 14.0	+ 11.3
Firebaugh	4,397	7,743	8,298	3,588	4,219	+ 76.1	+ 7.2	+ 17.6
Fowler	2,431	1,933	2,205	1,043	1,011	— 20.5	+ 14.1	— 3.1
Fresno	231,655	377,442	421,260	191,641	214,696	+ 62.9	+ 11.6	+ 12.0
Huron	1,393	1,889	2,221	995	1,050	+ 35.6	+ 17.6	+ 5.5
Kerman	2,740	6,313	7,905	3,743	4,023	+ 130.4	+ 25.2	+ 7.5
Kingsburg	4,117	5,453	5,804	2,701	2,801	+ 32.5	+ 6.4	+ 3.7
Mendota	2,249	3,619	4,399	1,710	1,923	+ 60.9	+ 21.6	+ 12.5
Orange Cove	1,522	2,342	2,442	1,189	1,365	+ 53.9	+ 4.3	+ 14.8
Parlier	1,542	1,755	1,700	779	784	+ 13.8	— 3.1	+ 0.6
Reedley	10,399	14,855	17,782	8,319	9,219	+ 42.9	+ 19.7	+ 10.8
Sanger	8,707	12,257	13,406	6,432	7,318	+ 40.8	+ 9.4	+ 13.8
San Joaquin	1,939	1,471	1,699	727	859	— 24.1	+ 15.5	+ 18.2
Selma	9,001	14,755	16,450	7,324	8,687	+ 63.9	+ 11.5	+ 18.6
Kern County:								
Arvin	\$ N.A.	\$ 5,090	\$ 5,094	\$ 2,516	\$ 3,106	N.A.	+ 0.1	+ 23.4
Bakersfield	142,307	246,575	273,518	126,468	140,603	+ 73.3	+ 10.9	+ 11.2
California City	—	1,276	1,176	570	702	N.A.	— 7.8	+ 23.2
Delano	16,871	23,073	24,744	11,267	12,742	+ 36.8	+ 7.2	+ 13.1
Maricopa	274	458	1,127	#	#	+ 67.2	+ 146.1	N.A.
McFarland	1,683	1,900	#	909	964	+ 12.9	N.A.	+ 6.1
Ridgecrest	—	21,370	24,386	11,564	13,437	N.A.	+ 14.1	+ 16.2
Shafter	—	9,081	10,235	5,005	6,261	N.A.	+ 12.7	+ 25.1
Taft	10,678	13,968	14,481	6,925	6,954	+ 30.8	+ 3.7	+ 0.4
Tehachapi	2,072	3,743	4,157	1,887	2,070	+ 80.6	+ 11.1	+ 9.7
Wasco	6,834	9,843	8,927	4,288	4,591	+ 44.0	— 9.3	+ 7.1
Kings County:								
Corcoran	\$ 6,526	\$ 8,415	\$ 10,280	\$ 4,506	\$ 4,467	+ 28.9	+ 22.2	— 0.9
Hanford	26,704	42,816	48,021	21,722	25,655	+ 60.3	+ 12.2	+ 18.1
Lemoore	3,497	6,148	6,225	2,967	3,651	+ 75.8	+ 1.3	+ 23.1
Madera County:								
Chowchilla	\$ 5,622	\$ 6,483	\$ 7,453	\$ 3,505	\$ 3,871	+ 15.3	+ 15.0	+ 10.4
Madera	19,024	31,476	36,116	16,354	18,382	+ 65.5	+ 14.7	+ 12.4
Merced County:								
Atwater	\$ 4,959	\$ 7,315	\$ 7,659	\$ 3,490	\$ 4,383	+ 47.5	+ 4.7	+ 25.6
Dos Palos	5,644	5,506	5,934	2,641	3,383	— 2.5	+ 7.8	+ 28.1
Gustine	2,327	2,737	3,001	1,388	1,514	+ 17.6	+ 9.6	+ 9.1
Livingston	1,390	2,192	2,390	1,111	1,130	+ 57.7	+ 9.0	+ 1.7
Los Banos	11,317	19,087	21,781	9,853	11,434	+ 68.7	+ 14.1	+ 16.0
Merced	39,381	69,772	78,248	35,195	39,292	+ 77.2	+ 12.1	+ 11.6
San Joaquin County:								
Escalon	\$ 2,898	\$ 4,636	\$ 5,082	\$ 2,362	\$ 2,820	+ 60.0	+ 9.6	+ 19.4
Lodi	26,406	50,754	58,597	26,786	32,022	+ 92.2	+ 15.5	+ 19.5
Manteca	8,203	21,222	27,323	12,475	14,670	+ 158.7	+ 28.7	+ 17.6
Ripon	1,034	2,411	2,299	1,327	1,325	+ 133.2	— 4.7	— 0.2
Stockton	139,619	227,538	256,565	114,836	129,868	+ 63.0	+ 12.8	+ 13.1
Tracy	13,278	19,804	20,939	9,641	10,513	+ 49.1	+ 5.7	+ 9.0
Stanislaus County:								
Ceres	\$ 2,078	\$ 5,659	\$ 6,669	\$ 2,830	\$ 4,839	+ 172.3	+ 17.8	+ 71.0
Modesto	88,039	165,049	182,373	82,904	91,846	+ 87.5	+ 10.5	+ 10.8
Newman	3,548	3,938	4,501	2,118	2,504	+ 11.0	+ 14.3	+ 18.2
Oakdale	6,266	11,164	12,563	5,716	6,918	+ 78.2	+ 12.5	+ 21.0
Patterson	3,564	6,213	6,952	3,108	3,584	+ 74.3	+ 11.9	+ 15.3
Riverbank	1,846	3,374	3,681	1,658	1,787	+ 82.8	+ 9.1	+ 7.8
Turlock	17,881	33,359	37,799	17,255	19,294	+ 86.6	+ 13.3	+ 11.8
Waterford	—	1,737	1,799	860	1,022	N.A.	N.A.	+ 18.8

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	1960	1970	1971	First Half		Percent Change		
				1971	1972	1960-70	1970-71	1971-72
Tulare County:								
Dinuba	\$ 8,938	\$ 11,167	\$ 12,343	\$ 5,501	\$ 7,022	+ 24.9	+ 10.5	+ 27.6
Exeter	4,443	5,818	6,372	3,025	3,116	+ 30.9	+ 9.5	+ 3.0
Farmersville	N.A.	1,863	1,957	905	1,012	N.A.	+ 5.0	+ 11.8
Lindsay	6,078	6,680	7,323	3,490	3,833	+ 9.9	+ 9.6	+ 9.8
Porterville	23,141	35,881	41,254	18,668	21,520	+ 55.1	+ 15.0	+ 15.3
Tulare	20,945	27,388	32,593	14,797	17,790	+ 30.8	+ 19.0	+ 20.2
Visalia	35,678	102,501	117,745	52,676	60,980	+ 187.3	+ 14.9	+ 15.8
Woodlake	1,755	1,985	2,185	988	1,095	+ 13.1	+ 10.1	+ 10.8
Sacramento Valley —								
Butte County:								
Biggs	\$ 314	\$ 403	\$ 424	\$ 195	\$ 208	+ 28.3	+ 5.2	+ 6.7
Chico	33,679	50,285	56,987	26,572	28,475	+ 49.3	+ 13.3	+ 7.2
Gridley	7,071	10,341	11,089	5,222	5,879	+ 46.2	+ 7.2	+ 12.6
Oroville	18,254	22,505	27,676	13,003	13,150	+ 23.3	+ 23.0	+ 1.1
Colusa County:								
Colusa	\$ 8,544	\$ 9,462	\$ 10,382	\$ 4,919	\$ 4,981	+ 10.7	+ 9.7	+ 1.3
Williams	1,546	3,056	3,124	1,524	1,272	+ 97.7	+ 2.2	16.5
Glenn County:								
Orland	\$ 5,571	\$ 6,327	\$ 6,935	\$ 3,254	\$ 3,795	+ 13.6	+ 9.6	+ 16.6
Willows	8,426	8,734	9,577	4,464	4,541	+ 3.7	+ 9.7	+ 1.7
Placer County:								
Auburn	\$ 15,898	\$ 20,134	\$ 23,324	\$ 10,639	\$ 11,892	+ 26.6	+ 15.8	+ 11.8
Colfax	1,951	2,652	3,263	1,493	1,792	+ 35.9	+ 23.0	+ 20.0
Lincoln	2,862	3,524	3,180	1,515	1,684	+ 23.1	— 9.8	+ 11.2
Rocklin	808	2,197	2,333	1,117	1,130	+ 171.9	+ 6.2	+ 1.2
Roseville	22,158	43,589	50,266	22,898	27,531	+ 96.7	+ 15.3	+ 20.2
Sacramento County:								
Folsom	\$ 4,506	\$ 8,386	\$ 8,691	\$ 4,212	\$ 4,808	+ 86.1	+ 3.6	+ 14.2
Galt	1,758	3,970	5,051	2,185	2,825	+ 125.8	+ 27.2	+ 29.3
Isleton	1,082	879	896	437	392	— 18.8	+ 1.9	— 10.3
Sacramento	308,393	426,745	450,725	212,755	242,616	+ 38.4	+ 5.6	+ 14.0
Shasta County:								
Anderson	\$ 3,341	\$ 6,188	\$ 6,785	\$ 3,116	\$ 3,503	+ 85.2	+ 9.6	+ 12.4
Redding	42,706	82,663	98,208	43,753	52,836	+ 93.6	+ 18.8	+ 20.8
Sutter County:								
Live Oak	\$ 1,392	\$ 1,789	\$ 2,062	\$ 992	\$ 970	+ 28.5	+ 15.3	— 2.2
Yuba City	12,945	38,763	44,890	20,626	22,003	+ 199.4	+ 15.8	+ 6.7
Tehama County:								
Corning	\$ 4,441	\$ 7,991	\$ 9,276	\$ 4,290	\$ 4,717	+ 79.9	+ 16.1	+ 10.0
Red Bluff	13,465	20,685	24,059	11,127	12,379	+ 53.6	+ 16.3	+ 11.3
Tehama	36	#	40	16	#	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Yolo County:								
Davis	\$ 7,045	\$ 28,763	\$ 30,378	\$ 14,671	\$ 16,353	+ 308.3	+ 5.6	+ 11.5
Winters	2,078	2,334	2,434	1,189	1,247	+ 12.3	+ 4.3	+ 4.9
Woodland	24,135	34,755	41,400	18,869	21,333	+ 44.0	+ 19.1	+ 13.1
Yuba County:								
Marysville	\$ 39,218	\$ 42,491	\$ 45,201	\$ 20,799	\$ 22,198	+ 8.3	+ 6.4	+ 6.7
Wheatland	483	620	690	324	316	+ 28.4	+ 11.3	— 2.5

N.A.=Not available.
= Sales omitted to avoid disclosure of confidential information.
Source: California State Board of Equalization.

TAXABLE SALES BY TYPE OF RETAIL STORE

San Joaquin Valley, Sacramento Valley, And
The Central Valley Compared With California
(In Thousands Of Dollars)

Type of Store	1960	1970	Percent Change 1960-70	Percent of Total 1960	Percent of Total 1970	1960	1970	Percent Change 1960-70	Percent of Total 1960	Percent of Total 1970
San Joaquin Valley						Sacramento Valley				
Apparel	\$ 84,888	\$ 127,210	+ 49.9	6.4	5.7	\$ 56,006	\$ 87,330	+ 55.9	6.1	5.4
General merchandise	184,471	386,087	+ 109.3	13.9	17.3	129,087	300,670	+ 132.9	14.1	18.5
Drug	61,352	81,836	+ 33.4	4.6	3.7	45,986	46,789	+ 1.7	5.0	2.9
Food	116,238	219,660	+ 89.0	8.7	9.9	89,049	186,901	+ 109.9	9.7	11.5
Packaged liquor	34,981	69,101	+ 97.5	2.6	3.1	13,649	30,567	+ 124.0	1.5	1.9
Eating and drinking	125,057	227,678	+ 82.1	9.4	10.2	91,736	169,946	+ 85.3	10.0	10.5
Home furnishings and appliances	84,043	115,145	+ 37.0	6.3	5.2	61,849	85,841	+ 38.8	6.7	5.3
Building materials and farm implements	198,139	255,308	+ 28.9	14.9	11.5	122,586	158,339	+ 29.2	13.4	9.7
Automobile dealers and auto supply	300,514	509,666	+ 69.6	22.6	22.9	197,349	378,868	+ 92.0	21.5	23.3
Service stations	64,464	81,373	+ 26.2	4.8	3.7	40,722	46,222	+ 13.5	4.4	2.8
Other retail	75,204	153,589	+ 104.2	5.7	6.9	69,727	133,137	+ 90.9	7.6	8.2
Total Retail Store Sales	\$ 1,329,351	\$ 2,226,653	+ 67.5	100.0	100.0	\$ 917,746	\$ 1,624,610	+ 77.0	100.0	100.0
Central Valley						California State Total				
Apparel	\$ 140,894	\$ 214,540	+ 52.3	6.3	5.6	\$ 1,189,755	\$ 1,980,935	+ 66.5	7.6	6.9
General merchandise	313,558	686,757	+ 119.0	14.0	17.8	2,482,490	5,280,407	+ 112.7	15.9	18.4
Drug	107,338	128,625	+ 19.8	4.8	3.3	798,623	1,036,808	+ 29.8	5.1	3.6
Food	205,287	406,561	+ 98.0	9.1	10.6	1,343,494	2,939,144	+ 118.8	8.6	10.2
Packaged liquor	48,630	99,668	+ 105.0	2.2	2.6	553,276	1,024,899	+ 85.2	3.5	3.6
Eating and drinking	216,793	397,624	+ 83.4	9.6	10.3	1,713,498	3,408,101	+ 98.9	11.0	11.9
Home furnishings and appliances	145,892	200,986	+ 37.8	6.5	5.2	1,070,703	1,524,534	+ 42.4	6.8	5.3
Building materials and farm implements	320,725	413,647	+ 29.0	14.3	10.7	1,436,776	2,011,327	+ 40.0	9.2	7.0
Automobile dealers and auto supply	497,863	888,534	+ 78.5	22.2	23.1	3,468,991	5,966,464	+ 72.0	22.2	20.8
Service stations	105,186	127,595	+ 21.3	4.7	3.3	495,480	854,481	+ 72.5	3.2	3.0
Other retail	144,931	286,726	+ 97.8	6.4	7.4	1,092,275	2,671,622	+ 144.6	7.0	9.3
Total Retail Store Sales	\$ 2,247,097	\$ 3,851,263	+ 71.4	100.0	100.0	\$ 15,645,361	\$ 28,698,722	+ 83.4	100.0	100.0
First Half Total						First Half Total				
	1971	1972	Percent Change 1971-72	Percent of Total 1971	Percent of Total 1972	1971	1972	Percent Change 1971-72	Percent of Total 1971	Percent of Total 1972
San Joaquin Valley						Sacramento Valley				
Apparel	\$ 57,967	\$ 62,099	+ 7.1	5.1	4.7	\$ 40,486	\$ 43,981	+ 8.6	4.8	4.5
General merchandise	170,597	187,257	+ 9.8	14.9	14.3	129,399	148,908	+ 15.1	15.2	15.3
Drug	39,570	42,377	+ 7.1	3.5	3.2	22,598	24,348	+ 7.7	2.7	2.5
Food	113,023	121,875	+ 7.8	9.9	9.3	101,094	102,871	+ 1.8	11.9	10.5
Packaged liquor	33,873	36,582	+ 8.0	3.0	2.8	15,352	17,321	+ 12.8	1.8	1.8
Eating and drinking	114,964	135,309	+ 17.7	10.0	10.3	88,317	105,607	+ 19.6	10.4	10.8
Home furnishings and appliances	57,688	64,181	+ 11.3	5.0	4.9	42,941	47,189	+ 9.9	5.1	4.8
Building materials and farm implements	148,688	183,735	+ 23.6	13.0	14.0	94,756	115,741	+ 22.1	11.2	11.9
Automobile dealers and auto supply	291,594	350,101	+ 20.1	25.5	26.7	219,695	263,293	+ 19.8	25.9	27.0
Service stations	39,815	41,948	+ 5.4	3.5	3.2	22,908	25,333	+ 10.6	2.7	2.6
Other retail	77,297	84,525	+ 9.4	6.8	6.5	71,255	81,215	+ 14.0	8.4	8.3
Total Retail Store Sales	\$ 1,145,076	\$ 1,309,989	+ 14.4	100.0	100.0	\$ 848,801	\$ 975,807	+ 15.0	100.0	100.0
Central Valley						California State Total				
Apparel	\$ 98,453	\$ 106,080	+ 7.7	4.9	4.6	\$ 928,372	\$ 970,712	+ 4.6	6.4	6.0
General merchandise	299,996	336,165	+ 12.1	15.0	14.7	2,390,849	2,497,766	+ 4.5	16.4	15.3
Drug	62,168	66,725	+ 7.3	3.1	2.9	498,159	510,656	+ 2.5	3.4	3.1
Food	214,117	224,746	+ 5.0	10.7	9.8	1,490,324	1,578,550	+ 5.9	10.2	9.7
Packaged liquor	49,225	53,903	+ 9.5	2.5	2.4	500,408	525,733	+ 5.1	3.4	3.2
Eating and drinking	203,281	240,916	+ 18.5	10.2	10.5	1,745,025	2,061,011	+ 18.1	11.9	12.6
Home furnishings and appliances	100,629	111,370	+ 10.7	5.0	4.9	753,324	845,463	+ 12.2	5.2	5.2
Building materials and farm implements	243,444	299,476	+ 23.0	12.2	13.1	1,125,419	1,351,476	+ 20.1	7.7	8.3
Automobile dealers and auto supply	511,289	613,394	+ 20.0	25.6	26.8	3,402,531	3,964,216	+ 16.5	23.3	24.3
Service stations	62,723	67,281	+ 7.3	3.1	2.9	468,691	514,544	+ 9.8	3.2	3.2
Other retail	148,552	165,740	+ 11.6	7.5	7.3	1,315,560	1,472,797	+ 12.0	9.0	9.0
Total Retail Store Sales	\$ 1,993,877	\$ 2,285,796	+ 14.6	100.0	100.0	\$ 14,618,662	\$ 16,292,924	+ 11.5	100.0	100.0

Source: California State Board of Equalization.

PER CAPITA TAXABLE SALES BY RETAIL STORES
IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY, 1950, 1960, 1970, AND 1972

County	1950	1960	1970	1972e	Percent Change 1950-60	Percent Change 1960-70	Percent Change 1970-72
Fresno	\$ 844	\$ 1,006	\$ 1,452	\$ 1,840	+ 18.8	+ 44.3	+ 26.7
Kern	777	964	1,398	1,626	+ 24.1	+ 45.0	+ 16.3
Kings	753	940	1,044	1,361	+ 24.8	+ 11.1	+ 30.4
Madera	357	785	1,180	1,440	+ 119.9	+ 50.3	+ 22.0
Merced	717	837	1,190	1,427	+ 16.7	+ 42.2	+ 19.9
San Joaquin	827	913	1,363	1,699	+ 10.4	+ 49.3	+ 24.7
Stanislaus	796	940	1,480	1,766	+ 18.1	+ 57.4	+ 19.3
Tulare	635	806	1,228	1,524	+ 26.9	+ 52.4	+ 24.1
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area)	\$ 775	\$ 930	\$ 1,362	\$ 1,670	+ 20.0	+ 46.5	+ 22.6
Butte	\$ 812	\$ 1,043	\$ 1,505	\$ 1,895	+ 28.4	+ 44.3	+ 25.9
Colusa	842	1,113	1,463	1,478	+ 32.2	+ 31.4	+ 1.0
Glenn	751	976	1,169	1,376	+ 30.0	+ 19.8	+ 17.7
Pacer	689	966	1,317	1,649	+ 40.2	+ 36.3	+ 25.2
Sacramento	912	1,047	1,487	1,840	+ 14.8	+ 42.0	+ 23.7
Shasta	876	1,087	1,550	1,972	+ 24.1	+ 42.6	+ 27.2
Sutter	428	661	1,518	1,815	+ 54.4	+ 129.7	+ 19.6
Tehama	684	852	1,168	1,466	+ 24.6	+ 37.1	+ 25.5
Yolo	726	837	1,188	1,466	+ 15.3	+ 41.9	+ 23.4
Yuba	1,243	1,281	1,191	1,394	+ 3.1	- 7.1	+ 17.0
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area)	\$ 846	\$ 1,017	\$ 1,433	\$ 1,772	+ 20.2	+ 40.9	+ 23.7
Central Valley (18-County Area)	\$ 798	\$ 964	\$ 1,391	\$ 1,712	+ 20.8	+ 44.3	+ 23.0
California	\$ 840	\$ 986	\$ 1,411	\$ 1,710	+ 17.4	+ 43.1	+ 21.2

n- Estimate by Research Department, Security Pacific National Bank
Source: California State Board of Equalization

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LEADING CENTRAL VALLEY CITIES IN TAXABLE RETAIL SALES (In Thousands Of Dollars)

1971 Rank	San Joaquin Valley Cities	Taxable Sales		Percent Change	
		Total 1971	First Half 1972	1970-71	First Half 1971-72
1	Fresno, Fresno County	\$421,260	\$214,696	+ 11.6	+ 12.0
2	Bakersfield, Kern County	273,518	140,603	+ 10.9	+ 11.2
3	Stockton, San Joaquin County	256,565	129,868	+ 12.8	+ 13.1
4	Modesto, Stanislaus County	182,373	91,846	+ 10.5	+ 10.8
5	Visalia, Tulare County	117,745	60,980	+ 14.9	+ 15.8
6	Merced, Merced County	78,247	39,292	+ 12.1	+ 11.6
7	Lodi, San Joaquin County	58,597	32,022	+ 15.5	+ 19.5
8	Hanford, Kings County	48,021	25,655	+ 12.2	+ 18.1
9	Porterville, Tulare County	41,254	21,520	+ 15.0	+ 15.3
10	Turlock, Stanislaus County	37,799	19,294	+ 13.3	+ 11.8
11	Madera, Madera County	36,116	18,382	+ 14.7	+ 12.4
12	Tulare, Tulare County	32,593	17,790	+ 19.0	+ 20.2
13	Manteca, San Joaquin County	27,323	14,670	+ 28.7	+ 17.6
14	Clovis, Fresno County	27,214	15,528	+ 27.4	+ 21.9
15	Delano, Kern County	24,744	12,742	+ 7.2	+ 13.1
16	Ridgecrest, Kern County	24,386	13,437	+ 14.1	+ 16.2
17	Los Banos, Merced County	21,781	11,434	+ 14.1	+ 16.0

1971 Rank	Sacramento Valley Cities	Taxable Sales		Percent Change	
		Total 1971	First Half 1972	1970-71	First Half 1971-72
1	Sacramento, Sacramento County	\$450,725	\$242,616	+ 5.6	+ 14.0
2	Redding, Shasta County	98,208	52,836	+ 18.8	+ 20.8
3	Chico, Butte County	56,987	28,475	+ 13.3	+ 7.2
4	Roseville, Placer County	50,266	27,531	+ 15.3	+ 20.2
5	Marysville, Yuba County	45,201	22,198	+ 6.4	+ 6.7
6	Yuba City, Sutter County	44,890	22,003	+ 15.8	+ 6.7
7	Woodland, Yolo County	41,400	21,333	+ 19.1	+ 13.1
8	Davis, Yolo County	30,378	16,353	+ 5.6	+ 11.5
9	Oroville, Butte County	27,676	13,150	+ 23.0	+ 1.1
10	Red Bluff, Tehama County	24,059	12,379	+ 16.3	+ 11.3
11	Auburn, Placer County	23,324	11,892	+ 15.8	+ 11.8

Source: California State Board of Equalization.

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DEPARTMENT STORE SALES IN SELECTED METROPOLITAN AREAS OF CALIFORNIA, 1966-1972 (In Thousands Of Dollars)

Metropolitan Area	Old Series				New Series		
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Anaheim - Santa Ana - Garden Grove	\$ N.A.	\$ 315,689	\$ 364,552	\$ 408,506	\$ 455,505	\$ 504,676	\$ 554,353
Bakersfield	43,455	50,258	53,026	54,231	63,152	66,804	73,808
Fresno	69,423	75,504	79,904	83,166	89,294	96,420	116,822
Los Angeles - Long Beach	1,435,146	1,488,863	1,555,863	1,680,605	1,855,551	1,945,372	2,083,833
Riverside - San Bernardino - Ontario	134,054	156,338	175,186	213,863	209,627	236,080	250,798
Sacramento	140,137	145,638	171,258	181,358	195,230	214,112	245,613
San Diego	238,185	260,865	278,851	308,033	348,128	394,305	437,015
San Francisco - Oakland	650,659	662,543	715,938	766,597	834,649	878,482	952,398
San Jose	191,941	204,333	219,640	233,669	276,075	326,350	371,858
Stockton	47,663	49,933	53,348	57,474	63,238	70,011	76,232
California	8,349,000	8,771,000	9,324,000	9,771,000	10,049,000	11,044,000	12,179,000
United States	78,324,000	83,003,000	89,812,000	94,604,000	98,593,000	107,088,000	117,617,000

	Numerical Change			Numerical Change	
	1966-1967	1967-1968	1968-1969	1970-1971	1971-1972
Anaheim - Santa Ana - Garden Grove	N.A.	+ 48,863	+ 43,954	+ 49,171	+ 49,677
Bakersfield	+ 6,803	+ 2,768	+ 1,205	+ 3,652	+ 7,004
Fresno	+ 6,081	+ 4,449	+ 3,213	+ 7,126	+ 20,402
Los Angeles - Long Beach	+ 53,717	+ 67,000	+ 124,742	+ 89,821	+ 138,461
Riverside - San Bernardino - Ontario	+ 22,284	+ 18,848	+ 38,677	+ 26,453	+ 14,718
Sacramento	+ 5,051	+ 25,620	+ 10,100	+ 18,882	+ 31,501
San Diego	+ 22,680	+ 17,986	+ 29,182	+ 46,177	+ 42,710
San Francisco - Oakland	+ 11,884	+ 53,395	+ 50,659	+ 43,833	+ 73,916
San Jose	+ 12,392	+ 15,307	+ 14,029	+ 50,275	+ 45,508
Stockton	+ 2,270	+ 3,415	+ 4,126	+ 6,773	+ 6,221
California	+ 422,000	+ 553,000	+ 447,000	+ 995,000	+ 1,135,000
United States	+ 4,679,000	+ 6,809,000	+ 4,792,000	+ 8,495,000	+ 10,529,000

	Percent Change			Percent Change	
	1966-1967	1967-1968	1968-1969	1970-1971	1971-1972
Anaheim - Santa Ana - Garden Grove	N.A.	+ 15.3	+ 12.1	+ 10.8	+ 9.8
Bakersfield	+ 15.6	+ 5.5	+ 2.3	+ 5.8	+ 10.5
Fresno	+ 8.8	+ 5.9	+ 4.0	+ 8.0	+ 21.2
Los Angeles - Long Beach	+ 3.7	+ 4.5	+ 8.0	+ 4.8	+ 7.1
Riverside - San Bernardino - Ontario	+ 16.6	+ 12.0	+ 22.1	+ 12.6	+ 6.2
Sacramento	+ 3.9	+ 17.6	+ 5.9	+ 9.7	+ 14.7
San Diego	+ 9.5	+ 6.9	+ 10.5	+ 13.2	+ 10.8
San Francisco - Oakland	+ 1.8	+ 8.1	+ 7.1	+ 5.3	+ 8.4
San Jose	+ 6.5	+ 7.5	+ 6.4	+ 18.2	+ 13.9
Stockton	+ 4.8	+ 6.8	+ 7.7	+ 10.7	+ 8.9
California	+ 8.8	+ 9.3	+ 9.8	+ 11.0	+ 10.3
United States	+ 6.0	+ 8.2	+ 5.3	+ 8.6	+ 9.8

N.A.=Not Available
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.

**VALUATION OF NON-RESIDENTIAL AND TOTAL
BUILDING INCLUDED IN BUILDING PERMITS
ISSUED IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY, 1968-1972**
(In Thousands Of Dollars)

County	New Commercial	New Industrial	Other Non-residential	Non-residential Alterations and Additions	Total Non-residential	Total Building
1968						
Fresno	\$ 13,706	\$ 5,182	\$ 6,227	\$ 3,625	\$ 28,740	\$ 64,373
Kern	6,315	2,760	5,199	2,795	17,069	48,457
Kings	774	642	478	739	2,633	8,199
Madera	294	53	642	280	1,269	4,284
Merced	3,938	345	3,167	675	8,125	14,898
San Joaquin	9,415	3,207	8,458	2,741	23,821	54,987
Stanislaus	5,851	10,441	7,501	1,769	25,562	45,682
Tulare	3,099	1,951	3,648	1,334	10,032	26,827
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area)	\$ 43,394	\$ 24,582	\$ 35,321	\$ 13,958	\$ 117,255	\$ 267,713
Butte	\$ 4,525	\$ 1,230	\$ 2,219	\$ 1,089	\$ 9,063	\$ 16,788
Colusa	—	—	—	—	—	1,134
Glenn	344	371	157	33	905	1,678
Placer	1,939	76	2,669	799	5,483	20,854
Sacramento	19,303	5,097	9,868	4,056	38,324	104,981
Shasta	4,338	389	4,605	1,719	11,051	19,174
Sutter	474	1,623	415	256	2,768	6,875
Tehama	221	487	989	41	1,738	3,448
Yolo	3,502	666	3,260	346	7,774	23,348
Yuba	460	69	391	318	1,238	2,856
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area)	\$ 35,107	\$ 10,009	\$ 24,573	\$ 8,656	\$ 78,345	\$ 201,138
Central Valley (18-County Area)	\$ 78,501	\$ 34,591	\$ 59,895	\$ 22,614	\$ 195,601	\$ 468,852
1969						
Fresno	\$ 14,227	\$ 2,133	\$ 19,671	\$ 6,755	\$ 42,786	\$ 78,005
Kern	7,611	4,384	7,253	2,860	22,108	53,837
Kings	340	1,148	468	881	2,837	7,823
Madera	492	550	640	422	2,104	4,374
Merced	4,322	1,051	2,996	1,041	9,410	17,445
San Joaquin	6,083	1,979	8,134	5,036	21,232	62,392
Stanislaus	5,020	5,920	5,066	4,486	20,492	42,952
Tulare	2,205	3,571	4,887	2,717	13,380	30,487
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area)	\$ 40,299	\$ 20,736	\$ 49,115	\$ 24,197	\$ 134,347	\$ 297,311
Butte	\$ 1,403	\$ 1,554	\$ 1,116	\$ 1,139	\$ 5,212	\$ 14,540
Colusa	386	395	196	141	1,118	2,236
Glenn	476	88	101	203	868	1,467
Placer	1,078	224	4,776	1,038	7,116	27,274
Sacramento	21,753	3,449	16,392	8,116	49,710	133,372
Shasta	2,038	708	3,541	1,310	7,597	14,235
Sutter	567	134	1,197	483	2,381	6,526
Tehama	500	408	587	233	1,728	3,594
Yolo	2,688	3,452	3,260	1,568	10,968	27,122
Yuba	446	236	1,042	1,061	2,785	4,089
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area)	\$ 31,335	\$ 10,647	\$ 32,208	\$ 15,293	\$ 89,483	\$ 234,453
Central Valley (18-County Area)	\$ 71,634	\$ 31,383	\$ 81,323	\$ 39,490	\$ 223,830	\$ 531,763
1970						
Fresno	\$ 28,734	\$ 1,429	\$ 9,081	\$ 6,071	\$ 45,315	\$ 100,603
Kern	11,643	1,698	6,067	3,041	22,449	64,154
Kings	395	1,448	756	1,582	4,181	12,290
Madera	304	2,601	3,811	384	7,100	9,892
Merced	2,196	1,018	1,963	773	5,950	16,958
San Joaquin	4,932	4,936	4,968	6,182	21,018	56,332
Stanislaus	4,766	3,375	12,766	1,819	22,726	51,000
Tulare	4,207	2,689	3,066	2,656	12,618	32,993
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area)	\$ 57,177	\$ 19,196	\$ 42,478	\$ 22,508	\$ 141,359	\$ 344,224
Butte	\$ 1,045	\$ 322	\$ 2,036	\$ 1,782	\$ 5,185	\$ 18,768
Colusa	37	105	2,340	37	2,519	3,045
Glenn	78	131	200	143	552	1,487
Placer	1,205	81	4,113	1,076	6,475	34,075
Sacramento	20,997	4,397	8,081	8,394	41,869	164,797
Shasta	1,004	699	904	738	3,345	10,519
Sutter	337	75	744	587	1,743	6,685
Tehama	625	147	1,067	144	1,983	3,662
Yolo	2,686	1,060	10,813	1,241	15,800	33,071
Yuba	80	178	827	414	1,499	3,644
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area)	\$ 28,093	\$ 7,193	\$ 31,125	\$ 14,556	\$ 80,967	\$ 279,753
Central Valley (18-County Area)	\$ 85,271	\$ 26,389	\$ 73,603	\$ 37,064	\$ 222,327	\$ 623,978

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County	New Commercial	New Industrial	Other Non-residential	Non-residential Alterations and Additions	Total Non-residential	Total Building
1971						
Fresno	\$ 16,879	\$ 3,833	\$ 20,300	\$ 4,452	\$ 45,464	\$117,633
Kern	6,006	2,177	12,248	3,223	23,654	64,448
Kings	372	503	836	572	2,283	8,661
Madera	506	764	3,590	112	4,972	10,830
Merced	2,131	681	3,864	851	7,527	29,551
San Joaquin	7,051	4,058	8,401	3,404	22,914	70,020
Stanislaus	10,040	8,052	10,346	2,027	30,465	77,111
Tulare	9,768	2,415	7,208	1,681	21,072	50,273
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area)	\$ 52,754	\$ 22,481	\$ 66,793	\$ 16,320	\$158,348	\$428,528
Butte	\$ 1,419	\$ 903	\$ 1,305	\$ 1,147	\$ 4,774	\$ 21,430
Colusa	148	146	192	63	549	1,553
Glenn	642	159	135	67	1,003	2,442
Placer	5,681	562	11,514	488	18,245	48,450
Sacramento	34,392	6,320	19,723	7,577	68,012	230,122
Shasta	2,605	756	2,211	353	5,925	19,058
Sutter	493	470	1,463	158	2,584	11,514
Tehama	216	56	1,225	336	1,833	4,716
Yolo	4,073	2,398	2,070	1,115	9,656	36,530
Yuba	8	137	395	147	687	2,474
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area)	\$ 49,677	\$ 11,906	\$ 40,232	\$ 11,450	\$113,265	\$378,285
Central Valley (18-County Area)	\$102,430	\$ 34,388	\$107,025	\$ 27,770	\$271,613	\$806,812
1972						
Fresno	\$ 24,225	\$ 4,380	\$ 9,961	\$ 6,070	\$ 44,636	\$138,775
Kern	10,048	2,144	6,743	2,849	21,784	79,502
Kings	1,183	953	1,034	642	3,812	12,171
Madera	2,808	2,077	979	216	6,080	12,283
Merced	3,700	3,622	2,168	1,513	11,003	35,667
San Joaquin	13,976	7,993	9,042	4,364	35,375	91,314
Stanislaus	12,823	7,374	12,394	2,606	35,197	90,117
Tulare	8,714	3,103	5,621	1,702	19,140	57,786
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area)	\$ 77,478	\$ 31,646	\$ 47,942	\$ 19,963	\$177,029	\$517,616
Butte	\$ 3,885	\$ 145	\$ 4,596	\$ 1,569	\$ 10,195	\$ 31,127
Colusa	203	194	42	10	449	1,213
Glenn	500	885	140	115	1,640	4,123
Placer	4,009	152	7,584	1,136	12,881	58,732
Sacramento	51,058	6,992	9,869	9,748	77,667	259,523
Shasta	10,217	1,200	4,039	423	15,879	32,772
Sutter	448	177	2,324	401	3,350	11,652
Tehama	393	77	1,815	228	2,513	7,804
Yolo	2,308	6,763	2,249	1,524	12,844	46,190
Yuba	5,448	144	548	210	6,350	11,780
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area)	\$ 78,469	\$ 16,729	\$ 33,206	\$ 15,363	\$143,767	\$464,915
Central Valley (18-County Area)	\$155,947	\$ 48,375	\$ 81,149	\$ 35,327	\$320,798	\$982,534

Source: Surveys conducted by the Research Department, Security Pacific National Bank.

**TOTAL VALUATION OF RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION
IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY, 1968-1972**
(In Thousands Of Dollars)

County	Singles	Multiples	Total New Residential 1968	Alterations And Additions	Total Residential
Fresno	\$ 23,979	\$ 9,147	\$ 33,126	\$ 2,507	\$ 35,633
Kern	22,388	6,624	29,012	2,376	31,388
Kings	3,121	1,935	5,056	510	5,566
Madera	2,423	162	2,585	430	3,015
Merced	5,893	105	5,998	775	6,773
San Joaquin	19,881	8,308	28,189	2,977	31,166
Stanislaus	13,575	5,382	18,957	1,163	20,120
Tulare	11,878	3,170	15,048	1,747	16,795
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area)	\$103,139	\$ 34,833	\$137,972	\$ 12,486	\$150,458
Butte	\$ 5,009	\$ 1,364	\$ 6,373	\$ 1,352	\$ 7,725
Colusa	1,134	0	1,134	0	1,134
Glenn	521	0	521	252	773
Placer	12,543	1,648	14,191	1,180	15,371
Sacramento	40,368	20,484	60,852	5,805	66,657
Shasta	6,459	951	7,410	713	8,123
Sutter	2,960	704	3,664	443	4,107
Tehama	1,336	0	1,336	374	1,710
Yolo	9,510	5,031	14,541	1,033	15,574
Yuba	903	368	1,271	347	1,618
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area)	\$ 80,745	\$ 30,549	\$111,294	\$ 11,499	\$122,793
Central Valley (18-County Area)	\$183,884	\$ 65,382	\$249,266	\$ 23,985	\$273,251
1969					
Fresno	\$ 22,403	\$ 10,117	\$ 32,520	\$ 2,699	\$ 35,219
Kern	22,163	7,400	29,563	2,166	31,729
Kings	3,224	1,157	4,381	605	4,986
Madera	1,727	212	1,939	331	2,270
Merced	5,778	1,376	7,154	881	8,035
San Joaquin	17,260	21,255	38,515	2,645	41,160
Stanislaus	15,192	6,002	21,194	1,266	22,460
Tulare	12,039	2,890	14,929	2,178	17,107
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area)	\$ 99,785	\$ 50,408	\$150,193	\$ 12,771	\$162,964
Butte	\$ 5,664	\$ 2,322	\$ 7,986	\$ 1,342	\$ 9,328
Colusa	798	40	838	280	1,118
Glenn	392	0	392	207	599
Placer	11,770	6,763	18,533	1,625	20,158
Sacramento	38,493	39,450	77,943	5,719	83,662
Shasta	5,549	153	5,702	936	6,638
Sutter	2,669	1,099	3,768	377	4,145
Tehama	1,360	0	1,360	506	1,866
Yolo	10,382	4,687	15,069	1,085	16,154
Yuba	911	120	1,031	273	1,304
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area)	\$ 77,987	\$ 54,634	\$132,621	\$ 12,349	\$144,970
Central Valley (18-County Area)	\$177,773	\$105,041	\$282,814	\$ 25,119	\$307,933
1970					
Fresno	\$ 26,997	\$ 25,359	\$ 52,356	\$ 2,932	\$ 55,288
Kern	27,738	11,710	39,448	2,257	41,705
Kings	4,480	3,070	7,550	559	8,109
Madera	2,132	316	2,448	344	2,792
Merced	7,720	2,344	10,064	944	11,008
San Joaquin	16,931	15,439	32,370	2,944	35,314
Stanislaus	19,535	7,744	27,279	995	28,274
Tulare	14,844	3,449	18,293	2,082	20,375
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area)	\$120,377	\$ 69,431	\$189,808	\$ 13,057	\$202,865
Butte	\$ 7,105	\$ 4,798	\$ 11,903	\$ 1,680	\$ 13,583
Colusa	297	0	297	229	526
Glenn	612	36	648	287	935
Placer	12,811	13,401	26,212	1,388	27,600
Sacramento	63,589	52,871	116,460	6,468	122,928
Shasta	6,135	166	6,301	873	7,174
Sutter	3,238	1,254	4,492	450	4,942
Tehama	1,207	20	1,227	452	1,679
Yolo	9,317	6,833	16,150	1,121	17,271
Yuba	1,868	21	1,889	256	2,145
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area)	\$106,179	\$ 79,401	\$185,580	\$ 13,206	\$198,786
Central Valley (18-County Area)	\$226,556	\$148,832	\$375,388	\$ 26,263	\$401,651

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County	Singles	Multiples	Total New Residential	Alterations And Additions	Total Residential
1971					
Fresno	\$ 37,285	\$ 31,965	\$ 69,250	\$ 2,919	\$ 72,169
Kern	28,114	10,064	38,178	2,616	40,794
Kings	5,419	453	5,872	506	6,378
Madera	3,854	1,705	5,559	299	5,858
Merced	12,962	7,470	20,432	1,592	22,024
San Joaquin	27,995	16,232	44,227	2,879	47,106
Stanislaus	31,298	14,532	45,830	816	46,646
Tulare	21,982	4,830	26,812	2,389	29,201
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area)	\$168,910	\$ 87,252	\$256,162	\$ 14,018	\$270,180
Butte	\$ 10,838	\$ 3,989	\$ 14,827	\$ 1,829	\$ 16,656
Colusa	678	125	803	201	1,004
Glenn	1,130	89	1,219	220	1,439
Placer	24,718	3,876	28,594	1,611	30,205
Sacramento	87,832	65,804	153,636	8,474	162,110
Shasta	9,034	2,881	11,915	1,218	13,133
Sutter	5,631	2,872	8,503	427	8,930
Tehama	2,027	418	2,445	438	2,883
Yolo	16,528	9,122	25,650	1,224	26,874
Yuba	1,476	64	1,540	247	1,787
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area)	\$159,892	\$ 89,239	\$249,131	\$ 15,889	\$265,020
Central Valley (18-County Area) . . .	\$328,802	\$176,490	\$505,292	\$ 29,907	\$535,199
1972					
Fresno	\$ 65,382	\$ 25,400	\$ 90,782	\$ 3,357	\$ 94,139
Kern	34,737	20,316	55,053	2,665	57,718
Kings	7,082	837	7,919	440	8,359
Madera	5,121	766	5,887	316	6,203
Merced	17,741	5,139	22,880	1,784	24,664
San Joaquin	35,487	17,269	52,756	3,183	55,939
Stanislaus	38,023	15,971	53,994	926	54,920
Tulare	28,941	6,952	35,893	2,753	38,646
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area)	\$232,514	\$ 92,649	\$325,163	\$ 15,424	\$340,587
Butte	\$ 14,487	\$ 4,600	\$ 19,087	\$ 1,845	\$ 20,932
Colusa	603	51	654	110	764
Glenn	2,169	88	2,257	226	2,483
Placer	41,241	2,864	44,105	1,746	45,851
Sacramento	85,459	87,298	172,757	9,099	181,856
Shasta	11,994	3,562	15,556	1,337	16,893
Sutter	5,978	1,902	7,880	422	8,302
Tehama	4,181	624	4,805	486	5,291
Yolo	22,358	9,056	31,414	1,932	33,346
Yuba	2,863	2,288	5,151	279	5,430
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area)	\$191,333	\$112,333	\$303,666	\$ 17,482	\$321,148
Central Valley (18-County Area) . . .	\$423,847	\$204,983	\$628,830	\$ 32,906	\$661,736

Note: Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: Surveys conducted by the Research Department, Security Pacific National Bank.

County	1968			1969			1970		
	Single Dwellings	Units in Multiples	Total	Single Dwellings	Units in Multiples	Total	Single Dwellings	Units in Multiples	Total
Fresno	1,630	1,212	2,842	1,390	1,074	2,464	1,743	2,972	4,715
Kern	1,261	739	2,000	1,265	694	1,959	1,518	1,235	2,753
Kings	225	227	452	208	130	338	270	247	517
Madera	188	19	207	153	24	177	168	29	197
Merced	351	12	363	316	169	485	517	238	755
San Joaquin	1,138	934	2,072	880	1,708	2,588	957	1,613	2,570
Stanislaus	963	719	1,682	893	674	1,567	1,205	837	2,042
Tulare	833	432	1,265	793	298	1,091	992	354	1,346
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area)	6,589	4,294	10,883	5,898	4,771	10,669	7,370	7,525	14,895
Butte	279	123	402	308	236	544	383	541	924
Colusa	73	0	73	42	2	44	10	0	10
Glenn	32	0	32	28	0	28	40	4	44
Placer	624	103	727	551	399	950	636	771	1,407
Sacramento	2,473	2,386	4,859	2,432	4,123	6,555	3,623	5,319	8,942
Shasta	342	118	460	308	10	318	334	12	346
Sutter	147	108	255	131	128	259	167	157	324
Tehama	74	0	74	75	0	75	78	4	82
Yolo	517	535	1,052	501	474	975	510	776	1,286
Yuba	64	48	112	67	14	81	124	4	128
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area)	4,625	3,421	8,046	4,443	5,386	9,829	5,905	7,588	13,493
Central Valley (18-County Area)	11,214	7,715	18,929	10,341	10,157	20,498	13,275	15,113	28,388

County	1971			1972		
	Single Dwellings	Units in Multiples	Total	Single Dwellings	Units in Multiples	Total
Fresno	2,346	3,944	6,290	4,057	2,930	6,987
Kern	1,381	1,003	2,384	1,669	1,975	3,644
Kings	341	56	397	421	94	515
Madera	306	209	515	302	92	394
Merced	672	707	1,379	865	515	1,380
San Joaquin	1,515	1,663	3,178	1,734	1,814	3,548
Stanislaus	1,689	1,381	3,070	2,007	1,552	3,559
Tulare	1,365	547	1,912	1,688	676	2,364
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area)	9,615	9,510	19,125	12,743	9,648	22,391
Butte	580	402	982	771	482	1,253
Colusa	49	8	57	27	4	31
Glenn	67	14	81	129	14	143
Placer	1,109	324	1,433	1,970	231	2,201
Sacramento	4,518	6,449	10,967	4,441	8,207	12,648
Shasta	449	310	759	585	327	912
Sutter	264	323	587	269	219	488
Tehama	103	49	152	211	84	295
Yolo	814	944	1,758	980	847	1,827
Yuba	86	8	94	159	248	407
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area)	8,039	8,831	16,870	9,542	10,663	20,205
Central Valley (18-County Area)	17,654	18,341	35,995	22,285	20,311	42,596

Source: Surveys conducted by the Research Department, Security Pacific National Bank.

**TOTAL NUMBER OF UNITS IN MULTIPLES AS A
PERCENT OF TOTAL DWELLING UNITS
INCLUDED IN BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED
IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY, 1968-1972**

Units in Multiples as a % of Total Dwelling Units

County	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Fresno	42.6	43.6	63.0	62.7	41.9
Kern	37.0	35.4	44.9	42.1	54.2
Kings	50.2	38.5	47.8	14.1	18.3
Madera	9.2	13.6	14.7	40.6	23.4
Merced	3.3	34.8	31.5	51.3	37.3
San Joaquin	45.1	66.0	62.8	52.3	51.1
Stanislaus	42.7	43.0	41.0	45.0	43.6
Tulare	34.2	27.3	26.3	28.6	28.6
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area)	39.5	44.7	50.5	49.7	43.1
Butte	30.6	43.4	58.5	40.9	38.5
Colusa	0.0	4.5	0.0	14.0	12.9
Glenn	0.0	0.0	9.1	17.3	9.8
Placer	14.2	12.0	54.8	22.6	10.5
Sacramento	49.1	62.9	59.5	58.8	64.9
Shasta	25.7	3.1	3.5	40.8	35.9
Sutter	42.4	49.4	48.5	55.0	44.9
Tehama	0.0	0.0	4.9	32.2	28.5
Yolo	50.9	48.6	60.3	53.7	46.4
Yuba	42.9	17.3	3.1	8.5	60.9
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area)	42.5	54.8	56.2	52.3	52.8
Central Valley (18-County Area)	40.8	49.6	53.2	51.0	47.7

Source: Surveys conducted by the Research Department, Security Pacific National Bank.

**CITIES IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY
WHICH AUTHORIZED 100 OR MORE
DWELLING UNITS IN 1972**

1972 Rank	City, County	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
1	Sacramento, Sacramento	1,428	2,951	3,023	3,718	3,676
2	Fresno, Fresno	1,261	1,240	2,748	2,878	3,288
3	Bakersfield, Kern	628	584	1,149	876	1,855
4	Modesto, Stanislaus	923	1,032	1,327	1,774	1,742
5	Stockton, San Joaquin	1,092	1,808	1,630	1,925	1,390
6	Davis, Yolo	706	538	619	1,171	921
7	Visalia, Tulare	310	399	504	661	846
8	Lodi, San Joaquin	169	198	285	298	725
9	Turlock, Stanislaus	220	154	194	453	691
10	Clovis, Fresno	209	254	612	594	592
11	Merced, Merced	115	278	357	500	563
12	Ridgecrest, Kern	135	90	214	213	514
13	Woodland, Yolo	216	337	334	394	478
14	Tracy, San Joaquin	148	92	76	130	459
15	Roseville, Placer	78	161	199	96	337
16	Manteca, San Joaquin	196	142	210	339	285
17	Redding, Shasta	161	26	34	249	279
18	Atwater, Merced	18	20	41	129	272
19	Yuba City, Sutter	127	142	184	345	259
20	Tulare, Tulare	82	73	79	187	208
21	Ceres, Stanislaus	36	25	30	71	204
22	Porterville, Tulare	62	62	64	132	201
23	Chico, Butte	70	131	317	202	197
24	Hanford, Kings	258	179	193	149	169
25	Madera, Madera	69	54	67	316	161
26	Wasco, Kern	3	11	124	22	145
27	Red Bluff, Tehama	8	20	28	29	111

Source: Surveys conducted by the Research Department, Security Pacific National Bank.

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COUNT OF DWELLING UNITS IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY BY HOUSING TYPE, APRIL 1, 1970

County	Singles	Multiples	Mobile Homes	Vacant Seasonal and Migratory	Total Dwelling Unit Inventory
Fresno	111,906	19,550	2,545	1,594	135,595
Kern	91,935	13,390	4,372	401	110,098
Kings	16,917	2,206	456	23	19,602
Madera	13,219	965	373	226	14,783
Merced	27,947	3,695	848	216	32,706
San Joaquin	74,801	18,454	3,207	208	96,670
Stanislaus	54,755	7,932	2,413	302	65,402
Tulare	54,279	5,378	1,952	271	61,880
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area)	445,759	71,570	16,166	3,241	536,736
Butte	30,505	4,851	2,306	448	38,110
Colusa	3,988	408	188	283	4,867
Glenn	5,398	499	306	96	6,299
Placer	23,154	3,766	1,647	1,869	30,436
Sacramento	157,689	50,203	4,155	89	212,136
Shasta	21,755	2,819	2,694	177	27,445
Sutter	11,668	1,782	476	175	14,101
Tehama	8,651	841	869	340	10,701
Yolo	20,629	7,506	1,466	127	29,728
Yuba	10,732	2,399	1,026	45	14,202
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area)	294,169	75,074	15,133	3,649	388,025
Central Valley (18-County Area)	739,928	146,644	31,299	6,890	924,761

Source: 1970 Census of Population and Housing, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

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COUNT OF RENTER OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS FOR WHICH THE RENT IS TABULATED BY RENT RANGE IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY, APRIL 1, 1970

County	Less than \$40	\$40 to \$59	\$60 to \$79	\$80 to \$99	\$100 to \$119
Fresno	2,375	7,727	12,272	8,096	4,694
Kern	1,988	7,205	9,433	6,475	3,857
Kings	467	1,148	1,346	960	982
Madera	393	933	1,052	572	238
Merced	592	1,923	2,752	2,008	1,667
San Joaquin	1,601	5,612	7,446	5,210	3,759
Stanislaus	868	3,040	5,127	3,788	2,120
Tulare	1,992	5,105	4,789	2,165	1,363
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area)	10,276	32,693	44,217	29,274	18,680
Butte	777	1,910	2,789	2,067	1,385
Colusa	124	264	410	195	89
Glenn	156	364	409	237	118
Placer	322	907	1,562	1,398	1,080
Sacramento	1,033	5,091	11,818	14,042	13,291
Shasta	385	1,093	2,157	1,632	1,190
Sutter	244	626	991	704	609
Tehama	157	435	844	492	261
Yolo	368	941	1,564	2,060	2,031
Yuba	188	629	1,269	1,006	971
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area)	3,754	12,260	23,813	23,833	21,025
Central Valley (18-County Area)	14,030	44,953	68,030	53,107	39,705
	\$120 to \$149	\$150 to \$199	\$200 to \$299	\$300 or More	Without Payment of Cash Rent
Fresno	4,859	2,955	518	84	2,650
Kern	3,693	1,615	344	14	4,239
Kings	623	339	44	4	1,442
Madera	132	54	12	4	396
Merced	1,268	551	55	2	722
San Joaquin	4,945	2,487	386	54	1,661
Stanislaus	2,784	1,288	133	8	1,082
Tulare	1,149	422	69	13	1,274
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area)	19,453	9,711	1,561	183	13,466
Butte	1,327	760	142	4	633
Colusa	44	12	2	1	164
Glenn	54	24	1	0	133
Placer	956	584	185	51	503
Sacramento	17,487	8,208	1,889	243	2,980
Shasta	890	297	50	4	502
Sutter	712	144	45	2	334
Tehama	215	42	2	1	200
Yolo	2,221	1,580	415	6	448
Yuba	587	109	17	5	1,479
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area)	24,493	11,760	2,748	317	7,376
Central Valley (18-County Area)	43,946	21,471	4,309	500	20,842

Source: 1970 Census of Population and Housing, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

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**COUNT OF OWNER OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS FOR
WHICH THE VALUE IS TABULATED BY PRICE RANGE
IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY, APRIL 1, 1970**

County	Less than \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$19,999	\$20,000 to \$24,999	\$25,000 to \$34,999	\$35,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 or More
Fresno	1,630	10,366	19,345	17,134	7,747	6,076	2,526	959
Kern	2,837	9,816	16,145	12,506	5,784	4,252	1,466	607
Kings	852	1,882	2,314	1,790	782	517	188	44
Madera	506	1,421	1,724	1,016	603	458	126	57
Merced	560	2,282	3,999	3,088	1,479	1,185	467	130
San Joaquin	1,093	5,903	12,455	14,203	7,419	4,988	1,654	739
Stanislaus	786	4,799	8,603	8,645	4,712	3,332	1,228	403
Tulare	2,405	6,894	7,593	5,542	2,763	1,865	757	305
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area)	10,669	43,363	72,178	63,924	31,289	22,673	8,412	3,244
Butte	630	2,830	4,525	4,744	2,409	1,981	678	238
Colusa	122	321	437	380	249	161	61	29
Glenn	124	514	681	546	258	181	65	21
Placer	200	1,316	2,841	3,263	2,176	2,010	873	384
Sacramento	749	5,991	27,985	36,854	20,065	15,640	5,542	2,134
Shasta	386	1,575	2,921	3,588	1,897	1,435	447	142
Sutter	157	743	1,339	1,704	1,060	964	337	125
Tehama	170	831	1,187	1,112	429	359	115	31
Yolo	164	717	3,139	3,765	2,142	1,987	998	343
Yuba	315	987	1,519	1,188	423	240	97	49
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area)	3,017	15,825	46,574	57,144	31,108	24,958	9,213	3,496
Central Valley (18-County Area)	13,686	59,188	118,752	121,068	62,397	47,631	17,625	6,740

Source: 1970 Census of Population and Housing, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

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**COUNT OF OCCUPIED AND VACANT DWELLING UNITS
IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY, APRIL 1, 1970**

County	Total Owner Occupied	Total Renter Occupied	Vacant			Vacant Seasonal and Migratory	Total Dwelling Unit Inventory
			For Rent	For Sale	Other Year Round		
Fresno	76,152	50,576	3,159	844	3,270	1,594	135,595
Kern	60,493	41,127	3,313	828	3,936	401	110,098
Kings	10,153	8,137	636	145	508	23	19,602
Madera	7,880	4,873	352	90	1,362	226	14,783
Merced	16,854	13,608	925	208	895	216	32,706
San Joaquin	56,671	35,607	2,211	431	1,542	208	96,670
Stanislaus	39,497	22,592	1,415	452	1,144	302	65,402
Tulare	34,846	21,620	1,458	399	3,286	271	61,880
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area)	302,546	198,140	13,469	3,397	15,943	3,241	536,736
Butte	22,392	12,518	1,051	446	1,255	448	38,110
Colusa	2,456	1,680	146	22	280	283	4,867
Glenn	3,799	1,924	179	32	269	96	6,299
Placer	16,396	8,156	602	341	3,072	1,869	30,436
Sacramento	125,302	77,545	5,138	1,859	2,203	89	212,136
Shasta	16,576	8,710	703	227	1,052	177	27,445
Sutter	8,036	5,122	281	84	403	175	14,101
Tehama	6,426	3,141	186	75	533	340	10,701
Yolo	15,936	12,375	709	170	411	127	29,728
Yuba	6,481	6,593	592	124	367	45	14,202
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area)	223,800	137,764	9,587	3,380	9,845	3,649	388,025
Central Valley (18-County Area)	526,346	335,904	23,056	6,777	25,788	6,890	924,761

Source: 1970 Census of Population and Housing, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

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NUMBER OF DEEDS RECORDED
IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY

County	1970	1971	1972	Percent Change	
				1970-71	1971-72
Fresno	15,865	18,650	21,219	+ 17.6	+ 13.8
Kern	24,627	29,872	32,863	+ 21.3	+ 10.0
Kings	2,364	2,846	3,163	+ 20.4	+ 11.1
Madera	3,167	3,404	3,584	+ 7.5	+ 5.3
Merced	3,804	4,221	4,832	+ 11.0	+ 14.5
San Joaquin	9,070	10,455	11,718	+ 15.3	+ 12.1
Stanislaus	7,610	9,212	10,506	+ 21.1	+ 14.0
Tulare	7,925	9,774	11,601	+ 23.3	+ 18.7
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area)	74,434	88,434	98,946	+ 18.8	+ 11.9
Butte	7,486	10,758	12,650	+ 43.7	+ 17.6
Colusa	673	568	582	- 15.6	+ 2.5
Glenn	724	802	1,094	+ 10.8	+ 36.4
Placer	7,393	8,027	9,706	+ 8.6	+ 20.9
Sacramento	24,472	28,690	30,490	+ 17.2	+ 6.3
Shasta	5,016	5,973	7,210	+ 19.1	+ 20.7
Sutter	1,625	1,999	2,296	+ 23.0	+ 14.9
Tehama	2,435	2,652	3,352	+ 8.9	+ 26.4
Yolo	2,675	3,817	4,208	+ 42.7	+ 10.2
Yuba	1,922	2,132	2,511	+ 10.9	+ 17.8
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area)	54,421	65,418	74,099	+ 20.2	+ 13.3
Central Valley (18-County Area)	128,855	153,852	173,045	+ 19.4	+ 12.5

Source: California County Recorders Association.

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NUMBER OF FORECLOSURES AND DEEDS
IN LIEU IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY

County	1970	1971	1972	Percent Change	
				1970-71	1971-72
Fresno	258	248	185	- 3.9	- 25.4
Kern	355	417	524	+ 17.5	+ 25.7
Kings	49	41	39	- 16.3	- 4.9
Madera	74	57	60	- 23.0	+ 5.3
Merced	70	53	32	- 24.3	- 39.6
San Joaquin	172	157	200	- 8.7	+ 27.4
Stanislaus	114	61	97	- 46.5	+ 59.0
Tulare	136	134	130	- 1.5	- 3.0
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area)	1,228	1,168	1,267	- 4.9	+ 8.5
Butte	127	115	117	- 9.4	+ 1.7
Colusa	7	9	12	+ 28.6	+ 33.3
Glenn	13	12	5	- 7.7	- 58.3
Placer	108	96	144	- 11.1	+ 50.0
Sacramento	885	752	812	- 15.0	+ 8.0
Shasta	103	127	69	+ 23.3	- 45.6
Sutter	33	30	22	- 9.1	- 26.7
Tehama	39	24	56	- 38.5	+ 133.3
Yolo	48	48	48	N.C.	N.C.
Yuba	53	42	43	- 20.8	+ 2.4
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area)	1,416	1,255	1,328	- 11.4	+ 5.8
Central Valley (18-County Area)	2,644	2,423	2,595	- 8.4	+ 7.1

N.C.=No change.

Source: California County Recorders Association.

**GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION
BY COUNTY IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY, 1962-1971**
(In Thousands Of Dollars)

County	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Fresno	\$ 413,572	\$ 423,206	\$ 443,088	\$ 438,253	\$ 452,926
Kern	263,398	285,143	310,477	351,280	306,383
Kings	113,310	122,598	125,942	123,659	131,983
Madera	73,148	72,251	81,505	82,647	78,602
Merced	118,646	123,622	137,304	138,960	158,997
San Joaquin	210,405	208,518	219,707	221,713	252,428
Stanislaus	147,526	158,551	167,878	165,546	192,813
Tulare	329,094	325,848	357,335	324,221	373,408
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area)	\$1,669,099	\$1,719,737	\$1,843,236	\$1,846,279	\$1,947,540
Butte	\$ 48,438	\$ 48,618	\$ 54,611	\$ 52,183	\$ 57,193
Colusa	39,360	38,366	43,216	44,237	51,214
Glenn	43,317	40,962	43,586	39,552	44,189
Placer	19,403	18,366	18,195	18,115	22,295
Sacramento	66,872	62,933	72,404	66,323	75,879
Shasta	12,230	11,372	10,535	11,532	12,145
Sutter	57,837	55,155	66,740	64,547	71,626
Tehama	19,104	18,116	20,245	21,231	21,186
Yolo	95,642	82,851	96,935	94,599	95,460
Yuba	20,341	19,419	22,127	19,941	22,594
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area)	\$ 422,544	\$ 396,158	\$ 448,594	\$ 432,260	\$ 473,781
Central Valley (18-County Area)	\$2,091,643	\$2,115,895	\$2,291,830	\$2,278,539	\$2,421,321

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Fresno	\$ 438,753	\$ 462,659	\$ 458,014	\$ 474,706	\$ 507,930
Kern	296,162	324,945	320,274	346,676	360,556
Kings	128,996	134,065	118,819	123,799	141,645
Madera	80,372	80,182	84,846	91,057	105,190
Merced	153,297	167,297	172,822	191,860	216,355
San Joaquin	234,986	248,694	248,572	240,279	272,204
Stanislaus	193,723	199,311	220,455	237,210	242,741
Tulare	364,729	376,443	378,849	408,039	402,550
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area)	\$1,891,018	\$1,993,596	\$2,002,651	\$2,113,626	\$2,249,171
Butte	\$ 54,988	\$ 64,958	\$ 65,602	\$ 68,802	\$ 62,053
Colusa	48,212	59,669	60,389	55,071	55,237
Glenn	41,339	47,141	48,679	47,388	47,379
Placer	20,829	22,592	23,510	23,458	24,260
Sacramento	69,285	83,287	77,320	80,898	82,494
Shasta	12,119	12,447	13,806	14,351	14,813
Sutter	69,313	80,275	74,007	77,687	81,803
Tehama	20,340	24,983	25,849	28,229	27,256
Yolo	83,770	93,544	86,243	91,449	93,793
Yuba	24,235	25,216	26,105	29,979	27,731
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area)	\$ 444,430	\$ 514,112	\$ 501,510	\$ 517,312	\$ 516,819
Central Valley (18-County Area)	\$2,335,448	\$2,507,708	\$2,504,161	\$2,630,938	\$2,765,990

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: Compiled from the County Agricultural Commissioners' Annual Crop and Livestock Reports.

**GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION
BY CENTRAL VALLEY REGIONS, 1957-1971**

(In Thousands Of Dollars)

Year	Field & Seed Crops	Nursery Crops	Fruit & Nut Crops	Vegetable Crops	Total	Livestock & Livestock Products	Total Value
Sacramento Valley							
1957	\$144,852	\$ 1,856	\$ 58,259	\$ 22,445	\$ 227,412	\$ 92,342	\$ 319,754
1958	151,546	2,241	51,726	29,159	234,672	105,302	339,974
1959	170,131	2,215	77,114	21,344	270,804	99,814	370,618
1960	178,011	3,791	70,685	29,841	282,328	102,575	384,903
1961	168,214	3,335	79,732	35,940	287,221	111,285	398,506
1962	191,318	3,691	73,713	46,723	315,445	107,099	422,544
1963	188,680	3,659	70,872	35,036	298,247	97,910	396,158
1964	206,029	4,446	96,718	40,059	347,252	101,343	448,594
1965	204,697	5,060	79,925	43,228	332,910	99,350	432,260
1966	220,244	6,275	90,923	49,020	366,462	107,320	473,781
1967	203,146	6,351	86,232	47,457	343,186	101,244	444,430
1968	226,923	7,046	110,342	69,162	413,473	100,636	514,112
1969	228,121	8,090	114,699	44,682	395,592	105,918	501,510
1970	223,207	8,470	130,583	43,650	405,910	111,405	517,312
1971	230,215	8,610	110,992	53,937	403,754	113,066	516,819
San Joaquin Valley							
1957	\$566,927	\$ 5,586	\$345,107	\$130,276	\$1,047,896	\$377,164	\$1,425,060
1958	542,475	7,674	397,069	128,759	1,075,977	408,856	1,484,834
1959	628,356	13,175	377,548	153,904	1,172,983	400,513	1,573,494
1960	619,970	14,554	349,602	153,994	1,138,120	438,820	1,576,939
1961	585,759	15,566	368,928	149,075	1,119,328	439,005	1,558,336
1962	636,172	14,453	393,941	154,232	1,198,798	470,305	1,669,099
1963	665,826	15,650	412,077	155,788	1,249,341	470,398	1,719,737
1964	676,735	14,588	490,029	179,974	1,361,326	481,907	1,843,236
1965	628,005	16,080	446,886	221,428	1,312,399	533,880	1,846,279
1966	604,977	17,551	513,191	210,799	1,346,518	601,023	1,947,540
1967	591,018	17,409	471,831	212,206	1,292,464	598,554	1,891,018
1968	589,695	17,470	556,090	262,729	1,425,984	567,613	1,993,596
1969	522,271	19,579	614,968	212,999	1,369,817	632,835	2,002,651
1970	594,825	20,633	609,113	214,234	1,438,805	674,823	2,113,626
1971	629,376	26,407	662,740	241,822	1,560,345	688,829	2,249,171
Total Central Valley							
1957	\$711,779	\$ 7,442	\$403,366	\$152,721	\$1,275,308	\$469,506	\$1,744,814
1958	694,021	9,915	448,795	157,918	1,310,649	514,158	1,824,808
1959	798,487	15,390	454,662	175,248	1,443,787	500,327	1,944,112
1960	797,981	18,345	420,287	183,835	1,420,448	541,395	1,961,842
1961	753,973	18,901	448,660	185,015	1,406,549	550,290	1,956,842
1962	827,490	18,144	467,654	200,955	1,514,243	577,404	2,091,643
1963	854,506	19,309	482,949	190,824	1,547,588	568,308	2,115,895
1964	882,764	19,034	586,747	220,033	1,708,578	583,250	2,291,830
1965	832,702	21,140	526,811	264,656	1,645,309	633,230	2,278,539
1966	825,221	23,826	604,114	259,819	1,712,980	708,343	2,421,321
1967	794,164	23,760	558,063	259,663	1,635,650	699,798	2,335,448
1968	816,618	24,516	666,432	331,891	1,839,457	668,249	2,507,708
1969	750,392	27,669	729,667	257,681	1,765,409	738,753	2,504,161
1970	818,032	29,103	739,696	257,884	1,844,715	786,228	2,630,938
1971	859,591	35,017	773,732	295,759	1,964,099	801,895	2,765,990

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: Compiled from the County Agricultural Commissioners' Annual Crop and Livestock Reports.

**GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION
IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY, BY MAJOR CATEGORY—1971**
(In Thousands Of Dollars)

County	Field & Seed Crops	Nursery Crops	Fruit & Nut Crops	Vegetable Crops	Total	Livestock & Livestock Products	Total Value
Fresno	\$152,683	\$ 1,167	\$195,375	\$ 47,585	\$ 396,810	\$111,120	\$ 507,930
Kern	132,216	9,674	75,855	66,628	284,373	76,184	360,556
Kings	78,328	49	7,844	4,193	90,414	51,232	141,645
Madera	29,952	2,968	33,398	1,344	67,662	37,528	105,190
Merced	53,315	3,256	31,502	26,755	114,828	101,528	216,355
San Joaquin	67,394	2,740	78,462	59,603	208,199	64,005	272,204
Stanislaus	39,631	3,679	49,509	22,188	115,007	127,734	242,741
Tulare	75,857	2,874	190,795	13,526	283,052	119,498	402,550
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area)	\$629,376	\$26,407	\$662,740	\$241,822	\$1,560,345	\$688,829	\$2,249,171
Butte	\$ 27,816	\$ 453	\$ 22,030	\$ 500	\$ 50,799	\$ 11,254	\$ 62,053
Colusa	37,378	—	8,427	3,192	48,997	6,240	55,237
Glenn	25,228	471	6,864	269	32,832	14,547	47,379
Placer	5,742	601	3,266	—	9,609	14,651	24,260
Sacramento	31,095	3,080	7,993	9,180	51,348	31,145	82,494
Shasta	4,405	2,433	267	402	7,507	7,306	14,813
Sutter	36,664	603	29,153	8,823	75,243	6,561	81,803
Tehama	6,360	969	7,742	103	15,174	12,083	27,256
Yolo	49,156	—	9,898	30,640	89,694	4,098	93,793
Yuba	6,371	—	15,352	828	22,551	5,181	27,731
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area)	\$230,215	\$ 8,610	\$110,992	\$ 53,937	\$ 403,754	\$113,066	\$ 516,819
Central Valley (18-County Area)	\$859,591	\$35,017	\$773,732	\$295,759	\$1,964,099	\$801,895	\$2,765,990

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: Compiled from the County Agricultural Commissioners' Annual Crop and Livestock Reports.

1971 State Rank	Commodity	National Ranking	Harvested Acreage	Production	California's Share of U.S. Production
1	Cattle & Calves	5	— —	3,090,958.0	6.0
2	Milk & Cream	3	— —	9,598,000.0*	8.2
3	Grapes	1	449.4	3,534.0	88.4
4	Hay	3	1,995.0	8,271.0	6.3
5	Tomatoes	1	197.1	4,204.6	65.3
6	Chicken Eggs	1	— —	727,333,333.3†	12.1
7	Lettuce	1	135.8	1,586.5	68.6
8	Cotton Lint	4	741.6	269.0	10.6
9	Nursery Products	1	— —	— —	20.7
10	Sugarbeets	1	346.5	8,212.0	30.6
11	Oranges	2	167.9	1,447.0	17.5
12	Cut Flowers	1	— —	— —	16.5
13	Rice	4	331.0	860.6	20.4
14	Almonds	1	169.0	132.0	99.9
15	Barley	3	1,087.0	1,382.0	12.5
16	Peaches	1	73.0	841.0	58.2
17	Lemons	1	38.2	506.0	80.4
18	Strawberries	1	8.3	151.5	58.6
19	Turkeys	1	— —	160,449.5	14.0
20	Chickens	9	— —	227,106.0	3.8

Valuation
as a Percent
of State Total

Commodity	Valuation
1 Cattle & Calves	\$942,475
2 Milk & Cream	560,298
3 Grapes	305,075
4 Hay	260,537
5 Tomatoes	218,390
6 Chicken Eggs	185,236
7 Lettuce	174,666
8 Cotton Lint	169,536
9 Nursery Products	156,015
10 Sugarbeets	126,465
11 Oranges	126,400
12 Cut Flowers	93,105
13 Rice	86,060
14 Almonds	85,272
15 Barley	76,623
16 Peaches	74,008
17 Lemons	73,682
18 Strawberries	70,385
19 Turkeys	70,277
20 Chickens	64,634

19.4
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1.5
1.5
1.3

Leading Counties

Imperial, Kern, Fresno, Stanislaus
San Bernardino, Tulare, Stanislaus, Riverside
Fresno, Tulare, Kern, Madera
Kern, Imperial, Fresno, Tulare
Yolo, San Joaquin, Merced, Fresno
Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Joaquin
Imperial, Riverside, Monterey, Santa Barbara
Kern, Fresno, Tulare, Kings
Los Angeles, Orange, San Mateo, San Diego
Imperial, Monterey, San Joaquin, Solano
Tulare, Ventura, Riverside, Fresno
Santa Clara, San Diego, San Mateo, Alameda
Colusa, Sutter, Butte, Glenn
Merced, San Joaquin, Butte, Stanislaus
Fresno, Kings, San Luis Obispo, Imperial
Stanislaus, Fresno, Sutter, Tulare
Ventura, Santa Barbara, Riverside, San Bernardino
Monterey, Orange, Ventura, Santa Cruz
Stanislaus, Fresno, Madera, Tulare
Stanislaus, Fresno, Sonoma, Los Angeles

* 1,000 lbs. rather than tons.

† Dozens of eggs.

Source: California Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

**GROSS VALUE OF THE SIX MOST IMPORTANT
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS BY COUNTY
IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY—1971**

(In Thousands Of Dollars)

County	First		Second		Third	
	Product	Value	Product	Value	Product	Value
Fresno	Grapes	\$128,118	Cattle & Calves . . .	\$ 51,159	Cotton	\$ 50,941
Kern	Cotton	62,800	Grapes	52,448	Cattle & Calves . . .	52,410
Kings	Cotton	28,609	Milk	26,911	Cattle & Calves . . .	15,344
Madera	Grapes	26,859	Cattle & Calves . . .	20,280	Cotton	9,203
Merced	Milk	39,633	Cattle & Calves . . .	30,748	Alfalfa Hay	15,452
San Joaquin	Grapes	32,625	Milk	32,292	Tomatoes	25,920
Stanislaus	Milk	46,363	Cattle & Calves . . .	31,581	Chickens	21,728
Tulare	Grapes	73,895	Oranges	63,451	Cattle & Calves . . .	54,600
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area)	Grapes	331,645	Cattle & Calves . . .	265,401	Milk	243,194
Butte	Rice	14,100	Almonds	10,812	Cattle & Calves . . .	8,056
Colusa	Rice	21,484	Cattle & Calves . . .	4,338	Sugar Beets	4,124
Glenn	Rice	11,900	Milk	6,196	Cattle & Calves . . .	5,237
Placer	Cattle & Calves . . .	6,527	Turkeys	4,054	Pasture	2,943
Sacramento	Cattle & Calves . . .	16,639	Milk	9,283	Corn	8,572
Shasta	Cattle & Calves . . .	5,596	Pasture	2,406	Strawberries	2,099
Sutter	Rice	15,700	Peaches	11,916	Prunes	8,317
Tehama	Cattle & Calves . . .	7,645	Pasture	2,899	Prunes	2,671
Yolo	Tomatoes	25,648	Sugar Beets	9,942	Alfalfa Hay	8,640
Yuba	Peaches	6,341	Prunes	5,473	Rice	3,930
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area)	Rice	77,832	Cattle & Calves . . .	63,464	Tomatoes	44,519
Central Valley (18-County Area)	Grapes	332,028	Cattle & Calves . . .	328,865	Milk	266,193
	Fourth		Fifth		Sixth	
	Product	Value	Product	Value	Product	Value
Fresno	Alfalfa Hay	\$ 30,783	Milk	\$ 27,807	Cantaloupes	\$ 17,640
Kern	Alfalfa Hay	34,441	Potatoes	25,967	Carrots	13,392
Kings	Barley	12,668	Alfalfa Hay	11,143	Safflower	7,932
Madera	Alfalfa Hay	8,773	Milk	8,700	Turkeys	5,945
Merced	Chickens	15,007	Tomatoes	12,024	Almonds	10,108
San Joaquin	Asparagus	19,233	Eggs	16,484	Sugar Beets	14,883
Stanislaus	Eggs	19,675	Peaches	16,742	Tomatoes	10,051
Tulare	Milk	48,172	Alfalfa Hay	23,115	Cotton	22,302
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area)	Cotton	185,620	Alfalfa Hay	147,722	Oranges	84,936
Butte	Peaches	3,841	Walnuts	3,134	Prunes	2,293
Colusa	Almonds	4,005	Tomatoes	3,192	Prunes	2,856
Glenn	Alfalfa Hay	3,625	Prunes	2,274	Sheep & Lambs . . .	2,084
Placer	Eggs	2,403	Plums	2,150	Rice	1,567
Sacramento	Tomatoes	7,911	Pears	7,365	Pasture	3,603
Shasta	Alfalfa Hay	1,392	Milk	983	Christmas Trees . . .	334
Sutter	Tomatoes	7,768	Walnuts	3,934	Cattle & Calves . . .	3,780
Tehama	Sheep & Lambs . . .	2,050	Walnuts	1,902	Olives	1,345
Yolo	Rice	6,820	Grain Sorghum . . .	4,550	Almonds	4,439
Yuba	Cattle & Calves . . .	3,378	Pears	1,460	Milk	1,285
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area)	Prunes	27,366	Almonds	26,745	Peaches	23,054
Central Valley (18-County Area)	Cotton	185,620	Alfalfa Hay	169,151	Tomatoes	124,490

Source: Compiled from the County Agricultural Commissioners' Annual Crop and Livestock Reports.

June 30, 1972

State Rank	U.S. Rank	Name of Bank	Agricultural Loans		
			Real Estate	Production	Total
1	1	Bank of America NT & SA	\$72,100,000	\$488,500,000	\$560,600,000
2	2	Security Pacific National Bank	10,841,232	208,268,806	219,110,038
3	4	Crocker National Bank	17,418,556	95,622,113	113,040,669
4	5	Wells Fargo Bank NA	15,201,582	94,043,217	109,244,799
5	6	United California Bank	18,405,265	85,423,064	103,828,329
6	22	United States National Bank	24,219,941	4,230,206	28,450,147
7	29	Bank of California NA	6,992,882	15,132,782	22,125,664
8	37	First Western Bank & Trust Co.	2,854,437	14,924,421	17,778,858
9	63	Bank of Tokyo of California, San Francisco	10,339,493	2,459,494	12,798,987
10	78	Bank of Stockton	4,835,097	6,070,073	10,905,170
11	92	Farmers and Merchants Bank of Central California, Lodi	2,787,409	7,136,744	9,924,153

June 30, 1969

State Rank	U.S. Rank	Name of Bank	Agricultural Loans		
			Real Estate	Production	Total
1	1	Bank of America NT & SA	\$99,265,485	\$452,148,454	\$551,413,939
2	2	Security Pacific National Bank	11,699,775	136,238,654	147,938,429
3	4	Wells Fargo Bank NA	18,628,800	92,236,903	110,865,703
4	5	United California Bank	14,040,384	87,280,188	101,320,572
5	6	Crocker National Bank	23,414,455	63,955,268	87,369,723
6	19	First Western Bank & Trust Co.	7,148,165	16,735,152	23,883,317
7	30	Bank of California NA	5,370,120	11,455,453	16,825,573
8	51	Central Valley National Bank, Oakland	5,338,510	7,418,750	12,757,260
9	64	United States National Bank	11,273,697	97,750	11,371,447
10	70	Farmers and Merchants Bank of Central California, Lodi	2,811,239	7,970,784	10,782,022
11	86	Bank of Tokyo of California, San Francisco	6,952,037	2,397,788	9,349,825
12	90	Bank of Stockton	5,020,767	4,099,236	9,120,004

Source: American Banker.

1971 Rank	State	Cash Receipts From Farm Marketing	Realized Gross Farm Income	Farm Production Expenses	Realized Net Farm Income
1	California	\$4,924.3	\$5,195.5	\$4,009.7	\$1,185.8
2	Iowa	4,024.9	4,404.7	3,368.9	1,035.9
3	Texas	3,253.9	3,912.7	2,877.7	1,035.1
4	Illinois	2,798.5	3,148.8	2,322.7	826.1
	Central Valley*	2,693.6	2,841.9	2,193.3	648.6
5	Minnesota	2,283.2	2,574.6	1,871.2	703.5
6	Kansas	2,255.9	2,559.9	1,889.4	670.6
7	Nebraska	2,242.8	2,489.1	1,932.9	556.3
	San Joaquin Valley*	2,166.7	2,286.0	1,764.3	521.8
8	Missouri	1,702.6	1,969.9	1,414.5	555.3
9	Wisconsin	1,665.4	1,851.4	1,339.7	511.6
10	Indiana	1,639.4	1,868.1	1,330.7	537.4
11	North Carolina	1,526.5	1,742.5	1,099.5	643.0
12	Florida	1,421.9	1,482.4	938.7	543.7
13	Ohio	1,415.4	1,641.0	1,268.3	372.7
14	Colorado	1,349.0	1,446.5	1,211.7	234.8
15	Georgia	1,258.8	1,438.0	991.5	446.6
16	Arkansas	1,240.0	1,403.7	937.2	466.6
17	Oklahoma	1,127.5	1,319.9	1,045.9	274.1
18	New York	1,123.2	1,257.4	955.5	301.8
19	South Dakota	1,114.4	1,242.9	878.4	364.6
20	Pennsylvania	1,068.9	1,208.6	907.2	301.5
21	Mississippi	1,016.4	1,261.1	772.5	488.5
22	Michigan	971.3	1,144.1	890.3	253.8
23	Kentucky	945.6	1,095.7	704.1	391.7
24	North Dakota	854.0	1,045.1	746.8	298.3
25	Washington	849.3	979.5	722.4	257.0
26	Alabama	810.4	967.6	680.4	287.1
27	Tennessee	746.6	930.3	684.3	246.0
28	Arizona	729.7	796.0	595.2	200.8
29	Idaho	710.2	801.0	563.8	237.2
30	Louisiana	697.8	843.5	523.0	320.5
31	Montana	633.8	750.0	522.8	227.2
32	Virginia	618.5	742.1	561.8	180.3
33	Oregon	587.5	662.5	524.7	137.8
	Sacramento Valley*	526.9	555.9	429.0	126.9
34	New Mexico	481.6	535.8	398.1	137.8
35	South Carolina	466.5	572.5	404.5	168.1

* Estimates by the Research Department, Security Pacific National Bank.
Source: Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

**NUMBER OF FARMS IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY
BY FARM ACREAGE DISTRIBUTION**

County	Under 10 Acres			10-99 Acres			100-999 Acres		
	1969	1964	Percent Change	1969	1964	Percent Change	1969	1964	Percent Change
Fresno	697	602	+ 15.8	5,159	4,905	+ 5.2	1,358	1,467	- 7.4
Kern	192	120	+ 60.0	438	377	+ 16.2	755	756	- 0.1
Kings	137	132	+ 3.8	504	581	- 13.3	402	462	- 13.0
Madera	124	129	- 3.9	657	635	+ 3.5	521	504	+ 3.4
Merced	373	340	+ 9.7	1,813	1,804	+ 0.5	813	864	- 5.9
San Joaquin	654	582	+ 12.4	2,621	2,481	+ 5.6	1,031	1,136	- 9.2
Stanislaus	913	777	+ 17.5	2,955	3,147	- 6.1	784	835	- 6.1
Tulare	712	700	+ 1.7	3,562	3,172	+ 12.3	1,236	1,417	- 12.8
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area)	3,802	3,382	+ 12.4	17,709	17,102	+ 3.5	6,900	7,441	- 7.3
Butte	339	390	- 13.1	982	981	+ 0.1	420	443	- 5.2
Colusa	37	27	+ 37.0	170	142	+ 19.7	299	305	- 2.0
Glenn	92	78	+ 17.9	623	694	- 10.2	388	399	- 2.8
Placer	120	112	+ 7.1	567	753	- 24.7	207	225	- 8.0
Sacramento	333	322	+ 3.4	784	879	- 10.8	450	465	- 3.2
Shasta	89	102	- 12.7	296	338	- 12.4	250	275	- 9.1
Sutter	194	182	+ 6.6	714	677	+ 5.5	429	482	- 11.0
Tehama	161	158	+ 1.9	701	826	- 15.1	281	281	N.C.
Yolo	84	40	+ 110.0	383	310	+ 23.5	335	371	- 9.7
Yuba	50	64	- 21.9	237	287	- 17.4	185	236	- 21.6
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area)	1,499	1,475	+ 1.6	5,457	5,887	- 7.3	3,244	3,482	- 6.8
Central Valley (18-County Area)	5,301	4,857	+ 9.1	23,166	22,989	+ 0.8	10,144	10,923	- 7.1
California Total	15,692	15,937	- 1.5	38,408	39,281	- 2.2	18,308	19,898	- 8.0
	1,000-1,999 Acres			2,000 Acres and over			Total All Farms		
	1969	1964	Percent Change	1969	1964	Percent Change	1969	1964	Percent Change
Fresno	155	138	+ 12.3	170	182	- 6.6	7,539	7,294	+ 3.4
Kern	131	138	- 5.1	196	191	+ 2.6	1,712	1,582	+ 8.2
Kings	28	40	- 30.0	38	36	+ 5.6	1,109	1,251	- 11.4
Madera	66	54	+ 22.2	87	85	+ 2.4	1,455	1,407	+ 3.4
Merced	61	60	+ 1.7	81	93	- 12.9	3,141	3,161	- 0.6
San Joaquin	83	96	- 13.5	64	66	- 3.0	4,453	4,361	+ 2.1
Stanislaus	59	53	+ 11.3	61	69	- 11.6	4,772	4,881	- 2.2
Tulare	114	120	- 5.0	101	109	- 7.3	5,725	5,518	+ 3.8
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area)	697	699	- 0.3	798	831	- 4.0	29,906	29,455	+ 1.5
Butte	52	66	- 21.2	51	53	- 3.8	1,844	1,933	- 4.6
Colusa	62	63	- 1.6	64	64	N.C.	632	601	+ 5.2
Glenn	61	79	- 22.8	54	62	- 12.9	1,218	1,312	- 7.2
Placer	20	16	+ 25.0	16	20	- 20.0	930	1,126	- 17.4
Sacramento	37	52	- 28.8	38	41	- 7.3	1,642	1,759	- 6.7
Shasta	48	42	+ 14.3	63	77	- 18.2	746	834	- 10.6
Sutter	47	44	+ 6.8	27	27	N.C.	1,411	1,412	*
Tehama	34	44	- 22.7	89	96	- 7.3	1,266	1,405	- 9.9
Yolo	61	85	- 28.2	64	55	+ 16.4	927	861	+ 7.7
Yuba	26	31	- 16.1	21	22	- 4.5	519	640	- 18.9
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area)	448	522	- 14.2	487	517	- 5.8	11,135	11,883	- 6.3
Central Valley (18-County Area)	1,145	1,221	- 6.2	1,285	1,348	- 4.7	41,041	41,338	- 0.7
California Total	2,541	2,612	- 2.7	2,926	3,124	- 6.3	77,875	80,852	- 3.7

N.C. = No Change

*Less than one-tenth of one percent.

Source: 1964 and 1969 Censuses of Agriculture, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

**TOTAL ACREAGE OF FARMS IN THE CENTRAL
VALLEY BY FARM ACREAGE DISTRIBUTION**

County	Under 10 Acres			10-99 Acres			100-999 Acres		
	1969	1964	Percent Change	1969	1964	Percent Change	1969	1964	Percent Change
Fresno	3,277	2,886	+ 13.5	185,339	178,919	+ 3.6	369,778	397,212	- 6.9
Kern	592	433	+ 36.7	16,609	15,752	+ 5.4	298,558	293,629	+ 1.7
Kings	537	603	- 10.9	20,041	23,980	- 16.4	120,006	139,933	- 14.2
Madera	546	559	- 2.3	28,786	26,799	+ 7.4	167,035	162,710	+ 2.7
Merced	1,637	1,606	+ 1.9	68,232	69,782	- 2.2	244,984	243,880	+ 0.5
San Joaquin . .	3,133	2,582	+ 21.3	90,138	87,873	+ 2.6	308,148	352,388	- 12.6
Stanislaus . . .	4,061	3,500	+ 16.0	99,267	108,806	- 8.8	210,103	223,901	- 6.2
Tulare	3,445	3,228	+ 6.7	125,466	116,493	+ 7.7	366,378	421,438	- 13.1
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area)	17,228	15,397	+ 11.9	633,878	628,404	+ 0.9	2,084,990	2,235,091	- 6.7
Butte	1,541	1,690	- 8.8	32,000	33,092	- 3.3	130,940	136,596	- 4.1
Colusa	142	145	- 2.1	7,452	6,471	+ 15.2	112,269	122,067	- 8.0
Glenn	413	377	+ 9.5	25,214	26,195	- 3.7	131,726	133,991	- 1.7
Placer	517	589	- 12.2	22,326	28,033	- 20.4	59,463	65,344	- 9.0
Sacramento . .	1,444	1,514	- 4.6	26,127	30,166	- 13.4	141,427	151,216	- 6.5
Shasta	408	522	- 21.8	10,575	11,706	- 9.7	87,889	102,678	- 14.4
Sutter	979	822	+ 19.1	25,730	24,798	+ 3.8	141,328	163,121	- 13.4
Tehama	734	767	- 4.3	23,688	27,164	- 12.8	91,697	89,989	+ 1.9
Yolo	321	216	+ 48.6	15,612	12,940	+ 20.6	122,311	142,375	- 14.1
Yuba	252	284	- 11.3	8,543	10,796	- 20.9	61,512	74,368	- 17.3
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area)	6,751	6,926	- 2.5	197,267	211,361	- 6.7	1,080,562	1,181,745	- 8.6
Central Valley (18-County Area)	23,979	22,323	+ 7.4	831,145	839,765	- 1.0	3,165,552	3,416,836	- 7.4
California Total	64,526	68,824	- 6.2	1,350,774	1,382,295	- 2.3	5,876,358	6,435,480	- 8.7
County	1,000-1,999 Acres			2,000 Acres and Over			Total All Farm Acreage		
	1969	1964	Percent Change	1969	1964	Percent Change	1969	1964	Percent Change
Fresno	213,092	196,665	+ 8.4	1,436,584	1,425,450	+ 0.8	2,208,070	2,201,132	+ 0.3
Kern	182,777	193,545	- 5.6	3,324,068	3,102,050	+ 7.2	3,822,604	3,605,409	+ 6.0
Kings	39,024	56,103	- 30.4	533,667	656,155	- 18.7	713,275	876,774	- 18.7
Madera	89,264	75,216	+ 18.7	475,569	509,455	- 6.7	761,200	774,739	- 1.7
Merced	82,426	83,900	- 1.8	638,218	645,225	- 1.1	1,035,497	1,044,393	- 0.9
San Joaquin . .	113,936	131,095	- 13.1	361,016	389,745	- 7.4	876,371	963,683	- 9.1
Stanislaus . . .	82,790	71,780	+ 15.3	363,311	403,605	- 10.0	759,532	811,592	- 6.4
Tulare	157,401	167,955	- 6.3	684,366	694,495	- 1.5	1,337,056	1,403,609	- 4.7
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area)	960,710	976,259	- 1.6	7,816,799	7,826,180	- 0.1	11,513,605	11,681,331	- 1.4
Butte	69,545	90,113	- 22.8	317,228	418,825	- 24.3	551,254	680,316	- 19.0
Colusa	83,028	92,378	- 10.1	281,440	311,095	- 9.5	484,331	532,156	- 9.0
Glenn	85,221	110,935	- 23.2	289,249	359,525	- 19.5	531,823	631,023	- 15.7
Placer	26,217	22,077	+ 18.8	102,916	132,895	- 22.6	211,439	248,938	- 15.1
Sacramento . .	50,202	69,767	- 28.0	297,988	315,745	- 5.6	517,188	568,408	- 9.0
Shasta	64,291	57,480	+ 11.8	385,331	571,595	- 32.6	548,494	743,981	- 26.3
Sutter	63,563	62,604	+ 1.5	157,414	135,085	+ 16.5	389,014	386,430	+ 0.7
Tehama	47,269	61,347	- 22.9	938,174	988,865	- 5.1	1,101,562	1,168,132	- 5.7
Yolo	82,326	119,895	- 31.3	343,039	318,895	+ 7.6	563,609	594,321	- 5.2
Yuba	36,013	43,062	- 16.4	121,733	188,605	- 35.5	228,053	317,115	- 28.1
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area)	607,675	729,658	- 16.7	3,234,512	3,741,130	- 13.5	5,126,767	5,870,820	- 12.7
Central Valley (18-County Area)	1,568,385	1,705,917	- 8.1	11,051,311	11,567,310	- 4.5	16,640,372	17,552,151	- 5.2
California Total	3,505,468	3,657,650	- 4.2	24,925,222	25,465,500	- 2.1	35,722,348	37,010,500	- 3.5

Source: 1964 and 1969 Censuses of Agriculture, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

AVERAGE ACREAGE PER FARM IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY BY FARM ACREAGE DISTRIBUTION

County	Under 10 Acres		10-99 Acres		100-999 Acres	
	1969	1964	1969	1964	1969	1964
Fresno	4.7	4.8	35.9	36.5	272.3	270.8
Kern	3.1	3.6	37.9	41.8	395.4	388.4
Kings	3.9	4.6	39.8	41.3	298.5	302.9
Madera	4.0	4.3	43.8	42.2	320.6	322.8
Merced	4.4	4.7	37.6	38.7	301.3	282.3
San Joaquin	4.8	4.4	34.4	35.4	298.9	310.2
Stanislaus	4.4	4.5	33.6	34.6	267.9	368.1
Tulare	4.8	4.6	35.2	36.7	296.4	297.4
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area)	4.5	4.6	35.8	36.7	302.2	300.4
Butte	4.5	4.3	32.6	33.7	311.8	308.3
Colusa	3.8	5.4	43.8	45.6	375.5	400.2
Glenn	4.5	4.8	40.5	37.7	339.5	335.8
Placer	4.3	5.3	39.4	37.2	287.3	290.4
Sacramento	4.3	4.7	33.3	34.3	314.3	325.2
Shasta	4.6	5.1	35.7	34.6	351.6	373.4
Sutter	5.0	4.5	36.0	36.6	329.4	338.4
Tehama	4.6	4.9	33.8	32.9	326.3	320.2
Yolo	3.8	5.4	40.8	41.7	365.1	383.8
Yuba	5.0	4.4	36.0	37.6	332.5	315.1
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area)	4.5	4.7	36.1	35.9	333.1	339.4
Central Valley (18-County Area)	4.5	4.6	35.9	36.5	312.1	312.8
California Total	4.1	4.3	35.2	35.2	321.0	323.4

	1,000-1,999 Acres		2,000 Acres and Over		Total All Farms	
	1969	1964	1969	1964	1969	1964
Fresno	1,374.8	1,425.1	8,450.5	7,832.1	292.9	301.8
Kern	1,395.2	1,402.5	16,959.5	16,241.1	2,232.8	2,279.0
Kings	1,393.7	1,402.6	14,043.9	18,226.5	643.2	700.9
Madera	1,352.5	1,392.9	5,466.3	5,993.6	523.2	550.6
Merced	1,351.2	1,398.3	7,879.2	6,937.9	329.7	330.4
San Joaquin	1,372.7	1,365.6	5,640.9	5,905.2	196.8	221.0
Stanislaus	1,403.2	1,354.3	5,955.9	5,849.3	159.2	166.3
Tulare	1,380.7	1,399.6	6,775.9	6,371.5	233.5	254.4
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area)	1,378.4	1,396.7	9,795.5	9,417.8	385.0	396.6
Butte	1,337.4	1,365.3	6,220.2	7,902.4	298.9	351.9
Colusa	1,339.2	1,466.3	4,397.5	4,860.9	766.3	885.5
Glenn	1,397.1	1,404.2	5,356.5	5,798.8	436.6	481.0
Placer	1,310.9	1,379.8	6,432.3	6,644.8	227.4	221.1
Sacramento	1,356.8	1,341.7	7,841.8	7,701.1	315.0	323.1
Shasta	1,339.4	1,368.6	6,116.4	7,423.3	735.2	892.1
Sutter	1,352.4	1,422.8	5,830.1	5,003.1	275.7	273.7
Tehama	1,390.3	1,394.3	10,541.3	10,300.7	870.1	831.4
Yolo	1,349.6	1,410.5	5,360.0	5,798.1	608.0	690.3
Yuba	1,385.1	1,389.1	5,796.8	8,573.0	439.4	495.5
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area)	1,356.4	1,397.8	6,641.7	7,236.2	460.4	494.1
Central Valley (18-County Area)	1,369.8	1,397.1	8,600.2	8,581.1	405.5	424.6
California Total	1,379.6	1,400.3	8,518.5	8,151.6	458.7	457.8

Source: 1964 and 1969 Censuses of Agriculture, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

**ESTIMATED MARKET VALUE OF FARM LAND PER ACRE,
BY REGION AND AGRICULTURAL LAND USE IN
CALIFORNIA, MARCH 1, 1966-1972**

(In Dollars)

Land Use and Year	Northern and East Central California ¹	Central Coast ²	Sacramento Valley ³	San Joaquin Valley ⁴	Southern California ⁵	State
Irrigated —						
Orchards and Groves: ⁶						
1966	\$ N.A.	\$3,450	\$1,975	\$1,825	\$6,650	\$2,925
1967	N.A.	3,050	1,975	1,875	6,550	2,850
1968	N.A.	3,050	2,050	1,775	6,500	2,800
1969	N.A.	3,075	2,050	1,900	6,400	2,850
1970	N.A.	3,410	1,870	1,815	5,650	2,730
1971	N.A.	2,970	1,550	1,795	5,085	2,495
1972	N.A.	3,050	1,650	1,950	5,250	2,550
Truck and Vegetables:						
1966	\$770	\$1,550	\$ 960	\$1,225	\$2,675	\$1,725
1967	800	1,610	1,025	1,175	2,500	1,675
1968	900	1,950	975	1,185	2,400	1,725
1969	800	2,100	1,050	1,200	2,200	1,725
1970	825	2,080	1,075	1,165	2,070	1,670
1971	767	2,495	1,010	1,120	2,135	1,780
1972	760	2,495	915	1,135	1,845	1,685
Intensive Field Crops: ⁷						
1966	\$590	\$1,250	\$ 850	\$1,025	\$1,450	\$1,100
1967	640	1,225	880	1,025	1,350	1,075
1968	720	1,475	900	1,025	1,450	1,110
1969	530	1,760	940	1,025	1,250	1,075
1970	550	1,710	945	980	1,530	1,090
1971	555	1,675	885	935	1,345	1,020
1972	480	1,565	855	980	1,400	1,050
Extensive Field Crops: ⁸						
1966	\$430	\$1,100	\$ 670	\$ 870	\$1,400	\$ 910
1967	460	1,100	740	850	1,500	920
1968	465	1,200	760	850	1,625	950
1969	370	1,650	790	850	1,100	900
1970	480	1,200	770	825	1,300	895
1971	460	1,190	725	820	1,100	855
1972	475	1,280	705	815	1,140	860
Pasture:						
1966	\$550	\$ 970	\$ 530	\$ 690	\$ 990	\$ 670
1967	600	950	600	680	980	690
1968	555	950	570	700	1,100	700
1969	500	1,225	590	650	940	660
1970	485	1,165	575	640	1,135	670
1971	690	1,030	545	650	1,255	710
1972	470	1,110	540	650	955	645
Nonirrigated —						
Cropland:						
1966	\$355	\$ 600	\$ 385	\$ 365	\$ 840	\$ 495
1967	400	550	365	405	790	485
1968	385	680	355	395	1,025	545
1969	430	780	460	405	860	580
1970	375	730	425	400	940	560
1971	340	690	400	405	895	540
1972	450	760	415	420	995	590
Pasture:						
1966	\$240	\$ 410	\$ 250	\$ 285	\$ 560	\$ 305
1967	250	390	270	305	560	315
1968	300	430	240	315	650	335
1969	300	500	290	330	690	370
1970	285	525	320	320	730	370
1971	295	515	290	340	545	370
1972	260	575	290	375	655	405
Rangeland:						
1966	\$145	\$ 255	\$ 155	\$ 205	\$ 450	\$ 185
1967	160	225	150	200	425	185
1968	185	250	150	200	410	205
1969	185	300	200	240	510	230
1970	165	300	210	215	455	215
1971	220	410	190	225	455	265
1972	200	350	170	250	410	240

N.A. = Not Available

1. Crop reporting districts numbers 1, 2, 3, and 6.

2. Crop reporting district number 4.

3. Crop reporting district number 5.

4. Crop reporting district number 5a.

5. Crop reporting district number 8.

6. All types of orchards and groves.

7. Includes land used for cotton, sugarbeets, and rice.

8. Includes land used for barley, beans, corn, and sorghum.

Source: Farm Real Estate Market Developments, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

County and Industry	Number of Employees	Number of Mfg. Plants	1965			Number of Employees	Number of Mfg. Plants	1971		
			Number of Manufacturing Plants By Size of Employment					Number of Manufacturing Plants By Size of Employment		
			1 to 19	20 to 99	100 or more			1 to 19	20 to 99	100 or more
Butte:										
Food and kindred products	479	19	12	/		502	20	13	7	—
Canned, cured & frozen foods	215	7	4	3	—	246	6	2	4	—
Fresno:										
Food and kindred products	5,772	140	80	45	15	4,739	108	57	37	14
Meat products	483	14	8	5	1	455	10	5	3	2
Dairy products	501	12	5	6	1	332	7	2	5	—
Canned, cured & frozen foods	1,717	38	19	14	5	1,749	35	18	12	5
Grain mill products	D	12	10	2	—	D	7	6	1	—
Bakery products	245	9	6	2	1	234	6	2	3	1
Sugar	D	1	—	—	1	D	1	—	—	1
Beverages	1,227	31	17	11	3	873	22	11	9	2
Misc. foods & kindred products	1,119	21	13	5	3	605	18	12	3	3
Glenn:										
Food and kindred products	443	13	10	2	1	370	11	6	4	1
Sugar	D	1	—	—	1	D	1	—	—	1
Kern:										
Food and kindred products	1,388	42	27	9	6	1,497	40	23	12	5
Meat products	D	5	3	—	2	237	4	1	1	2
Dairy products	291	6	3	1	2	206	4	1	2	1
Bakery products	158	5	4	—	1	102	6	4	2	—
Beverages	346	13	5	8	—	400	8	2	6	—
Misc. foods & kindred products	212	7	6	—	1	372	9	6	1	2
Kings:										
Food and kindred products	486	16	6	10	—	442	13	5	8	—
Dairy products	230	5	—	5	—	199	5	2	3	—
Grain mill products	D	4	N.A.	—	—	106	3	—	3	—
Misc. foods & kindred products	D	4	2	2	—	D	2	—	2	—
Madera:										
Food and kindred products	672	13	7	6	—	674	13	8	4	1
Beverages	D	2	1	—	1	D	3	2	—	1
Misc. foods & kindred products	D	3	2	—	1	—	—	N.A.	—	—
Merced:										
Food and kindred products	619	27	16	11	—	643	19	11	6	2
Dairy products	343	8	1	7	—	198	5	1	4	—
Canned, cured & frozen foods	153	7	4	3	—	378	7	3	2	2
Sacramento:										
Food and kindred products	4,816	73	44	19	10	3,952	52	29	14	9
Meat products	463	4	1	1	2	280	4	1	2	1
Dairy products	907	15	11	1	3	D	7	4	1	2
Canned, cured & frozen foods	2,107	11	5	4	2	D	6	3	—	3
Grain mill products	D	5	3	2	—	115	4	2	2	—
Bakery products	717	14	10	1	3	570	9	6	1	2
Beverages	313	10	4	6	—	494	11	5	5	1
Misc. foods & kindred products	152	12	8	4	—	101	10	7	3	—
San Joaquin:										
Food and kindred products	4,341	88	54	19	15	5,706	77	39	22	16
Meat products	D	5	2	3	—	759	7	2	2	3
Dairy products	309	13	8	5	—	132	6	5	1	—
Canned, cured & frozen foods	1,467	17	7	3	7	2,194	20	6	8	6
Grain mill products	637	15	11	2	2	512	11	6	4	1
Bakery products	270	7	5	1	1	D	5	3	1	1
Sugar	D	2	—	—	2	D	2	—	—	2
Beverages	595	18	12	4	2	761	18	11	5	2
Misc. foods & kindred products	227	11	9	1	1	298	8	6	1	1

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(CONTINUED)

County and Industry	1965					1971				
	Number of Employees	Number of Mfg. Plants	Number of Manufacturing Plants By Size of Employment			Number of Employees	Number of Mfg. Plants	Number of Manufacturing Plants By Size of Employment		
			1 to 19	20 to 99	100 or more			1 to 19	20 to 99	100 or more
Stanislaus:										
Food and kindred products	5,555	71	35	24	12	7,633	71	26	33	12
Meat products	901	11	7	1	3	795	10	2	6	2
Dairy products	583	15	7	7	1	376	10	4	6	—
Canned, cured & frozen foods	3,001	18	3	8	7	3,535	19	1	10	8
Grain mill products	141	10	7	3	—	D	11	6	5	—
Confectionery & related products	—	—	N.A.	—	—	D	2	—	1	1
Beverages	D	7	5	1	1	D	7	4	2	1
Misc. foods & kindred products	—	—	N.A.	—	—	107	8	6	2	—
Sutter:										
Food and kindred products	254	7	3	4	—	349	8	4	3	1
Canned, cured & frozen products	D	5	1	4	—	D	6	3	2	1
Tehama:										
Food and kindred products	310	10	5	4	1	373	9	6	2	1
Meat products	D	1	—	—	1	—	—	N.A.	—	—
Canned, cured & frozen foods	157	6	3	3	—	D	6	4	1	1
Tulare:										
Food and kindred products	1,156	51	35	14	2	1,160	35	23	8	4
Meat products	—	—	N.A.	—	—	D	4	2	1	1
Dairy products	321	12	8	3	1	276	4	2	—	2
Canned, cured & frozen foods	407	8	5	2	1	404	6	2	3	1
Bakery products	126	5	2	3	—	—	—	N.A.	—	—
Beverages	125	9	6	3	—	—	—	N.A.	—	—
Misc. foods & kindred products	105	11	9	2	—	110	10	9	1	—
Yolo:										
Food and kindred products	1,423	23	14	5	4	1,436	21	11	6	4
Meat products	D	3	1	2	—	—	—	N.A.	—	—
Canned, cured & frozen foods	251	5	3	1	1	285	4	1	2	1
Grain mill products	354	6	3	2	1	423	9	5	3	1
Sugar	D	2	—	—	2	D	3	1	—	2
California:										
Food and kindred products	138,991	2,807	1,671	787	349	136,976	2,379	1,264	762	353
Meat products	15,311	308	163	106	39	16,337	266	119	101	46
Dairy products	19,477	404	237	119	48	12,598	261	143	86	32
Canned, cured & frozen foods	37,225	502	248	160	94	40,385	458	198	153	107
Grain mill products	6,052	232	161	59	12	6,067	192	117	65	10
Bakery products	22,609	351	208	77	66	19,539	287	155	75	57
Sugar	5,029	15	1	2	12	4,219	15	4	2	9
Confectionery & related products	4,195	127	80	35	12	4,925	118	75	28	15
Beverages	14,450	363	221	110	32	18,093	333	164	124	45
Misc. foods & kindred products	14,610	497	344	119	34	14,627	434	279	123	32

D=Figures withheld to avoid disclosure of operations of individual reporting units.

N.A.=Not Available

Source: County Business Patterns, 1965 and 1971, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

**TOTAL VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION
IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY**
(In Thousands Of Dollars)

County	1960	1963	1964	1965	1966
Fresno	\$ 88,175	\$ 80,661	\$ 78,309	\$ 74,742	\$ 74,315
Kern	350,549	363,191	365,160	381,529	426,956
Kings	12,735	15,362	15,091	17,191	17,040
Madera	1,308	1,876	3,396	1,559	2,158
Merced	1,202	1,802	9,810	7,408	7,103
San Joaquin	5,851	15,957	17,630	17,169	14,933
Stanislaus	801	1,093	1,484	1,346	1,509
Tulare	4,153	3,865	2,676	3,303	2,842
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area)	\$ 464,774	\$ 483,807	\$ 493,556	\$ 504,247	\$ 546,856
Butte	\$ 4,951	\$ 6,395	\$ 4,633	\$ 3,621	\$ 3,556
Colusa	2,721	4,802	4,889	4,017	4,847
Glenn	8,575	5,867	5,875	5,420	6,079
Placer	1,187	984	3,385	1,190	1,165
Sacramento	19,785	22,691	21,144	21,751	21,200
Shasta	2,242	6,018	6,729	7,733	8,922
Sutter	699	11,853	13,533e	13,276	14,429
Tehama	1,358	900	1,133	2,904	1,490
Yolo	3,023	3,539	3,706	3,921	4,142
Yuba	3,200	3,607	3,564	3,392	3,236
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area)	\$ 47,741	\$ 66,656	\$ 68,591	\$ 67,225	\$ 69,066
Central Valley (18-County Area)	\$ 512,515	\$ 550,463	\$ 562,147	\$ 571,472	\$ 615,922
California Total	\$1,404,665	\$1,526,721	\$1,561,015	\$1,597,768	\$1,707,412

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971p
Fresno	\$ 72,979	\$ 64,309	\$ 57,217	\$ 55,114	\$ 52,525
Kern	424,746	451,751	464,738	472,573	480,616
Kings	13,509	13,917	10,282	7,030	8,423
Madera	2,779	1,964	766	1,468	1,381
Merced	3,846	1,380e	2,666	1,573e	3,146
San Joaquin	10,630	14,059	16,499	18,800e	19,453
Stanislaus	1,188	1,445	2,163	2,426	2,224
Tulare	2,397	2,412	2,991	3,422	3,456
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area)	\$ 532,074	\$ 551,237	\$ 557,322	\$ 562,406	\$ 571,224
Butte	\$ 3,903	\$ 3,025	\$ 3,400	\$ 2,507	\$ 3,014
Colusa	4,423	4,234	3,775	4,100e	3,578
Glenn	5,065	4,184	3,914	5,124	5,610
Placer	912	958	1,028	1,170	1,195
Sacramento	19,558	29,718	20,162	24,840	20,990
Shasta	6,786	7,307	5,944	6,217	6,993
Sutter	13,099	11,656	11,584	12,865	12,977
Tehama	918	1,596	1,903	2,863e	1,830
Yolo	3,628	3,883	4,050	4,183e	4,134
Yuba	2,531	1,525	1,376	808	2,011
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area)	\$ 60,823	\$ 68,086	\$ 57,136	\$ 64,677	\$ 62,332
Central Valley (18-County Area)	\$ 592,897	\$ 619,323	\$ 614,458	\$ 627,083	\$ 633,556
California Total	\$1,694,520	\$1,805,590	\$1,845,480	\$1,901,096	\$1,921,968

Note: Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

e=Estimate by the Research Department, Security Pacific National Bank.

p=Preliminary

Source: California Division of Mines and Geology, and the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines.

**NUMBER OF BARRELS OF PETROLEUM
PRODUCED IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY**
(In Thousands Of Barrels)

County	1960	1962	1963	1964	1965
Fresno	28,308	26,730	25,254	23,451	21,860
Kern	94,299	90,595	95,257	97,870	110,841
Kings	1,748	1,388	1,232	1,215	1,229
Tulare	45e	46	56	52	53
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area)	124,400	118,759	121,799	122,587	133,983
Sacramento	—	—	—	—	—
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area)	—	—	—	—	—
Central Valley (18-County Area)	124,400	118,759	121,799	122,587	133,983
California Total	305,352	296,590	300,908	300,009	316,428

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Fresno	21,762	21,402	19,378	17,244	16,113
Kern	120,645	121,856	123,455	120,684	116,179
Kings	1,143	949	744	613	525
Tulare	54	48	40	38	45
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area)	143,604	144,255	143,617	138,579	132,862
Sacramento	—	—	35	17	28
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area)	—	—	35	17	28
Central Valley (18-County Area)	143,604	144,255	143,652	138,596	132,890
California Total	345,295	359,219	375,469	375,291	372,191

Note: Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

e=Estimate by Research Department, Security Pacific National Bank.

Source: California Division of Mines and Geology, and the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines.

**MARKET VALUE OF PETROLEUM
PRODUCED IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY**
(In Thousands Of Dollars)

County	1960	1962	1963	1964	1965
Fresno	\$ 74,150	\$ 71,266	\$ 66,798	\$ 60,857	\$ 58,343
Kern	226,447	221,434	230,994	232,844	243,920
Kings	5,074	4,102	3,614	3,495	3,669
Tulare	111e	115e	117	107	108
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area)	\$305,782	\$296,917	\$301,523	\$297,303	\$306,040
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Central Valley (18-County Area)	\$305,782	\$296,917	\$301,523	\$297,303	\$306,040
California Total	\$751,165	\$741,475	\$746,252	\$729,022	\$753,099

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Fresno	\$ 55,552	\$ 54,295	\$ 48,931	\$ 45,146	\$ 40,926
Kern	269,754	270,977	271,458	278,552	295,094
Kings	3,348	2,741	2,158	1,855	1,334
Tulare	131	96	80	82	115
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area)	\$328,785	\$328,109	\$322,627	\$325,635	\$337,469
Sacramento	—	—	119	50	71
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 119	\$ 50	\$ 71
Central Valley (18-County Area)	\$328,785	\$328,109	\$322,746	\$325,685	\$337,540
California Total	\$812,834	\$829,133	\$883,644	\$920,060	\$945,365

Note: Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

e = Estimate by Research Department, Security Pacific National Bank.

Source: California Division of Mines and Geology, and the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines.

**VALUE OF NATURAL GAS* PRODUCED
IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY**
(In Thousands Of Dollars)

County	1960	1962	1963	1964	1965
Fresno	\$ 7,184	\$ 8,198	\$ 7,995	\$ 8,817	\$ 7,794
Kern	31,032	33,474	34,366	34,893	35,772
Kings	2,360	3,180	5,431	7,049	6,519
Madera	616	592	567	585	580
Merced	—	—	—	—	—
San Joaquin	3,548	6,467	11,751	13,036	12,187
Stanislaus	—	—	—	—	—
Tulare	1,673	1,554	1,530	1,501	1,313
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area)	\$ 46,413	\$ 53,465	\$ 61,640	\$ 65,880	\$ 64,165
Butte	\$ 3,134	\$ 2,699	\$ 2,745	\$ 2,873	\$ 2,357
Colusa	2,461	3,970	4,607	4,686	3,701
Glenn	8,158	5,274	5,296	5,397	4,933
Placer	—	—	—	—	—
Sacramento	12,360	14,685	15,333	14,250	13,263
Shasta	—	—	—	—	—
Sutter	583	5,873	11,698	13,435	13,120
Tehama	274 ^e	557	338	330	475
Yolo	389	589	603	458	425
Yuba	—	—	—	—	—
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area)	\$ 27,359	\$ 33,646	\$ 40,620	\$ 41,428	\$ 38,274
Central Valley (18-County Area)	\$ 73,772	\$ 87,111	\$102,261	\$107,308	\$102,439
California Total	\$138,182	\$163,624	\$189,420	\$198,551	\$204,059

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Fresno	\$ 7,581	\$ 6,874	\$ 5,213	\$ 4,364	\$ 4,219
Kern	50,834	45,676	55,082	54,735	44,776
Kings	8,514	5,485	5,912	5,162	5,111
Madera	536	586	516	510	1,198
Merced	—	—	—	—	—
San Joaquin	9,865	6,296	9,510	11,988	14,103
Stanislaus	—	—	—	—	—
Tulare	1,511	1,085	743	513	515
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area)	\$ 78,840	\$ 66,002	\$ 76,976	\$ 77,272	\$ 69,922
Butte	\$ 2,076	\$ 2,130	\$ 2,131	\$ 2,273	\$ 1,757
Colusa	4,430	3,801	3,949	3,421	3,856
Glenn	4,529	4,519	3,688	3,207	3,763
Placer	—	—	—	—	—
Sacramento	14,830	13,087	22,020	11,850	18,482
Shasta	—	—	—	—	—
Sutter	14,201	12,960	11,515	11,476	12,721
Tehama	834	472	1,198	1,542	1,646
Yolo	570	424	446	847	1,125
Yuba	—	—	—	—	—
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area)	\$ 41,470	\$ 37,393	\$ 44,947	\$ 34,616	\$ 43,350
Central Valley (18-County Area)	\$120,310	\$103,395	\$121,923	\$111,888	\$113,273
California Total	\$223,175	\$202,290	\$221,077	\$207,440	\$208,367

Note: Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

* Does not include natural gas liquids.

e = Estimate by Research Department, Security Pacific National Bank.

Source: California Division of Mines and Geology, and the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines.

TOTAL PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO MILITARY INSTALLATIONS IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY*

	1960			1961			1962		
	Military	Civilian	Total	Military	Civilian	Total	Military	Civilian	Total
Kern	2,817	2,652	5,469	3,045	2,650	5,695	2,733	2,678	5,411
Kings	35	38	73	1,273	383	1,656	1,273	383	1,656
Merced	5,855	351	6,206	5,618	357	5,975	6,096	365	6,461
Sacramento	10,608	17,592	28,200	10,238	16,869	27,107	11,257	17,588	28,845
San Joaquin	205	2,386	2,591	143	2,450	2,593	227	2,530	2,757
Yuba	3,175	296	3,471	3,836	389	4,225	4,608	404	5,012
Central Valley (18-County Area)	22,695	23,315	46,010	24,153	23,098	47,251	26,194	23,948	50,142
Southern California (10-County Area)	112,686	59,242	171,928	119,392	61,106	180,498	126,750	61,927	188,677
Northern Coastal (16-County Area)	64,023	52,185	116,208	58,267	52,862	111,129	64,486	53,140	117,626
Mountain (14-County Area)	240	872	1,112	503	877	1,380	449	947	1,396
Total	199,644	135,614	335,258	202,315	137,943	340,258	217,879	139,962	357,841
Unallocated	8,231	4,831	13,062	5,564	4,688	10,252	5,429	4,185	9,614
California Total	207,875	140,445	348,320	207,879	142,631	350,510	223,308	144,147	367,455
	1963			1964			1965		
	Military	Civilian	Total	Military	Civilian	Total	Military	Civilian	Total
Kern	3,087	2,759	5,846	3,506	2,819	6,325	3,888	2,847	6,735
Kings	1,125	384	1,509	1,122	390	1,512	1,130	399	1,529
Merced	6,083	377	6,460	5,572	383	5,955	5,465	371	5,836
Sacramento	11,758	17,171	28,929	11,112	16,560	27,672	10,953	17,020	27,973
San Joaquin	93	2,517	2,610	66	2,602	2,668	81	2,752	2,833
Yuba	4,716	359	5,075	4,110	351	4,461	4,641	345	4,986
Central Valley (18-County Area)	26,862	23,567	50,429	25,488	23,105	48,593	26,158	23,734	49,892
Southern California (10-County Area)	122,827	59,629	182,456	125,644	57,281	182,925	119,827	57,253	177,080
Northern Coastal (16-County Area)	66,289	50,188	116,477	65,662	48,382	114,044	61,046	50,642	111,688
Mountain (14-County Area)	288	933	1,221	330	906	1,236	302	934	1,236
Total	216,266	134,317	350,583	217,124	129,674	346,798	207,333	132,563	339,896
Unallocated	5,668	5,082	10,750	2,810	5,808	8,618	5,526	5,669	11,195
California Total	221,934	139,399	361,333	219,934	135,482	355,416	212,859	138,232	351,091
	1966			1967			1968		
	Military	Civilian	Total	Military	Civilian	Total	Military	Civilian	Total
Kern	3,974	2,648	6,622	4,021	2,612	6,633	3,756	2,661	6,417
Kings	1,037	435	1,472	1,009	505	1,514	4,114	593	4,707
Merced	5,071	419	5,490	5,328	540	5,868	5,459	470	5,929
Sacramento	12,145	24,447	36,592	11,374	26,491	37,865	11,649	25,776	37,425
San Joaquin	10	3,466	3,476	802	7,396	8,198	712	6,727	7,439
Yuba	5,890	411	6,301	5,969	560	6,529	6,307	499	6,806
Central Valley (18-County Area)	28,127	31,826	59,953	28,503	38,104	66,607	31,997	36,726	68,723
Southern California (10-County Area)	139,556	60,372	199,928	139,155	68,871	208,026	154,008	70,962	224,970
Northern Coastal (16-County Area)	72,632	55,770	128,402	78,221	62,803	141,024	84,260	63,385	147,645
Mountain (14-County Area)	234	3,160	3,394	108	1,600	1,708	158	1,573	1,731
Total	240,549	151,128	391,677	245,987	171,378	417,365	270,423	172,646	443,069
Unallocated	6,061	3,648	9,709	5,245	4,279	9,524	5,456	5,630	11,086
California Total	246,610	154,776	401,386	251,232	175,657	426,889	275,879	178,276	454,155
	1969			1970			1971		
	Military	Civilian	Total	Military	Civilian	Total	Military	Civilian	Total
Kern	3,485	2,452	5,937	3,608	2,250	5,858	3,758	2,241	5,999
Kings	4,048	643	4,691	3,765	573	4,338	3,426	509	3,935
Merced	4,707	465	5,172	5,161	471	5,632	5,330	456	5,786
Sacramento	11,456	24,261	35,717	13,235	23,976	37,211	13,157	21,997	35,154
San Joaquin	531	6,227	6,758	870	5,466	6,336	917	5,116	6,033
Yuba	6,022	531	6,553	6,534	538	7,072	6,689	511	7,200
Central Valley (18-County Area)	30,249	34,579	64,828	33,173	33,274	66,447	33,277	30,830	64,107
Southern California (10-County Area)	155,356	72,552	227,908	131,384	66,001	197,385	128,140	63,990	192,130
Northern Coastal (16-County Area)	88,138	61,496	149,634	82,579	52,851	135,430	74,833	49,463	124,296
Mountain (14-County Area)	190	1,422	1,612	194	1,222	1,416	207	1,103	1,310
Total	273,933	170,049	443,982	247,330	153,348	400,678	236,457	145,386	381,843
Unallocated	5,142	6,218	11,360	4,838	4,116	8,954	4,779	4,265	9,044
California Total	279,075	176,267	455,342	252,168	157,464	409,632	241,236	149,651	390,887

* Annual data as of June 30.
Source: U.S. Department of Defense.

**TOTAL DOLLAR OUTLAY OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
BY AGENCY, FOR THE COUNTIES AND MAJOR CITIES
IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY, FISCAL YEAR 1971**
(In Thousands Of Dollars)

Federal Agency	Butte	Colusa	Fresno	Glenn	Kern	Kings	Madera	Merced
Departments								
Agriculture	\$ 3,120	\$ 4,129	\$ 74,290	\$ 5,617	\$ 73,832	\$25,335	\$11,075	\$ 9,211
Commerce	-0-	-0-	192	-0-	99	-0-	402	10
Defense	2,774	297	21,541	403	169,250	40,138	403	59,719
Health, Education and Welfare	50,122	4,501	155,618	6,575	111,901	20,816	19,393	34,508
Housing & Urban Development	310	-0-	3,766	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Interior	135	50	10,553	1,385	2,117	61	2,374	7,638
Justice	6	-0-	421	-0-	353	-0-	-0-	20
Labor	717	172	7,326	116	4,259	644	678	1,416
Post Office	2,860	464	12,533	541	12,124	1,369	1,049	2,462
State	-0-	-0-	*	-0-	*	1	-0-	-0-
Transportation	952	361	2,781	508	14,119	1,649	1,769	1,692
Treasury	3,153	437	15,249	616	11,196	1,867	1,487	3,405
Agency for Int'l. Development	-0-	2	1,080	-0-	24	-0-	-0-	-0-
Atomic Energy Commission	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	43	-0-	-0-	-0-
Civil Service Commission	1,784	357	7,158	357	5,734	1,071	714	1,784
Environmental Protection Agency	0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
General Services Administration	147	9	1,527	114	295	23	3	90
NASA	7	-0-	-0-	-0-	16,239	-0-	-0-	-0-
National Foundation on Art and Humanities	-0-	-0-	29	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Office of Economic Opportunity	249	-0-	1,476	-0-	1,580	239	117	468
Office of Emergency Preparedness	0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Peace Corps	-0-	-0-	32	-0-	*	-0-	-0-	*
Railroad Retirement Board	1,534	70	2,785	64	3,213	120	163	313
Small Business Administration	6	-0-	129	293	24	-0-	5	15
U.S. Information Agency	-0-	-0-	17	-0-	661	-0-	-0-	-0-
Veterans Administration	4,550	524	21,318	745	12,990	2,430	1,458	3,145
Farm Credit Administration	-0-	-0-	25	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	-0-	-0-	28	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
National Science Foundation	101	-0-	122	104	52	-0-	-0-	-0-
Selective Service System	22	6	92	6	79	15	13	21
Tennessee Valley Authority	-0-	-0-	4	-0-	-0-	-0-	1	-0-
Water Resources Council	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Miscellaneous Agencies	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Total Dollar Outlay	\$72,549	\$11,378	\$340,092	\$17,444	\$440,185	\$95,776	\$41,103	\$125,918

	Placer	Sacramento	San Joaquin	Shasta	Stanislaus	Sutter	Tehama
Departments							
Agriculture	\$ 3,255	\$ 35,333	\$ 7,591	\$ 11,413	\$ 8,380	\$ 2,004	\$ 4,797
Commerce	1,428	959	113	127	1,392	-0-	76
Defense	1,058	555,495	96,292	2,029	32,468	412	2,590
Health, Education and Welfare	26,018	321,816	111,102	29,840	80,640	12,726	11,096
Housing & Urban Development	-0-	3,383	654	-0-	79	-0-	-0-
Interior	8,806	27,318	1,912	7,528	194	28	7,419
Justice	8	43,896	289	2	22	-0-	-0-
Labor	761	79,089	4,387	1,353	2,270	186	240
Post Office	2,275	27,715	9,386	2,617	4,903	1,071	685
State	-0-	3	1	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Transportation	20,642	38,652	3,284	3,000	2,978	177	1,500
Treasury	2,104	20,891	9,817	2,441	6,060	1,315	876
Agency for Int'l. Development	-0-	12,164	15,744	-0-	308	-0-	-0-
Atomic Energy Commission	-0-	463	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Civil Service Commission	1,428	11,736	5,479	1,428	3,591	714	357
Environmental Protection Agency	-0-	82,784	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
General Services Administration	87	2,258	6,220	466	653	4	84
NASA	-0-	47,153	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
National Foundation on Art and Humanities	-0-	113	15	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Office of Economic Opportunity	228	4,669	1,176	516	451	-0-	-0-
Office of Emergency Preparedness	-0-	23,317	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Peace Corps	-0-	61	*	*	-0-	-0-	-0-
Railroad Retirement Board	3,341	9,619	2,827	443	935	180	354
Small Business Administration	-0-	187	123	117	31	-0-	350
U.S. Information Agency	-0-	221	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Veterans Administration	3,796	29,267	11,397	3,478	6,756	1,752	1,178
Farm Credit Administration	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
National Science Foundation	-0-	58	83	-0-	11	-0-	-0-
Selective Service System	15	877	67	15	37	-0-	7
Tennessee Valley Authority	-0-	41	58	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Water Resources Council	-0-	124	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Miscellaneous Agencies	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Total Dollar Outlay	\$ 75,252	\$1,379,665	\$ 288,017	\$ 66,812	\$ 152,159	\$ 20,569	\$ 31,607

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Federal Agency	Tulare	Yolo	Yuba	San Joaquin Valley	Sacramento Valley	Total Central Valley	California
Departments:							
Agriculture	\$ 42,731	\$ 8,225	\$ 2,246	\$ 252,445	\$ 80,139	\$ 332,584	\$ 825,029
Commerce	442	—0—	10	2,650	2,600	5,250	160,532
Defense	3,293	1,834	66,179	423,104	633,071	1,056,175	9,560,222
Health, Education and Welfare	82,114	33,926	15,132	616,092	511,752	1,127,844	6,525,935
Housing and Urban Development	318	—0—	—0—	4,817	3,693	8,510	117,815
Interior	4,280	186	114	29,129	52,969	82,098	180,076
Justice	6	9	6	1,111	43,927	45,038	89,372
Labor	2,778	691	992	23,758	84,317	108,075	327,850
Post Office	4,207	2,275	1,645	48,033	42,148	90,181	900,208
State	—0—	—0—	1	2	4	6	3,688
Transportation	421	7,704	3,586	28,693	77,082	105,775	636,955
Treasury	6,318	2,451	1,227	55,399	35,511	90,910	687,017
Agency for Int'l. Development	—0—	—0—	—0—	17,156	12,166	29,322	141,794
Atomic Energy Commission	—0—	2,299	—0—	43	2,762	2,805	308,589
Civil Service Commission	3,212	1,784	714	28,743	20,659	49,402	394,182
Environmental Protection Agency	134	384	—0—	134	83,168	83,302	90,281
General Services Administration	100	35	26	8,911	3,230	12,141	140,377
NASA	—0—	289	—0—	16,239	47,449	63,688	748,871
National Foundation on Art and Humanities	—0—	58	—0—	44	171	215	2,090
Office of Economic Opportunity	2,904	1,746	28	8,411	7,436	15,847	81,670
Office of Emergency Preparedness	—0—	—0—	—0—	—0—	23,317	23,317	23,595
Peace Corps	—0—	88	*	32	149	181	1,914
Railroad Retirement Board	621	819	157	10,977	16,581	27,558	136,716
Small Business Administration	458	—0—	—0—	785	953	1,738	116,996
U.S. Information Agency	3	—0—	—0—	681	221	902	4,304
Veterans Administration	6,025	3,790	1,743	65,519	50,823	116,342	1,115,271
Farm Credit Administration	10	—0—	—0—	35	—0—	35	154
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	—0—	—0—	—0—	28	—0—	28	723
National Science Foundation	—0—	2,001	—0—	268	2,264	2,532	64,988
Selective Service System	50	15	22	374	985	1,359	4,892
Tennessee Valley Authority	—0—	26	—0—	63	67	130	4,920
Water Resources Council	—0—	—0—	—0—	—0—	124	124	124
Miscellaneous Agencies	—0—	—0—	—0—	—0—	—0—	—0—	55,950
Total Dollar Outlay	\$ 160,424	\$ 70,635	\$ 93,829	\$ 1,643,674	\$ 1,839,740	\$ 3,483,414	\$ 23,453,100

Major Cities in the Central Valley

	Bakersfield	Fresno	Lodi	Modesto	Sacramento	Stockton	Visalia
Departments:							
Agriculture	\$ 22,301	\$ 12,242	\$ 72	\$ 1,803	\$ 13,680	\$ 3,048	\$ 167
Commerce	99	191	—0—	1	955	109	6
Defense	5,405	18,360	874	10,897	221,727	38,039	952
Health, Education and Welfare	33,794	48,364	*	—0—	200,526	34,177	1,962
Housing and Urban Development	—0—	3,629	—0—	—0—	2,996	448	—0—
Interior	587	1,927	—0—	3	13,636	—0—	—0—
Justice	353	421	—0—	12	43,754	249	4
Labor	2,490	6,052	40	1,381	65,926	3,259	961
Post Office	6,073	9,364	861	3,059	22,614	6,736	1,248
State	—0—	*	—0—	—0—	3	—0—	—0—
Transportation	925	1,760	—0—	141	3,329	555	*
Treasury	2,604	6,766	208	1,714	9,492	3,633	195
Agency for Int'l. Development	—0—	1,080	—0—	308	12,164	15,678	—0—
Atomic Energy Commission	43	—0—	—0—	—0—	463	—0—	—0—
Civil Service Commission	1,094	2,875	357	1,093	4,955	2,267	357
Environmental Protection Agency	—0—	95	—0—	—0—	847	—0—	—0—
General Services Administration	227	1,150	15	639	2,204	5,618	75
NASA	—0—	—0—	—0—	—0—	47,153	—0—	—0—
National Foundation on Art and Humanities	—0—	19	—0—	—0—	113	15	—0—
Office of Economic Opportunity	1,580	1,476	*	451	4,669	1,176	2,904
Office of Emergency Preparedness	—0—	—0—	—0—	—0—	23,317	—0—	—0—
Peace Corps	—0—	32	—0—	—0—	61	*	—0—
Railroad Retirement Board	2,280	2,326	154	556	8,156	1,762	139
Small Business Administration	18	106	—0—	27	153	98	—0—
U.S. Information Agency	2	17	—0—	—0—	221	—0—	—0—
Veterans Administration	2,933	12,406	1,048	1,935	11,739	4,173	854
Farm Credit Administration	—0—	24	—0—	—0—	—0—	—0—	—0—
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	—0—	28	—0—	—0—	—0—	—0—	—0—
National Science Foundation	52	122	—0—	—0—	58	83	—0—
Selective Service System	79	92	—0—	37	877	67	30
Tennessee Valley Authority	—0—	4	58	—0—	1	—0—	—0—
Water Resources Board	—0—	—0—	—0—	—0—	124	—0—	—0—
Miscellaneous Agencies	—0—	—0—	—0—	—0—	—0—	—0—	—0—
Total Dollar Outlay	\$ 82,941	\$ 130,930	\$ 3,688	\$ 24,057	\$ 715,911	\$ 121,190	\$ 9,854

Note: Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

*Less than \$500.

Source: Office of Economic Opportunity, Executive Office of the President.

**SUMMARY OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES FOR COUNTIES
IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY, FISCAL YEAR 1971**
(In Thousands Of Dollars)

County Revenues:	Butte	Colusa	Fresno	Glenn	Kern	Kings	Madera	Merced	Placer	Sacramento	San Joaquin
Taxes —											
Property	\$ 7,111	\$ 1,947	\$30,223	\$ 1,979	\$40,757	\$ 6,236	\$ 4,432	\$ 9,569	\$ 6,087	\$ 50,393	\$ 29,124
Other	1,130	168	3,375	149	3,254	407	457	651	842	7,062	1,629
Total	\$ 8,241	\$ 2,115	\$33,598	\$ 2,128	\$44,011	\$ 6,643	\$ 4,889	\$10,220	\$ 6,929	\$ 57,455	\$ 30,753
Licenses and permits	\$ 145	\$ 25	\$ 367	\$ 28	\$ 477	\$ 96	\$ 83	\$ 84	\$ 250	\$ 1,351	\$ 189
Fines, forfeits and penalties	289	123	1,004	130	1,858	268	324	761	340	1,744	841
From use of money and property	395	130	1,454	141	2,040	233	264	322	301	2,579	1,393
From other governmental agencies	13,756	1,590	63,731	2,155	41,733	10,025	8,776	14,037	8,256	83,774	44,677
Charges for current services	844	167	2,483	1,381	10,895	955	726	4,084	587	2,542	14,508
Other revenues	218	198	911	74	350	58	155	270	311	317	337
Total Revenues	\$23,888	\$ 4,347	\$103,549	\$ 6,037	\$101,364	\$18,277	\$15,216	\$29,780	\$16,975	\$149,762	\$ 92,698
County Expenditures:											
General Function —											
Legislative & administrative	\$ 169	\$ 67	\$ 265	\$ 100	\$ 538	\$ 131	\$ 109	\$ 201	\$ 211	\$ 654	\$ 366
Finance	1,079	203	2,543	255	2,183	518	360	822	836	4,443	1,210
Counsel	83	47	148	18	246	51	47	43	70	343	231
Personnel	45	—	189	*	174	—	27	—	45	336	59
Elections	157	18	316	11	334	57	53	112	98	461	248
Communications	—	—	—	—	14	48	73	38	21	555	—
Property management	301	153	1,318	153	1,490	219	322	196	276	2,531	627
Plant acquisition	171	*	1,188	57	1,572	35	289	224	180	3,094	1,365
Promotion	52	15	113	6	86	24	35	71	89	657	98
Other general	177	191	6,061	189	3,623	135	164	419	1,172	5,640	1,939
Total	\$ 2,234	\$ 694	\$ 12,142	\$ 788	\$ 10,261	\$ 1,219	\$ 1,480	\$ 2,127	\$ 2,999	\$ 18,715	\$ 6,143
Public Protection Function —											
Judicial	\$ 925	\$ 148	\$ 2,837	\$ 147	\$ 2,923	\$ 478	\$ 372	\$ 765	\$ 625	\$ 4,922	\$ 2,128
Police protection	1,169	230	3,069	245	3,510	455	363	592	1,052	5,981	2,656
Detention & correction	348	97	3,903	88	4,144	483	432	764	424	6,069	3,829
Fire protection	499	—	—	—	7,258	519	203	841	129	—	127
Flood control and S&W conservation	6	9	—	12	191	—	5	31	—	169	111
Protective inspection	402	82	1,113	176	1,018	187	136	352	218	1,010	938
Other protection	261	61	938	106	777	177	180	337	306	1,273	516
Total	\$ 3,610	\$ 626	\$ 11,860	\$ 774	\$ 19,821	\$ 2,299	\$ 1,691	\$ 3,682	\$ 2,754	\$ 19,423	\$ 10,305
Road Construction & Maintenance	\$ 3,414	\$ 1,557	\$ 7,612	\$ 967	\$ 7,390	\$ 1,771	\$ 1,623	\$ 2,294	\$ 2,318	\$ 10,026	\$ 6,430
Health & Sanitation Function —											
Health	\$ 875	\$ 126	\$ 4,535	\$ 23	\$ 2,807	\$ 719	\$ 442	\$ 1,125	\$ 371	\$ 2,259	\$ 1,681
Sanitation	—	44	68	7	756	78	24	21	119	11	292
Total	\$ 875	\$ 171	\$ 4,603	\$ 30	\$ 3,562	\$ 797	\$ 466	\$ 1,146	\$ 490	\$ 2,269	\$ 1,973
Public Assistance Function —											
Administration	\$ 1,576	\$ 163	\$ 6,274	\$ 210	\$ 6,506	\$ 1,388	\$ 1,152	\$ 1,943	\$ 1,044	\$ 13,672	\$ 6,285
Aid to aged	4,150	323	13,274	453	9,044	1,884	2,272	2,953	1,572	14,298	9,791
Aid to blind	185	6	707	21	471	101	127	216	84	983	630
Aid to potentially self-supporting blind	1	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	6
Aid to families with dependent children	3,809	251	30,012	396	15,457	4,300	2,803	7,057	3,489	36,869	16,903
Aid to children in boarding houses and institutions	155	14	690	53	808	123	72	227	154	1,848	1,031
Aid to disabled	1,806	148	8,413	173	5,622	1,031	1,461	1,941	909	12,048	6,434
Medical assistance	1,288	269	6,344	131	5,186	703	251	1,664	—	8,396	7,067
Aids — other	1	—	122	—	—	—	11	36	—	—	522
General relief	171	24	212	11	369	19	18	86	22	2,952	218
Hospital care	23	23	89	1,442	9,750	1,387	1,049	3,772	935	123	14,924
Care of court wards	52	12	133	71	88	—	13	—	—	269	179
Crippled children's services	29	10	658	5	410	16	9	27	23	508	255
Veteran's services	29	13	75	14	136	21	20	34	23	142	63
Other assistance	—	—	—	—	141	—	40	—	66	179	47
Total	\$13,274	\$ 1,254	\$ 67,010	\$ 2,978	\$ 53,989	\$10,973	\$ 9,297	\$19,958	\$ 8,321	\$ 92,336	\$ 64,354
Education Function —											
School administration	\$ 94	\$ 18	\$ 206	\$ 45	\$ 285	\$ 68	\$ 40	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 131
Library services	370	81	1,911	50	1,324	217	112	270	246	1,344	656
Agricultural education	44	35	118	45	93	51	26	44	23	49	87
Other education	—	—	64	—	—	13	—	5	—	—	74
Total	\$ 508	\$ 134	\$ 2,299	\$ 141	\$ 1,702	\$ 350	\$ 178	\$ 320	\$ 269	\$ 1,393	\$ 948
Recreation Function —											
Recreation facilities	\$ —	\$ 4	\$ 474	\$ 15	\$ 2,237	\$ 162	\$ 72	\$ 397	\$ 22	\$ 1,201	\$ 494
Cultural services	—	4	—	—	82	1	—	—	6	—	25
Veteran's memorial bldgs.	74	6	—	8	224	—	—	—	18	—	11
Small craft harbors	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	\$ 119	\$ 14	\$ 474	\$ 23	\$ 2,543	\$ 163	\$ 72	\$ 397	\$ 46	\$ 1,201	\$ 529
Debt Service Function —											
Bond redemption	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 410
Bond interest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	134	56
Int. on notes and warrants	—	—	—	—	—	89	—	18	—	—	257
Total	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 89	\$ —	\$ 18	\$ —	\$ 929	\$ 723
Airport	\$ —	\$ 8	\$ —	\$ 21	\$ 633	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 141	\$ 232
Total Expenditures	\$24,033	\$ 4,457	\$105,999	\$ 5,722	\$ 99,901	\$17,663	\$14,808	\$29,943	\$17,196	\$146,433	\$ 91,638
April 1, 1970 Population	101,969	12,430	413,053	17,521	329,162	64,610	41,519	104,629	77,306	631,498	290,208

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County Revenues:	Shasta	Stanislaus	Sutter	Tehama	Tulare	Yolo	Yuba	San Joaquin Valley	Sacramento Valley	Total Central Valley	All Counties in California
Taxes —											
Property	\$ 6,415	\$ 16,496	\$ 3,261	\$ 2,770	\$ 15,414	\$ 7,040	\$ 3,987	\$ 152,251	\$ 90,990	\$ 243,241	\$ 1,645,065
Other	655	1,407	442	210	1,485	1,133	237	12,665	12,028	24,693	80,873
Total	\$ 7,070	\$ 17,903	\$ 3,703	\$ 2,980	\$ 16,899	\$ 8,173	\$ 4,224	\$ 164,916	\$ 103,018	\$ 267,934	\$ 1,725,938
Licenses and permits	\$ 75	\$ 147	\$ 41	\$ 33	\$ 540	\$ 182	\$ 36	\$ 1,983	\$ 2,166	\$ 4,149	\$ 22,513
Fines, forfeits and penalties	330	576	141	203	764	558	139	6,396	3,997	10,393	50,131
From use of money and property	277	593	247	147	859	282	135	7,158	4,634	11,792	61,624
From other governmental											
agencies	13,502	32,076	5,123	4,131	34,265	9,394	6,117	249,320	147,798	397,118	2,238,292
Charges for current services	1,403	2,462	142	109	1,066	360	157	37,179	7,692	44,871	459,631
Other revenues	274	144	78	63	306	166	81	2,531	1,780	4,311	2,430
Total Revenues	\$22,930	\$ 53,901	\$ 9,476	\$ 7,666	\$ 54,698	\$19,115	\$10,890	\$ 469,483	\$ 271,086	\$ 740,569	\$ 4,560,559
County Expenditures:											
General Function —											
Legislative & administrative	\$ 115	\$ 192	\$ 141	\$ 87	\$ 185	\$ 202	\$ 168	\$ 1,987	\$ 1,914	\$ 3,901	\$ 24,929
Finance	634	1,158	357	406	1,173	881	274	9,967	9,368	19,335	111,179
Counsel	48	98	61	29	115	59	45	979	803	1,782	10,072
Personnel	31	63	—0—	2	106	21	—0—	618	480	1,098	11,453
Elections	90	213	32	46	141	157	26	1,474	1,096	2,570	20,559
Communications	—0—	—0—	—0—	—0—	133	159	—0—	306	735	1,041	19,093
Property management	190	302	123	53	631	281	157	5,105	4,218	9,323	106,322
Plant acquisition	174	1,275	603	35	358	376	10	6,306	4,700	11,006	85,607
Promotion	60	3	5	12	37	57	7	467	960	1,427	6,535
Other general	481	98	176	62	1,368	166	263	13,807	8,517	22,324	204,242
Total	\$ 1,822	\$ 3,402	\$ 1,498	\$ 732	\$ 4,246	\$ 2,360	\$ 951	\$ 41,020	\$ 32,793	\$ 73,813	\$ 599,991
Public Protection Function —											
Judicial	\$ 506	\$ 1,621	\$ 341	\$ 251	\$ 1,365	\$ 928	\$ 258	\$ 12,489	\$ 9,051	\$ 21,540	\$ 167,284
Police protection	820	1,765	605	409	1,939	1,101	458	14,349	12,070	26,419	179,015
Detention & correction	433	1,910	236	260	1,256	867	337	16,721	9,159	25,880	194,607
Fire protection	54	164	3	214	1,290	—0—	—0—	10,402	899	11,301	38,101
Flood control and S&W											
conservation	27	—0—	4	—0—	15	8	*	353	235	588	1,323
Protective inspection	159	470	202	144	886	415	130	5,100	2,938	8,038	27,311
Other protection	266	258	125	193	440	241	122	3,623	2,954	6,577	42,378
Total	\$ 2,264	\$ 6,188	\$ 1,516	\$ 1,473	\$ 7,190	\$ 3,560	\$ 1,304	\$ 63,036	\$ 37,304	\$ 100,340	\$ 650,020
Road Construction & Maintenance	\$ 3,661	\$ 2,978	\$ 987	\$ 1,789	\$ 4,581	\$ 2,055	\$ 886	\$ 34,679	\$ 27,660	\$ 62,339	\$ 266,754
Health & Sanitation Function —											
Health	\$ 257	\$ 2,300	\$ 937	\$ 257	\$ 1,891	\$ 774	\$ 233	\$ 15,500	\$ 6,112	\$ 21,612	\$ 160,109
Sanitation	124	—0—	4	28	288	16	13	1,527	366	1,893	12,064
Total	\$ 381	\$ 2,300	\$ 941	\$ 285	\$ 2,179	\$ 790	\$ 246	\$ 17,026	\$ 6,478	\$ 23,504	\$ 172,172
Public Assistance Function —											
Administration	\$ 1,772	\$ 4,909	\$ 787	\$ 473	\$ 3,387	\$ 1,011	\$ 912	\$ 31,844	\$ 21,620	\$ 53,464	\$ 337,682
Aid to aged	2,678	7,256	1,001	982	8,669	1,855	1,208	55,143	28,520	83,663	403,361
Aid to blind	140	346	46	39	500	88	84	3,098	1,676	4,774	24,503
Aid to potentially self-											
supporting blind	3	2	—0—	—0—	2	5	*	18	56	74	290
Aid to families with dependent											
children	5,209	12,487	1,423	891	14,735	3,602	2,794	103,754	58,733	162,487	965,045
Aid to children in boarding											
houses and institutions	133	661	49	39	281	309	84	3,893	2,838	6,731	22,891
Aid to disabled	1,544	4,313	499	451	4,364	1,123	785	33,579	19,486	53,065	277,669
Medical assistance	585	1,956	939	266	2,245	1,202	755	25,416	13,831	39,247	220,277
Aids — other	42	111	—0—	—0—	—0—	—0—	—0—	802	43	845	3,423
General relief	52	173	29	26	220	62	43	1,315	3,392	4,707	66,541
Hospital care	2,184	4,540	6	16	1,503	10	6	37,014	4,768	41,782	345,979
Care of court wards	—0—	—0—	—0—	9	4	55	22	417	490	907	12,137
Crippled children's services	66	266	31	12	63	29	17	1,704	730	2,434	18,230
Veteran's services	35	47	14	24	41	34	24	437	352	789	2,927
Other assistance	359	—0—	—0—	—0—	—0—	98	*	228	702	930	5,816
Total	\$14,803	\$ 37,066	\$ 4,824	\$ 3,228	\$ 36,015	\$ 9,483	\$ 6,733	\$ 298,662	\$ 157,234	\$ 455,896	\$ 2,706,770
Education Function —											
School administration	\$ 68	\$ 141	\$ 70	\$ 52	\$ 89	\$ —0—	\$ —0—	\$ 961	\$ 347	\$ 1,308	\$ 7,141
Library services	219	798	145	149	445	304	—0—	5,733	2,908	8,641	45,198
Agricultural education	22	91	26	28	97	34	11	607	317	924	2,433
Other education	—0—	—0—	—0—	—0—	—0—	—0—	—0—	156	—0—	156	4,581
Total	\$ 309	\$ 1,030	\$ 241	\$ 229	\$ 630	\$ 338	\$ 11	\$ 7,457	\$ 3,573	\$ 11,030	\$ 59,354
Recreation Function —											
Recreation facilities	\$ 49	\$ 270	\$ 28	\$ 66	\$ 286	\$ 44	\$ 1	\$ 4,392	\$ 1,430	\$ 5,822	\$ 33,843
Cultural services	—0—	—0—	7	—0—	8	—0—	—0—	116	17	133	9,501
Veteran's memorial bldgs.	31	2	2	32	—0—	5	—0—	237	176	413	1,187
Small craft harbors	—0—	—0—	—0—	—0—	—0—	—0—	—0—	—0—	45	45	820
Total	\$ 80	\$ 272	\$ 37	\$ 98	\$ 294	\$ 50	\$ 1	\$ 4,745	\$ 1,669	\$ 6,414	\$ 45,351
Debt Service Function —											
Bond redemption	\$ —0—	\$ 210	\$ —0—	\$ —0—	\$ —0—	\$ —0—	\$ 120	\$ 620	\$ 915	\$ 1,535	\$ 15,548
Bond interest	—0—	81	—0—	—0—	—0—	—0—	53	137	187	324	6,337
Int. on notes and warrants	—0—	—0—	—0—	—0—	—0—	—0—	—0—	364	—0—	364	2,664
Total	\$ —0—	\$ 291	\$ —0—	\$ —0—	\$ —0—	\$ —0—	\$ 173	\$ 1,121	\$ 1,102	\$ 2,223	\$ 24,549
Airport	\$ 17	\$ —0—	\$ 27	\$ —0—	\$ —0—	\$ —0—	\$ 59	\$ 874	\$ 273	\$ 1,147	\$ 6,521
Total Expenditures	\$23,337	\$ 53,526	\$10,072	\$ 7,833	\$ 55,145	\$18,635	\$10,364	\$ 468,623	\$ 268,082	\$ 736,705	\$ 4,531,481
April 1, 1970 Population	77,640	194,506	41,935	29,517	188,322	91,788	44,736	1,626,009	1,126,340	2,752,349	19,953,134

Note: Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

*Less than \$500.

Source: County Auditor - Controller's office of the respective counties.

County	Ratio of Assessed Value to Market Value (%)	Assessed Value of Property (000)		Market Value of Property (000)	July 1, 1972 Population	Per Capita Market Value of Property
		Gross Assessed	Taxable Net Assessed *			
Fresno	24.0	\$ 1,261,535	\$ 1,151,551	\$ 5,256,396	429,500	\$12,238
Kern	23.9	1,185,874	1,117,431	4,961,816	341,900	14,512
Kings	23.9	168,372	153,246	704,485	68,200	10,330
Madera	21.1	172,374	162,179	816,938	43,900	18,609
Merced	22.6	310,917	287,688	1,375,739	111,100	12,383
San Joaquin	22.9	851,493	765,960	3,718,310	299,900	12,398
Stanislaus	22.1	580,554	517,917	2,626,941	207,300	12,672
Tulare	24.1	548,612	510,315	2,276,398	198,700	11,456
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area)	23.4	\$ 5,079,731	\$ 4,666,287	\$ 21,737,023	1,700,500	\$12,783
Butte	24.1	\$ 326,940	\$ 301,100	\$ 1,356,598	107,400	\$12,631
Colusa	22.1	86,352	81,742	390,733	12,300	31,767
Glenn	23.8	90,384	85,684	379,765	17,700	21,456
Placer	23.1	306,625	289,659	1,327,381	83,500	15,897
Sacramento	22.6	1,484,644	1,338,106	6,569,221	668,100	9,833
Shasta	22.2	294,449	276,023	1,326,347	81,800	16,215
Sutter	23.5	168,238	157,866	715,906	44,200	16,197
Tehama	22.8	117,558	110,049	515,605	31,200	16,526
Yolo	23.5	288,041	267,166	1,225,706	96,100	12,754
Yuba	22.2	87,772	80,520	395,369	46,000	8,595
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area)	22.9	\$ 3,251,003	\$ 2,987,915	\$ 14,202,631	1,188,300	\$11,952
Central Valley (18-County Area)	23.2	\$ 8,330,734	\$ 7,564,202	\$ 35,939,654	2,888,800	\$12,441
California Total	24.5	\$64,767,723	\$59,615,655	\$264,358,053	20,524,000	\$12,880

Note: Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

*Net of homeowners, business inventories, and all other exemptions.

Source: Office of the Controller, State of California, and the California Department of Finance.

Tax Levies					
County	City	County*	School District	Special District	Total
Fresno	\$ 10,654	\$ 39,995	\$ 61,530	\$ 6,511	\$ 118,690
Kern	5,467	42,611	55,362	7,045	110,485
Kings	909	6,639	7,677	770	15,995
Madera	365	4,585	7,280	442	12,672
Merced	1,637	10,400	15,868	782	28,687
San Joaquin	7,969	30,465	42,876	5,069	86,379
Stanislaus	2,674	18,411	30,032	1,713	52,830
Tulare	1,979	17,608	25,872	2,196	47,655
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area) . .	\$ 31,654	\$ 170,714	\$ 246,497	\$ 24,528	\$ 473,393
Butte	\$ 1,162	\$ 9,349	\$ 16,799	\$ 2,009	\$ 29,319
Colusa	205	2,008	2,961	271	5,445
Glenn	315	2,007	3,345	221	5,888
Placer	901	6,646	13,613	2,756	23,916
Sacramento	15,853	58,667	81,955	10,408	166,883
Shasta	953	8,002	14,315	1,196	24,466
Sutter	698	3,477	7,183	707	12,065
Tehama	395	3,324	4,927	333	8,979
Yolo	2,556	7,099	14,896	1,725	26,276
Yuba	522	3,648	3,618	345	8,133
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area) . .	\$ 23,560	\$ 104,227	\$ 163,612	\$ 19,971	\$ 311,370
Central Valley (18-County Area)	\$ 55,214	\$ 274,941	\$ 410,109	\$ 44,499	\$ 784,763
California Total	\$630,974	\$2,002,902	\$3,289,490	\$388,965	\$6,372,331

	Average Tax Rate Per \$100 of Assessed Valuation	Total Tax Levies as a Percent of State Total	Population as a Percent of State Total
Fresno	\$10.95	1.9	2.1
Kern	10.48	1.7	1.7
Kings	10.97	0.3	0.3
Madera	8.16	0.2	0.2
Merced	10.41	0.5	0.5
San Joaquin	11.63	1.4	1.5
Stanislaus	10.83	0.8	1.0
Tulare	10.06	0.7	1.0
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area)	\$10.71	7.4	8.3
Butte	\$10.44	0.5	0.5
Colusa	6.89	0.1	0.1
Glenn	7.25	0.1	0.1
Placer	8.79	0.4	0.4
Sacramento	13.34	2.6	3.2
Shasta	9.37	0.4	0.4
Sutter	7.82	0.2	0.2
Tehama	8.74	0.1	0.2
Yolo	10.66	0.4	0.5
Yuba	10.34	0.1	0.2
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area)	\$11.09	4.9	5.7
Central Valley (18-County Area)	\$10.86	12.3	13.9
California Total	\$11.43	100.0	100.0

Note: Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

* County Levies for school purposes such as Junior College tuition and countywide school levies are included with school district levies.

Source: California State Board of Equalization, and the California Department of Finance.

County	1963 Census	Percent of State Total	1965 Survey	Percent of State Total
Fresno	\$ 182.2	1.1	\$ 221.0	1.2
Kern	81.3	0.5	95.5	0.5
Kings	16.8	*	N.A.	N.A.
Madera	16.0	*	N.A.	N.A.
Merced	23.8	0.1	N.A.	N.A.
San Joaquin	222.7	1.3	273.7	1.4
Stanislaus	129.4	0.8	150.7	0.8
Tulare	47.5	0.3	N.A.	N.A.
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area)	\$ 719.7	4.2	\$ N.A.	N.A.
Butte	\$ 28.5	0.2	\$ N.A.	N.A.
Colusa	1.2	*	N.A.	N.A.
Glenn	6.5	*	N.A.	N.A.
Placer	15.9	*	#	#
Sacramento	462.4	2.7	465.9	2.5
Shasta	35.0	0.2	N.A.	N.A.
Sutter	10.3	*	N.A.	N.A.
Tehama	23.8	0.1	N.A.	N.A.
Yolo	45.8	0.3	#	#
Yuba	10.5	*	N.A.	N.A.
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area)	\$ 639.9	3.7	\$ N.A.	N.A.
Central Valley (18-County Area)	\$ 1,359.6	7.9	\$ N.A.	N.A.
Sacramento SMSA ‡	\$ 524.1	3.0	\$ 527.8	2.8
California Total	\$17,185.0	100.0	\$18,876.1	100.0

County	1967 Census	Percent of State Total	1969 Survey	Percent of State Total
Fresno	\$ 227.0	1.0	\$ 307.4	1.1
Kern	96.0	0.4	113.9	0.4
Kings	29.6	0.1	N.A.	N.A.
Madera	29.5	0.1	N.A.	N.A.
Merced	27.6	0.1	N.A.	N.A.
San Joaquin	323.4	1.4	370.6	1.4
Stanislaus	230.1	1.0	259.4	1.0
Tulare	76.2	0.3	84.4	0.3
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area)	\$ 1,039.4	4.4	\$ N.A.	N.A.
Butte	\$ 40.3	0.2	\$ N.A.	N.A.
Colusa	3.8	*	N.A.	N.A.
Glenn	5.2	*	N.A.	N.A.
Placer	24.2	0.1	#	#
Sacramento	487.1	2.1	440.0	1.6
Shasta	49.9	0.2	N.A.	N.A.
Sutter	21.1	*	N.A.	N.A.
Tehama	37.6	0.2	N.A.	N.A.
Yolo	60.0	0.3	#	#
Yuba	9.8	*	N.A.	N.A.
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area)	\$ 739.0	3.2	\$ N.A.	N.A.
Central Valley (18-County Area)	\$ 1,778.4	7.6	\$ N.A.	N.A.
Sacramento SMSA ‡	\$ 571.3	2.4	\$ 544.3	2.0
California Total	\$23,393.6	100.0	\$27,016.9	100.0

† Value of products shipped, less the cost of materials, fuel, electricity, and contract work.

N.A.=Not Available.

‡ Placer, Sacramento and Yolo Counties.

* Less than one-tenth of one percent.

Included in Sacramento SMSA total.

Source: Census of Manufactures - 1963 and 1967, and Annual Survey of Manufactures - 1965 and 1969, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

**NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE BY MANUFACTURERS[†]
IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY**
(In Millions of Dollars)

County	1963 Census	Percent of State Total	1965 Survey	Percent of State Total	1967 Census	Percent of State Total	1969 Survey	Percent of State Total
Fresno	\$ 27.4	2.8	\$ 22.0	1.8	\$ 14.9	1.0	\$ 16.0	0.9
Kern	14.1	1.4	6.7	0.6	11.7	0.8	7.0	0.4
Kings	4.3	0.4	N.A.	N.A.	2.9	0.2	N.A.	N.A.
Madera	1.9	0.2	N.A.	N.A.	1.1	*	N.A.	N.A.
Merced	0.9	0.1	N.A.	N.A.	1.9	0.1	N.A.	N.A.
San Joaquin	13.7	1.4	15.4	1.3	38.0	2.5	31.8	1.8
Stanislaus	12.7	1.3	12.7	1.1	12.5	0.8	22.9	1.3
Tulare	3.9	0.4	N.A.	N.A.	4.8	0.3	6.5	0.4
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area)	\$ 78.9	8.0	\$ N.A.	N.A.	\$ 87.8	5.7	\$ N.A.	N.A.
Butte	\$ 1.4	0.1	\$ N.A.	N.A.	\$ 2.1	0.1	\$ N.A.	N.A.
Colusa	‡	*	N.A.	N.A.	0.7	*	N.A.	N.A.
Glenn	0.3	*	N.A.	N.A.	0.8	*	N.A.	N.A.
Placer	0.6	*	#	#	5.5	0.4	#	#
Sacramento	34.6	3.5	12.8	1.1	21.7	1.4	13.2	0.8
Shasta	12.3	1.2	N.A.	N.A.	8.1	0.5	N.A.	N.A.
Sutter	1.1	0.1	N.A.	N.A.	1.1	*	N.A.	N.A.
Tehama	2.2	0.2	N.A.	N.A.	1.2	*	N.A.	N.A.
Yolo	7.6	0.8	#	#	4.4	0.3	#	#
Yuba	0.5	*	N.A.	N.A.	0.5	*	N.A.	N.A.
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area)	\$ 60.9	6.2	\$ N.A.	N.A.	\$ 46.1	3.0	\$ N.A.	N.A.
Central Valley (18-County Total)	\$139.8	14.2	\$ N.A.	N.A.	\$ 133.9	8.8	\$ N.A.	N.A.
Sacramento SMSA #	\$ 43.1	4.4	\$ 21.4	1.8	\$ 31.6	2.1	\$ 19.7	1.1
California Total	\$985.1	100.0	\$1,193.9	100.0	\$1,529.2	100.0	\$1,720.9	100.0

N.A. = Not Available

†Manufacturers' expenditures for permanent additions, major alterations, and new machinery and equipment. Includes both plants in operation and plants under construction.

#Placer, Sacramento and Yolo Counties.

‡Less than \$100,000.

*Less than one-tenth of one percent.

Source: Census of manufactures — 1963 and 1967, and annual surveys of manufactures — 1965 and 1969 U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Industrial Park	Acreage	Percent Occupied	Zoning	Rail Facilities	Number of Companies in Park	Date Established
Butte County						
Chico:						
Chico Industrial Park	181	30	L&H	Yes	5	1960
Chico Municipal Airport Industrial Park	680	15	L	Yes	38	1947
Otterson Industrial Park	164	40	L	Yes	2	1961
Southgate Industrial Park	70	20	L&H	Yes	4	1971
Oroville:						
Oroville Industrial Complex "A"	400	15	H	Yes	3	1962
Oroville Industrial Complex "C"	600	20	H	Yes	3	1962
Oroville Industrial Complex "D"	1,000	50	H	Yes	10	1960
Oroville Industrial Complex "E"	260	15	H	Yes	3	1965
Oroville Municipal Airport	500	10	L	No	2	1942
Fresno County						
Fresno:						
Air Terminal Industrial Park	30	75	L	No	16	1962
Freeway Industrial Park	38	10	L&H	No	1	1971
Fresno Airport Center Business Park	142	15	L	Yes	12	1971
Fresno Air Terminal Industrial Sites	80	80	L	Yes	20	1965
Fresno West Development Company Industrial Park	100	N.A.	L&H	Yes	N.A.	1972
Jensen Avenue Industrial Park	8	N.A.	L&H	Yes	N.A.	1972
KHL-Air Terminal Industrial Sites	130	1	L	Yes	4	1972
North Fresno Industrial Park	30	50	L&H	Yes	8	1966
Santa Fe Industrial District Calwa West	150	10	L&H	Yes	N.A.	1961
Santa Fe Willow Avenue Industrial Park	80	N.A.	L&H	Yes	N.A.	1965
Southern Pacific Industrial District (Cedar & Florence)	90	27	L&H	Yes	3	1954
Southern Pacific Industrial District	101	N.A.	L&H	Yes	N.A.	1960
Southern Pacific Industrial District Malaga	840	60	L&H	Yes	7	1962
Reedley:						
Reedley Industrial Park	70	14	L	No	2	1970
Kern County						
Bakersfield:						
Airport Acres	280	N.A.	L&H	No	N.A.	N.A.
Meadows Field Industrial Park	20	45	L	Yes	2	1953
Meadows Industrial Park	160	35	L&H	Yes	15	1960
Santa Fe Industrial District	15	50	L&H	Yes	N.A.	1955
Stockdale Industrial Park	960	50	L&H	Yes	5	1961
California City:						
California City Airport Industrial Park	700	1	L	No	5	1965
Mojave:						
Mojave Airport Industrial Park	549	7	N.A.	Yes	11	1966
Rosamond:						
Rosamond Industrial Park	160	10	L&H	Yes	2	1960
Shafter:						
Shafter Airport Industrial Park	152	5	L&H	Yes	5	1961
Kings County						
Armona:						
Armona Industrial Park	65	45	L&H	Yes	1	1968
Avenal:						
Avenal Industrial Park	10	N.A.	L&H	No	N.A.	1970
Corcoran:						
Corcoran Industrial Park	25	25	H	Yes	3	1970
Hanford:						
Freeway Industrial Park	157	N.A.	L	Yes	N.A.	1971
Hanford Airport Industrial Park	55	N.A.	H	No	N.A.	1950
Hanford Industrial Tract	26.5	N.A.	L	Yes	N.A.	1971
Kings Industrial Park	610	50	L&H	Yes	4	1961

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Industrial Park	Acreage	Percent Occupied	Zoning	Rail Facilities	Number of Companies in Park	Date Established
Lemoore:						
Lemoore Industrial Park	67	N.A.	L	Yes	N.A.	1971
Lemoore Industrial Tract	50	N.A.	L	Yes	N.A.	1970
Madera County						
Chowchilla:						
Chowchilla Industrial Airpark	160	20	L&H	Yes	3	1969
Southern Pacific Industrial District	1,030	N.A.	L&H	Yes	N.A.	1950
Madera:						
City of Madera Industrial Park	150	N.A.	L&H	Yes	N.A.	1969
Madera Airport Industrial Park	954	10	L	No	4	1963
Merced County						
Atwater:						
Atwater Industrial District	96	N.A.	L&H	Yes	N.A.	1966
Southern Pacific Industrial District	69	N.A.	L&H	Yes	N.A.	1963
Dos Palos:						
City of Dos Palos Industrial Subdivision	72.4	48	L&H	No	12	1945
Los Banos:						
Los Banos Industrial Park	97	N.A.	L&H	No	N.A.	1963
Merced:						
Merced Airport Industrial Park	316	20	L	No	13	N.A.
Southern Pacific Industrial District (Creegan)	104	N.A.	L	Yes	N.A.	1962
Southern Pacific Industrial District (Snelling Hwy.)	224	15	L&H	Yes	1	1964
Placer County						
Lincoln:						
Placer County Land Company	6,037	N.A.	L&H	Yes	N.A.	1959
Roseville:						
Carlsberg Industrial Park	3,000	N.A.	L&H	Yes	4	N.A.
Sacramento County						
Sacramento:						
Fruitridge Industrial Park	200	N.A.	L&H	Yes	1	1971
Johnston Industrial Park	35	90	L	Yes	21	1957
Lindale Industrial Park	120	60	L&H	Yes	6	1963
McClellan Industrial Park	135	95	L	Yes	65	1967
Mather-Field Industrial Park	20	N.A.	L	Yes	N.A.	1972
Natomas Industrial Park	200	20	L	Yes	8	1961
Point West Industrial Park	42	N.A.	L	Yes	N.A.	1971
Sacramento F Complex	11	50	L&H	No	13	1972
Sacramento Industrial Park	78	15	L&H	Yes	9	1970
Sacramento Industrial Park	365	N.A.	L&H	Yes	N.A.	1967
Sacramento Industrial Park	85	15	L&H	Yes	9	1970
Southern Pacific Industrial District (Elk Grove)	440	40	L&H	Yes	2	1961
Southern Pacific Industrial District (Florin)	172	7	L&H	Yes	1	1962
Southern Pacific Industrial District (Galt)	488	N.A.	L&H	Yes	N.A.	1966
Southern Pacific Industrial District (Sacramento)	400	90	L&H	Yes	30	1957
Thys Industrial Park	20	30	H	No	4	1962
San Joaquin County						
Manteca:						
Southern Pacific Industrial District	350	N.A.	L&H	Yes	N.A.	1961
Stockton:						
Air-Port Western Industrial Park	85	N.A.	L&H	Yes	N.A.	N.A.
Allied Industrial Park	17	40	L	Yes	6	1963
Port of Stockton Industrial Park	327	25	L&H	Yes	18	1957
Santa Fe Industrial District (Farmington Rd.)	110	N.A.	L&H	Yes	N.A.	1956
Santa Fe Industrial District (E. Stockton)	357	N.A.	L&H	Yes	N.A.	1957
Santa Fe Industrial District (W. Stockton)	130	10	L&H	Yes	N.A.	1956
Southern Pacific Industrial District (E. Lathrop)	166	N.A.	L&H	Yes	N.A.	1960
Southern Pacific Industrial District (Lathrop)	425	N.A.	H	Yes	N.A.	1959
Southern Pacific Industrial District (El Pinol)	151	25	L&H	Yes	7	1956
Southern Pacific Industrial District (French Camp)	86	25	L&H	Yes	1	1965
Stockton Enterprises	70	65	L&H	Yes	5	1961
Stockton Industrial Park	577	50	L&H	Yes	15	1954
Stockton Metro Airport	87	7	L	Yes	6	1968
West Lane & Bianchi Industrial Center	55	7	L	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Tracy:						
Southern Pacific Industrial District	151	7	L&H	Yes	1	1965
Tracy Industrial Park	303	7	L&H	Yes	1	1957

(CONTINUED)

Shasta County	Industrial Park	Acreage	Percent Occupied	Zoning	Rail Facilities	Number of Companies in Park	Date Established
Burney:							
	McCloud River Railroad Industrial Park	60	N.A.	L&H	Yes	N.A.	1966
Redding:							
	East Redding Industrial Park	40	70	L	No	13	1963
	Mountain Lakes Industrial Park	110	10	L	Yes	5	1970
	South Redding Industrial Park	70	90	L&H	No	8	1944
Stanislaus County							
Ceres:							
	Southern Pacific Industrial District	90	N.A.	L&H	Yes	N.A.	1962
Keyes:							
	Southern Pacific Industrial District	115	N.A.	L&H	Yes	N.A.	1960
Modesto:							
	A&M Industrial Park	60	50	L&H	Yes	35	1961
	Beard Industrial District	2,000	30	L&H	Yes	40	1912
	Modesto Industrial Park	217	7	L&H	Yes	1	1956
Newman:							
	Newman Industrial Development Corporation	100	10	L&H	Yes	4	1960
Oakdale:							
	Oakdale Industrial Tract	350	35	L	Yes	2	1971
Turlock:							
	Turlock Chamber of Commerce Industrial Park	20	25	L&H	Yes	2	1970
	Turlock Industrial Park	232	24	L&H	No	12	1967
Tehama County							
Corning:							
	Corning Industrial Properties	100	60	L&H	Yes	20	1959
Red Bluff:							
	Rawson Industrial Park	320	60	L&H	Yes	5	N.A.
Tulare County							
Lindsay:							
	Lindsay Area Industrial Park	152	20	L	Yes	1	1971
Porterville:							
	Airport Industrial Park	100	N.A.	L	No	N.A.	1962
Terra Bella:							
	Terra Bella Industrial Park	34	33	L&H	Yes	2	1969
Tulare:							
	Airport Industrial Area	20	N.A.	L	No	N.A.	1967
	Irwin Industrial Sites	90	N.A.	L	Yes	5	1966
	Tulare Industrial Park	176	N.A.	H	Yes	N.A.	1972
Visalia:							
	Tulare County Industrial Park	470	60	L&H	Yes	11	1969
	Visalia Industrial Park	460	30	L	Yes	15	1956
	Walker & Walker, Inc. Industrial Sites	12	10	L	No	1	1970
Woodlake:							
	Blair Industrial Area	60	N.A.	L&H	Yes	N.A.	N.A.
	Hillmaid Industrial Area	100	25	L&H	Yes	8	N.A.
	Naranjo Industrial Area	65	50	L	Yes	4	N.A.
	Woodlake Industrial Park	23	N.A.	L	Yes	1	1971
Yolo County							
West Sacramento:							
	West Sacramento Port Center	190	46	L&H	Yes	28	1966
Woodland:							
	Southern Pacific Industrial District	68	70	L&H	Yes	4	1959
	Ventura Industrial Park	200	40	L&H	Yes	7	1971
	Woodland Industrial Park	44	10	H	Yes	4	1965
Yuba County							
Marysville:							
	Port of Marysville	50	20	L&H	Yes	1	1966
	Yuba County Industrial Tract	227	40	L&H	Yes	8	1955

N.A.=Not Available.
Source: California Chamber of Commerce.

**TOTAL NUMBER OF FEE PAID REGISTRATIONS
FOR PASSENGER AUTOMOBILES IN
THE CENTRAL VALLEY, 1963-1971**

County	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Fresno	166,177	169,428	178,065	181,216	181,139
Kern	130,548	135,442	141,224	143,799	142,695
Kings	22,738	23,453	24,761	24,757	25,171
Madera	16,529	17,089	18,076	17,748	17,421
Merced	38,227	40,419	42,675	42,544	42,126
San Joaquin	111,813	114,425	121,606	123,942	123,611
Stanislaus	76,979	79,673	83,948	84,720	85,344
Tulare	69,894	73,071	77,478	78,067	77,674
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area)	632,905	653,000	687,833	696,793	695,181
Butte	43,332	44,879	46,826	47,023	46,669
Colusa	5,894	5,941	6,106	6,030	5,832
Glenn	7,978	8,272	9,170	9,371	8,349
Placer	28,236	31,052	33,918	34,089	33,440
Sacramento	250,403	259,981	273,171	276,123	281,635
Shasta	29,572	31,716	34,176	34,256	33,928
Sutter	15,699	16,451	17,844	17,766	17,897
Tehama	11,625	12,001	12,575	12,669	12,335
Yolo	30,888	33,193	35,371	35,944	36,460
Yuba	16,378	17,621	17,956	18,017	19,915
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area)	440,005	461,107	487,113	491,288	496,460
Central Valley (18-County Area)	1,072,910	1,114,107	1,174,946	1,188,081	1,191,641
California Total	7,805,255	8,187,597	8,586,371	8,774,812	8,885,870

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Fresno	188,224	192,147	195,153	202,958	212,018
Kern	149,952	153,835	156,869	160,486	166,850
Kings	26,393	26,805	27,164	27,803	29,263
Madera	18,081	18,266	18,564	19,288	20,015
Merced	43,558	44,385	45,838	47,597	49,546
San Joaquin	129,816	134,264	135,465	139,744	145,354
Stanislaus	89,946	92,196	94,336	98,020	103,097
Tulare	80,364	82,214	84,043	86,366	90,734
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area)	726,334	744,112	757,432	782,262	816,877
Butte	47,619	48,378	48,697	51,063	54,521
Colusa	6,146	6,197	6,126	6,107	6,252
Glenn	8,694	8,809	8,965	9,175	9,501
Placer	35,927	37,095	37,971	40,477	43,468
Sacramento	294,283	304,202	312,774	327,648	343,517
Shasta	35,329	36,180	37,421	38,803	40,900
Sutter	18,756	19,322	19,555	20,541	21,405
Tehama	12,804	13,121	13,434	13,685	14,234
Yolo	37,912	39,117	40,658	42,366	44,678
Yuba	19,805	20,471	20,532	20,892	21,015
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area)	517,275	532,892	546,133	570,757	599,491
Central Valley (18-County Area)	1,243,609	1,277,004	1,303,565	1,353,019	1,416,368
California Total	9,409,083	9,781,756	10,004,155	10,375,354	10,688,860

Note: Excludes "out-of-state" registrations, which have not been allocated by county since 1946.
Source: California State Department of Motor Vehicles.

County	Number of Carriers	Percent of State Total	Number of Power Vehicles	Percent of State Total
Fresno	1,109	6.07	3,765	3.97
Kern	613	3.36	2,319	2.45
Kings	124	0.68	551	0.58
Madera	141	0.77	418	0.44
Merced	229	1.25	841	0.89
San Joaquin	645	3.53	2,530	2.67
Stanislaus	426	2.33	1,490	1.57
Tulare	499	2.73	1,797	1.89
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area)	3,786	20.72	13,711	14.46
Butte	144	0.79	430	0.45
Colusa	34	0.19	184	0.19
Glenn	59	0.32	188	0.20
Placer	104	0.57	274	0.29
Sacramento	530	2.90	2,268	2.39
Shasta	241	1.32	687	0.72
Sutter	109	0.60	407	0.43
Tehama	82	0.45	227	0.24
Yolo	250	1.37	829	0.87
Yuba	74	0.41	187	0.20
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area)	1,627	8.91	5,681	5.99
Central Valley (18-County Area)	5,413	29.63	19,392	20.45
California Total	18,269	100.00	94,807	100.00

	Number of Trailing Vehicles	Percent of State Total	Net Gross Revenue (Thousands)	Percent of State Total
Fresno	4,457	3.60	\$ 41,273	3.05
Kern	2,548	2.06	27,265	2.02
Kings	702	0.57	4,429	0.33
Madera	579	0.47	3,379	0.25
Merced	1,360	1.10	10,387	0.77
San Joaquin	4,356	3.51	39,985	2.96
Stanislaus	2,548	2.06	21,343	1.58
Tulare	2,490	2.01	28,149	2.08
San Joaquin Valley (8-County Area)	19,040	15.36	\$ 176,210	13.04
Butte	459	0.37	\$ 5,475	0.40
Colusa	257	0.21	1,652	0.12
Glenn	179	0.14	1,376	0.10
Placer	142	0.11	2,640	0.20
Sacramento	2,410	1.94	20,997	1.55
Shasta	642	0.52	12,317	0.91
Sutter	736	0.59	6,115	0.45
Tehama	234	0.19	3,257	0.24
Yolo	1,942	1.57	13,952	1.03
Yuba	153	0.12	3,156	0.23
Sacramento Valley (10-County Area)	7,154	5.77	\$ 70,937	5.23
Central Valley (18-County Area)	26,194	21.13	\$ 247,147	18.27
California Total	123,969	100.00	\$1,352,030	100.00

Source: State of California, Public Utilities Commission.

**FRESNO AIR TERMINAL
SUMMARY OF AIR TRAFFIC**

Year	Air Carrier Movements*	Passengers**	Air Cargo			Total Air Cargo (Pounds)
			Air Mail*** (Pounds)	Air Express (Pounds)	Air Freight (Pounds)	
1963	7,677	168,384	552,649	256,291	1,071,679	1,880,619
1964	7,300	182,269	579,289	281,832	1,211,630	2,072,751
1965	7,144	204,048	770,517	335,931	1,475,655	2,582,103
1966	7,304	233,863	890,348	455,337	2,213,070	3,558,755
1967	6,582	320,276	1,267,364	441,434	2,419,081	4,028,003
1968	9,683	402,644	2,367,773	423,780	2,975,859	5,767,412
1969	14,232	474,398	2,141,529	499,346	3,842,789	6,483,664
1970	10,862	479,194	2,729,237	498,969	4,417,385	7,645,591
1971	7,584	462,934	2,473,808	363,978	4,473,076	7,310,862
1972	7,393	549,642	2,397,350	420,373	4,085,226	6,902,949

Note: Figures include both inbound and outbound carriers, passengers, air mail, air express, air freight, and total air cargo.

* Includes scheduled commuter airline operations starting in 1968. Commuter operations totalled 1,614 in 1968; 5,773 in 1969; 3,208 in 1970; and 2,112 in 1971.

** Includes scheduled commuter airline passengers starting in 1967. Commuter passengers totalled 1,454 in 1967; 5,756 in 1968; 22,371 in 1969; 22,282 in 1970; and 18,447 in 1971.

*** Includes first class mail carried by air.

Source: Fresno Municipal Airport.

**KERN COUNTY AIRPORT
SUMMARY OF AIR TRAFFIC**

Year	Air Carrier Movements	Passengers	Air Cargo			Total Air Cargo (Pounds)
			Air Mail (Pounds)	Air Express (Pounds)	Air Freight (Pounds)	
1950	6,485	19,879	129,575	130,216	164,004	351,795
1951	6,737	22,901	162,500	89,747	125,546	377,793
1952	6,604	25,514	183,393	83,642	151,060	418,095
1953	6,658	27,870	168,540	115,804	154,138	438,482
1954	6,636	29,744	185,127	144,924	133,178	463,229
1955	6,453	34,321	306,098	164,104	147,130	617,332
1956	9,682	45,671	279,572	165,309	164,366	609,247
1957	10,429	60,660	262,751	168,095	166,670	597,516
1958	10,578	67,929	213,543	134,284	249,174	596,997
1959	13,631	73,855	241,537	131,919	303,529	676,985
1960	13,696	74,550	221,568	99,132	291,336	612,036
1961	12,175	67,192	225,033	99,490	303,858	628,381
1962	11,730	70,221	233,908	107,059	386,217	727,184
1963	11,742	76,464	254,557	111,975	456,637	823,169
1964	12,216	78,678	311,771	145,491	561,194	1,018,456
1965	11,797	85,206	401,987	185,514	665,259	1,252,760
1966	10,934	92,311	437,508	185,507	671,665	1,294,680
1967	10,887	115,148	1,075,775	172,985	759,526	2,008,286
1968	13,407	134,539	1,672,180	191,272	786,623	2,650,075
1969	12,021	136,880	1,426,450	189,338	931,398	2,547,186
1970	8,032	133,734	1,384,359	211,285	1,210,464	2,806,108
1971	6,390	124,350	1,750,618	182,477	1,133,423	3,066,518
1972	5,455	132,086	1,640,654	179,963	1,063,487	2,884,104

Note: Figures include both inbound and outbound carriers, passengers, air mail, air express, air freight, and total air cargo.

Source: Kern County Airport Department.

**MODESTO METROPOLITAN AIRPORT
SUMMARY OF AIR TRAFFIC**

Year	Air Carrier Movements	Passengers	Air Cargo			Total Air Cargo (Pounds)
			Air Mail (Pounds)	Air Express (Pounds)	Air Freight (Pounds)	
1966	3,139	19,243	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	918,390
1967	3,494	27,724	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	722,726
1968	2,249	28,422	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	875,442
1969	2,257	41,551	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	963,871
1970	2,065	45,485	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,007,642
1971	1,413	34,593	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	906,210
1972	N.A.	30,804	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	845,415

N.A.=Not Available

Note: Figures include both inbound and outbound carriers, passengers, and air cargo.

Source: City of Modesto, Public Works Department.

SACRAMENTO METROPOLITAN AIRPORT SUMMARY OF AIR TRAFFIC

Year	Air Carrier Movements	Passengers	Air Cargo			Total Air Cargo (Pounds)
			Air Mail * (Pounds)	Air Express (Pounds)	Air Freight (Pounds)	
1954	N.A.	141,141	644,364	535,210	565,418	1,744,992
1955	N.A.	185,915	1,985,827	586,757	1,358,058	3,930,642
1956	N.A.	219,189	2,255,025	795,615	1,308,490	4,359,130
1957	N.A.	254,861	2,586,284	785,184	1,245,014	4,616,482
1958	N.A.	269,869	3,316,531	725,428	1,782,608	5,824,567
1959	N.A.	322,508	3,938,664	856,144	1,765,601	6,560,409
1960	N.A.	339,657	4,695,916	746,282	1,502,137	6,944,335
1961	N.A.	341,838	4,000,563	623,863	1,699,092	6,323,518
1962	N.A.	360,312	4,126,467	685,737	2,476,564	7,288,768
1963	N.A.	428,593	4,048,376	665,631	2,667,198	7,381,205
1964	N.A.	494,583	4,528,218	683,693	2,808,921	8,020,822
1965	N.A.	569,291	5,343,455	881,135	3,871,372	10,095,962
1966	N.A.	627,499	6,447,839	848,635	4,913,996	12,210,470
1967	N.A.	993,448	7,779,989	765,075	5,226,783	13,771,847
1968	N.A.	1,109,402	9,069,208	779,378	5,917,430	15,766,016
1969	N.A.	1,233,762	9,611,864	803,968	6,393,683	16,809,515
1970	N.A.	1,330,311	10,109,424	823,290	6,851,170	17,783,884
1971	N.A.	1,451,911	9,170,997	765,269	6,138,080	16,074,346
1972	N.A.	1,641,831	10,241,216	707,536	7,267,097	18,215,849

Note: Figures include both inbound and outbound passengers, air mail, air express, air freight, and total air cargo.

N.A.=Not Available

* Air mail includes first class mail carried by airplanes in every year except 1954.

Source: Sacramento County Department of Airports.

STOCKTON METROPOLITAN AIRPORT SUMMARY OF AIR TRAFFIC

Year	Air Carrier Movements	Passengers	Air Cargo			Total Air Cargo (Pounds)
			Air Mail (Pounds)	Air Express (Pounds)	Air Freight (Pounds)	
1955	3,741	20,277	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1956	3,956	22,591	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1957	3,895	25,369	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1958	3,260	19,393	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1959	4,072	22,193	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1960	3,233	21,116	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	571,058
1961	3,056	18,827	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	647,813
1962	2,393	17,893	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	812,394
1963	3,179	23,002	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,317,607
1964	3,436	26,175	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,725,127
1965	3,104	33,304	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2,324,536
1966	2,820	41,006	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2,788,676
1967	3,212	53,063	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2,891,537
1968	3,244	75,401	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4,531,332
1969	4,401	87,436	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2,886,558
1970	3,258	77,697	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2,936,230
1971	3,262	53,079	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,983,846
1972	N.A.	78,758	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,757,437

N.A.=Not Available

Note: Figures include both inbound and outbound carriers, passengers, and air cargo.

Source: San Joaquin County Department of Aviation.

VESSEL CALLS AND TONNAGE PORT OF SACRAMENTO

Year	Vessel Calls	Tonnage		
		Inbound	Outbound	Total
1964	66	4,905	335,678	340,583
1965	109	23,535	592,952	616,487
1966	109	9,484	535,672	545,156
1967	168	8,057	1,060,015	1,068,072
1968	164	10,387	1,259,787	1,270,174
1969	132	9,943	1,348,184	1,358,127
1970	124	33,606	1,283,325	1,316,931
1971	133	45,068	1,283,806	1,328,874

Source: Sacramento - Yolo Port District.

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